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PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES

OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

VOLUME V.

15 HENRY VI. MCCCCXXXVI.

TO

21 HENRY VI. MCCCCXLIII.

110215

EDITED BY

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS,

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C. P. COOPER,
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PREFACE.

THIS volume comprises the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Privy Council during seven years of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, namely, from November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443; but though different in character from, they equal in interest and importance, the Records of the Council printed in the third and fourth volumes of this work. Those volumes contain the Register into which the rough Minutes taken during its sittings were afterwards fairly transcribed, and which formed what was called the "Book of the "Council[1]," whereas this volume consists chiefly of the *original* Minutes for the seven following years.

Before adverting more particularly to those Minutes, it is necessary to fulfil the intention expressed in the Prefaces to former volumes of this Work[2], by giving a short account of the "Book of the Council." The only part of that

[1] *Vide* the Preface to vol. i. pp. vii, xvii.; vol. ii. pp. xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, 286; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 283.

[2] Preface to vol. i. p. xviii; and to vol. ii. p. xxvii.

Register which is preserved (until the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth) extends from the ninth of Henry the Fifth, 1421, to the thirteenth of Henry the Sixth, 1435, a period of only fourteen years.[1] Although no earlier Register of the Proceedings of the Council can be traced, the existence of one cannot reasonably be questioned. It is also impossible to doubt that it was regularly continued after the time of King Henry the Sixth; and the loss of so large a part of those records, which must have contained numerous facts illustrative of the most eventful period in British history, is much to be regretted. Many writers have attributed the comparative paucity of existing documents of the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, to the unsettled state of the country, and to its being the interest of each party, during the civil wars, to destroy the records of what they respectively considered to have been the acts of an usurper. Some valuable manuscripts may certainly have perished, and others may have been purposely destroyed during that period; but the loss of the greater part was more probably the result of accident or negligence than of design, for there were as cogent reasons for destroying the proceedings of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, as of the Council, or of any other department of the Lancastrian and Yorkist government; and

[1] The first article in the "Book of the Council" is dated on the 1st July, 9 Hen.V. 1421, and the last on the 15th February, 13 Hen. VI. 1435. *Vide* vol. ii. p. 286, and vol. iv. p. 298.

supposing that Henry the Seventh ordered the Register of the Privy Council of Edward the Fourth to be destroyed, neither he nor his successor could have had any motive for destroying the whole of the records of their own Council. To assign in all cases the loss of historical documents to political causes evinces a very imperfect knowledge of the national archives; for the criminal neglect of those to whose care they have been entrusted, the apathy of the Government, and the indifference of the public, during the last two centuries, have produced more extensive spoliations and greater injury to them than they have sustained from the ravages of time, or from all the civil commotions which have occurred since the Conquest.

The Register or "Book of the Council," which has been printed in this work, now forms two folio volumes of the Cottonian Library, but it originally consisted of several rolls of parchment which, for convenience of reference, were cut into pages and bound up into books soon after they fell into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton. Their authenticity is proved by the following extract from the "Liber "Memorandorum Camerarii," which affords another example of the manner in which the public muniments have been abstracted from their proper depositories.

"Memorandum, that on the 29th day of "October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign "of King Henry the Sixth [A. D. 1449], Ralph "lord Cromwell, one of the Chamberlains of the "Acts of the Council."

" Exchequer, delivered into the King's Treasury four " Rolls, containing divers Acts made by the Council " of the said Lord the King; viz., one Roll of the " ninth and tenth years of King Henry the Fifth, " and first, second, third, and fourth years of King " Henry the Sixth; a second Roll of the fifth, " sixth, and seventh of King Henry the Sixth; a " third Roll of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh " of the said King; a fourth Roll of the twelfth " and thirteenth of the said King Henry the Sixth; " which said Rolls remain in a certain canvas bag " in a chest above the [compartment appropriated " to the] receipt of the duchy of Lancaster." [1]

At what time those MSS. were obtained from the Treasury of the Exchequer, or in what manner

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"Acta de Consilio."

[1] " M^d q̃d xxix^o. die Octobr̃ anno r̃ ℞ Henr̃ sexti xxviij^o. Rađus " đns Cromwell unus Cam̃ar̃ de sc^a c̃io lib̃avit in thesaur̃ Regis " iiij^or. rotulos continent̃ diṽs acta fact̃ ꝑ Consiliū đci đni ℞ videlt " unū rotul de annis ix^o. ⁊ x^o. ℞ Henr̃ quinti, ⁊ p^imo sc̃do ⁊cio " ⁊ quarto Regis Henr̃ sexti, sc̃dm rotul de annis v^to. vj^to. ⁊ vij^to. " ℞ Henr̃ vj^ti. ⁊ciū rotul de annis viij^o. ix^o. x^o. ⁊ xj^o. đci ℞ ⁊ " quartū rotul de a^is xij^o. ⁊ xiij^o. đci ℞ Henr̃ vj^ti. qui quiđ rotul " remañ in quadam baga de canabo rem̃ in cista sup^a re^tam " ducatus Lancastr̃ ad tale signū."

[Here follows a blank for the sign, which is not filled up in the original.]

" Liber Memorandorum Cam̃ar̃ fol. 100 ^b."

This extract was communicated to the Secretary to the Record Commission in July 1834, by Sir Francis Palgrave, the keeper of the Chapter House, with the additional information that there is now no trace of those Rolls in that repository; and that as they are not mentioned in Agard's Repertory in the reign of James the First, it may be inferred that they were not then in the Chapter House.

they became the property of Sir Robert Cotton, it would be vain to inquire. It is certain that much of his invaluable collection once formed part of the public archives; and as that fact can be established by strong if not conclusive proof, it is much to be lamented that their value, as *legal evidence*, should be impaired by their not being now in the proper custody. The identity of these records with those which are mentioned in the annexed memorandum is indisputable. The dates exactly agree; the writing is contemporary, and is on parchment; they formerly consisted of rolls; they were clearly intended to be a permanent record; and they have in no place been interpolated or vitiated. A similar circumstance occurs respecting one of the Privy Council Registers of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The original Register for the years 1545 and 1546 is in the British Museum [1], though the Register for the year 1540, and all the other Registers of the Council, are in the Privy Council Office. It is apprehended that in the present state of the law of evidence, neither the Register of the Privy Council of the reign of Henry the Sixth, nor that of the reign of Henry the Eighth, which is in the British Museum, would be allowed in a Court of Law to establish any one fact stated in them, notwithstanding that both bear internal and incontrovertible marks of their genuineness and authenticity; that there is proof that part of them

[1] Additional MS. No. 5476.

were formerly in a public repository; and that there are strong grounds for believing that the other Register has been abstracted from the series now in the Council Office.

The principle which prevents those records from being legal evidence, solely because they have been alienated from their original and proper depositories, is most injurious to the establishment of truth, even if it be not in many cases repugnant to common sense. It is in effect to make truth dependant, not upon the unimpeachable character of the proof, but upon its accidental locality; and it is only one degree less absurd than if a man's testimony were to be refused, solely because he did not reside in a particular habitation.

These remarks apply equally to the numerous original Letters and ancient Charters in the British Museum and other public Libraries, the genuineness of which cannot for a moment be suspected; and it is confidently submitted, that in the present advanced state of palæographical knowledge, the rule of law which requires that every document shall be brought from the proper custody might, with perfect safety, be so far relaxed as to allow of such documents as Charters, original Letters, original Heralds' Visitations, Chartularies, and all other ancient records and manuscripts which are contemporary with the periods to which they relate, being received in evidence, subject to whatever objections might arise as to their authenticity, and making their admission or rejection depend upon

the credit to which, after a careful examination of their history, nature, and appearance, they might appear to be entitled. Such documents as were not brought from the proper legal custody, would be viewed with more suspicion than if they came from the public archives, and would perhaps require the opinion of competent judges in support of their authenticity.

The propriety of directing attention to the rule of law which deprives these and similar important muniments of their value as legal evidence, and still more the application of that rule, with the same injurious result, to the early Records of the Privy Council, will justify, it is hoped, these remarks upon the subject.

The loss of the Register or "Book of the Council" for the latter part of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, is in a great degree supplied by the *original* MINUTES which were taken during its meetings, and which extend from the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to March, 22 Hen. VI. 1444; and there are also a few fragments for July, 24 Hen. VI. 1446. No part of these Minutes have ever before been printed, nor have they even been alluded to by any historian. They bear internal evidence of having been written at the moment when the various proceedings which they record took place, and commence each day with stating where the Council met, and by whom it was attended. It has been presumed that the original

Minutes were made by the Clerk of the Council pursuant to the Ordinance of the 1st Hen. VI. 1423[1]; but it is doubtful if they were written by that Officer. The situation of the Clerk of the Council was held for many years, and apparently between 1436 and 1441, by Dr. Adam Moleyns, a priest of considerable talents, who successively became a Member of the Privy Council, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dean of Salisbury, and Bishop of Chichester; but the following facts tend to shew that the Minutes were not written by him. Moleyns was a Member, and not Clerk, of the Council in November 1442[2]; and it is nearly certain that he did not hold the latter situation after May 1441. The whole of the rough Minutes seem to be in the same handwriting from 1436 to the time when they cease to be preserved[3]; and it is proved by the following Minute of the 29th of August 1442, that

[1] Vol. i. pp. 5, 18.

[2] Moleyns seems to have been Clerk of the Council as lately as the 10th of April 1441, (*vide*, p. 140, *postea*,) but it is almost certain that he was a Privy Councillor on the 4th of May following, when he thus signed a Proceeding of the Council: "Præsentibus Cancellario, Thesaurario, Domino de Beaumont, *et me* Adam Moleyns," a form which never before occurs, and which he used again on the 14th and 26th of that month, on the 13th and 14th of November, and in December in the same year. On the 3rd of June 1441, he obtained a grant of the usual fee and livery as secondary in the office of the Privy Seal, in which instrument he is called "Cleric' *tunc* Consilii," p. 151. In March 1442, he is expressly styled the King's Councillor, (*vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 3,) and his name occurs among the Members present in the Council in February 1443, if not in November 1441. (*Vide* p. 173, *postea*.)

[3] A comparison of the Minutes with Moleyns' handwriting in the Cottonian MS., Cleopatra E. iii. f. 82, (*vide* p. 183, *postea*,) supports the opinion that the Minutes were *not* written by him.

they were then written by a person of the name of Benet, who is supposed to have been Henry Benet [1], one of the Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal [2]: "Also the same day, present my Lord Chancellor, "the King commanded me Benet to make an "act by virtue of which the King would and com- "manded his said Chancellor to make unto Edmond "Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, the King's letters patents "of the said Earldom to have it unto him and unto "the heirs males of his body, &c." [3] In many places the writer uses the personal pronoun [4]; he speaks of having received letters from Adam Moleyns in November 1441 [5]; and the general character of the Minutes is that of memoranda which were afterwards to be reduced to a regular form and recorded in the Register or "Book of the Council." In some instances the rough and corrected Minutes are both preserved [6]; and thus, with the Register itself for an earlier period, they afford full information of the manner in which the Minutes were first taken down, and afterwards placed upon record.

If, as is presumed from the handwriting, the whole of the original Minutes were written by

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[1] It appears from an original Writ of Privy Seal in the Tower, that on the 17th of October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442, "Henry Benet, one of the "Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal," obtained a grant of twenty marks per annum, in reward of his services, on the death of John Offord, late a clerk in that Office.

[2] His name occurs in a warrant of Privy Seal in November 1441, (p. 181, *postea*,) which is the first time he is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Council; and again in May and June 1442. (pp. 187, 190, *postea*.)

[3] p. 209, *postea*.

[4] *Ibid.* pp. 82, 100, 102, 159, 193, 225, 248, 259.

[5] *Ibid.* p. 159. [6] *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 29.

Benet, it is clear that before 1441 the Council was attended by more than one Clerk, even supposing that Benet succeeded Moleyns as Clerk of the Council in that year; and the probability is that, like Parliament and the Courts of Chancery and Courts of Law, two or more sworn Clerks were regularly attached to the Privy Council, who attended its meetings; or it may have been also the duty of a Clerk of the Privy Seal to take the Minutes, because upon the greater part of the proceedings letters of Privy Seal were issued. Some trouble has been taken to discover the names of the Clerks of the Council during the reign of Henry the Sixth, with the dates of their appointments, but without success.

About the reign of King James the First a copy was taken of great part of the original Minutes of the Council, which is preserved in the Harleian Library[1]; and as the originals have in some places become imperfect since that transcript was made, the lacunæ have been supplied from it.

15 Hen. VI. 1436. The earliest Minutes of the Privy Council in this volume are those of the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436[2], when some regulations were

[1] Harleian MSS., 81, 169. Transcripts of the Acts of the Council in the Cottonian MSS., Cleopatra F. iv. and F. v., which are said to have been made in the reign of Charles II., exist in the library of the Duke of Buckingham at Stow.

[2] Two Acts of the Council, the one dated on the 9th and the other on the 19th of November in that year, are printed in the Fœdera, (vol. x. p. 658,) from the originals in the Pell Office.

made for the government of Wales; and all lords were directed to remain in their own counties, and to hold their manorial courts on the same day. The Council then advised the King to be governed in the disposal of offices by the rank of the parties, "not to high estate a small office, "neither to low estate a great office;" and little attention seems to have been paid to any other qualification.[1] 15 Hen. VI. 1436.

Parliament met at Westminster in January 1437; and on the 27th of March the Commons prayed that such petitions as had been presented to the King during the session and had not yet been answered, might, by authority of Parliament, be referred to the Council, who were to have power to hear and determine them, calling the judges and other persons learned in the law to their assistance, if necessary; and that when so determined they should be enacted, enrolled, and recorded on the rolls of the said Parliament: to which the King and the Lords consented.[2] 1437.

On the 7th of April the Council ordered letters to be written to the Duke of York, whose command as Lieutenant of France had expired, and who was unwilling to retain that office, thanking him for his services, and requesting him to continue in France until his successor arrived. Similar letters were sent to all the other Lords in France

[1] p. 3, *postea*.

[2] Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 506.

15 Hen.VI. 1437. and Normandy[1], and several Peers were appointed to treat for peace with the French monarch.[2]

Cardinal Beaufort having applied for the King's permission to go to Rome for the purpose of performing "his duty," alleging that he had received an exemption from all service, or, as it was termed, a "patent of rest," and that the King was of an age when he could dispense with his attendance, the Council would not advise his Majesty to comply with his request, on the ground that the Cardinal's presence, whether in England or as one of the commissioners, would materially promote the treaty then on foot for a peace with the King of France, tenderly adding that the dangers of the road and a regard for his person had some weight in their decision.[3] It is probable that the motive which Beaufort assigned for wishing to leave England, and the pretence on which the Council refused their assent, were equally insincere. The Cardinal was, however, more successful in a request which he preferred shortly afterwards, as, on the 16th of April, one of the articles of a petition which he had presented was granted; and it is not unlikely that the next entry explains the readiness with which the Council obliged him:—"He hath lent "10,000 marks." Beaufort also enlarged the term in which the Lords of the Council were bound to repay him 14,000 marks, until the following Christ-

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[1] pp. 6, 7, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 8. [3] *Ibid.* p. 9.

mas; and he consented to deliver some royal jewels which were in his possession to the King.[1] 15 Hen. VI. 1437.

In the middle of April the members of the Council agreed to lend money for the public service, but the Earl of Suffolk's offer to advance 250 marks was contingent upon all the other Earls doing the same; and some of his colleagues made rigid stipulations that they should have security for their money.[2] The Council were occupied during that month with some dissentions at Norwich respecting the election of the mayor, which are said to have begun in 1433[3], and which were expected to produce a riot at the ensuing election. One of the parties of the name of Wetherby[4], who had been mayor, and who against the will of the majority of the citizens wished that a person called Grey should succeed him, was peremptorily ordered to appear before the Council; and commissioners were appointed to see that the election took place according to the charter, to prevent any persons attending who were not legally entitled to be present, and to suppress all tumults in that city.[5] The powers of the commissioners appear to have been limited to these points; but the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty were informed, probably

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[1] pp. 16, 34, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 13, 14, 313.

[3] *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104, 106.

[4] p. 15, *postea*. It is said in a contemporary letter, that "My Lord "of Norfolk was in town [*query* Norwich] for Wedyrby's matter." Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 21.

[5] pp. 18, 19, *postea*.

15 Hen.VI. 1437. *in terrorem*, that if any riots occurred the commissioners[1] were authorized to seize the franchises of the city into the King's hands.[2]

Great exertions were used at this time for prosecuting the war in France; but there seems to have been considerable difficulty in finding a successor for the Duke of York as Lieutenant of that kingdom, which office ought not, in the opinion of the Chancellor of France, to be held by a Frenchman.[3] After much consideration Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, accepted it about the middle of April, and several Minutes occur on the subject. He was to have the same powers as had been granted to the Duke of York; but the preparations for equipping the army by which he was to be accompanied, occupied so much time, that his commission as "Lieutenant General and Governor "of all the kingdom of France" was not issued until the 16th of July.[4] The Earl's departure was, moreover, delayed by contrary winds for many weeks, during which he embarked and disembarked no less than seven times, and it was the 6th of November before he left England.[5] Ships and 500 lances and 2,500 archers, under the Baron of Carew, were ordered for the defence of the sea; letters for raising supplies were sent to different counties; and money was ordered to be borrowed.[6]

[1] The commissioners were the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Cromwell, and Sir William Phelip. *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

[2] pp. 17, 18, *postea*. [3] *Ibid.* pp. 16, 33. [4] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 674.

[5] Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, pp. 187, 188. Stow's Chronicle, p. 377.

[6] pp. 19, 23, *postea*.

Louis of Luxemburg, bishop of Terouenne, the King's Chancellor of France, arrived in England towards the end of May, and was received with great distinction. He was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, and afterwards obtained the English bishoprick of Ely.[1] On the 5th of June the Council ordered that he should be denizened in the fullest manner.[2] Large grants of money were made to him[3]; the keepers of several of the royal parks were ordered to deliver deer for his use; and all his expenses were defrayed by the King.[4] 15 Hen. VI. 1437.

There was a remarkable instance in this year of the manner in which powerful noblemen sometimes prevented the execution of the King's commission. William Pek, one of the commissioners appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and his colleagues attended at Silsoe for that purpose, but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with a number of followers also in

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[1] William of Worcester, p. 458; Fœdera, vol. x. pp. 703, 708, 710; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 11.

[2] p. 28, *postea*. A copy of a similar grant will be found in the Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 1. See also vol. iii. p. 160 of this work, and p. 256, *postea*.

[3] Fœdera, vol. x. pp. 666, 671.

[4] p. 31, *postea*.

15 Hen.VI. 1437. arms against Lord Grey's party, it had been deemed advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions. The Privy Council, assisted by the Judges, King's Sergeants, and Attorney and Solicitor General, were occupied with this matter for some days. Several witnesses were examined[1]; and their evidence illustrates the state of the country, and the effect of the feudal system upon the administration of the law in cases where the rights or feelings of persons of rank were concerned.

Though the commissioners who had been appointed to settle the dispute at Norwich caused an arbitration to be signed in the preceding May[2], riots appear to have again occurred soon afterwards; and on the 12th of July, strong measures were taken on the subject. Several of the inhabitants having been summoned before the Council[3], six of each party were ordered to remain; the custody of the city was committed to an alderman of the name of Wells[4]; and the franchises were seized by the Crown.

Some interesting proceedings occurred in the Council on the 15th of July, respecting Owen Tudor, the second husband of Katherine of France, widow of King Henry the Fifth, and mother of the

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[1] pp. 35, 39, 57, *postea.*

[2] Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

[3] p. 34, *postea.*

[4] *Ibid.* p. 45. William of Worcester and Blomefield state that Wells was an alderman of London; but it appears, from the Patent Rolls of 15 Hen.VI. m. 6., that he was a citizen and an alderman of Norwich. A John Wells was, however, mayor of London in the 10th Hen. VI.

reigning Sovereign; and as Tudor was the ancestor of a new dynasty of British monarchs, every thing relating to him is of much interest. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January 1437, and it was then discovered that she had secretly married Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales, but who is described by a contemporary writer as a man neither of birth nor property[1], and had by him four children. 15 Hen. VI. 1437.

It appears that soon after the Queen's decease Tudor was summoned to the King's presence, but that he refused to attend until the Duke of Gloucester sent a person with the King's assurance that he might "freely come and freely go." Notwithstanding this promise, he was arrested and committed to Newgate for having married the Queen Dowager without the King's consent; but if he transgressed against any law by doing so, it was an *ex post facto* one, made purposely to punish him.[2]

[1] Chronicle of London, p. 123. His marriage and the birth of his children are there said to have been "unweting the common people till "that she were dead and buried." Hall, p. 185, also says that the Queen married him "privily;" but, instead of speaking disrespectfully of his birth, he states that Tudor was "a man brought forth and come of "the noble lineage and ancient line of Cadwallader, the last King of the "Britons." Hall, it must be remembered, wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, when it would not have been prudent, even if it would have been safe, to speak disrespectfully of the Tudor pedigree. Rapin does not consider that the marriage was kept secret until after the Queen's death, as he says, "the marriage appeared so unsuitable that *all England* "was scandalized at it, and the more as it was made unknown to the "Duke of Gloucester, who was then Protector."

[2] Lord Coke says, in the First Institute, 133 b., that no man may marry the Queen Dowager without the King's licence, and cites the Rolls of

15 Hen.VI. 1437. A laboured argument was prepared by the Council to prove that his imprisonment did not violate the royal surety[1], but it is by no means satisfactory. Among other things, it was pretended that as his arrest did not take place until after his return from the royal presence, he had enjoyed the benefit of the King's promise; and that, at the time when it was made, neither the King nor the Duke of Gloucester was aware of his malicious designs. Tudor seems to have remained in Newgate until about February in the following year, when he made his escape, having severely hurt his keeper in the attempt; but he was taken by Lord Beaumont, who

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Parliament, 8 Hen.VI. m. 7, as his authority; and in the Second Institute, p. 18, he states that, in the Parliament holden in the 6th Hen.VI., it was enacted, that no man should contract with or marry himself to any Queen of England, without the special licence or assent of the King, on pain to lose all his goods and lands, to which act the bishops and other spiritual lords consented, as far as the same swerved not from the law of God and of the Church, "and so as the same imported no deadly sin." Hall (p. 185) also says it was an offence against the statute 6 Hen.VI. Blackstone makes the same statement, on the authority of that statute, "though the statute be not in print;" and gives as a reason for the law, that it was "pro dignitate regali." In Cotton's Abridgment of Parliamentary Records, p. 589, (which was published in 1657,) the enactment in question is mentioned as having been made in the 6 Hen.VI., and nearly in the words of Lord Coke, together with another act relating to Sion College, neither of which is to be found on the printed Rolls of Parliament, or in the authorized edition of the Statutes of the Realm. Upon referring to the original Parliament Roll of the 6th Hen.VI. it appears, that the membrane which, from the number assigned to it in Cotton's Abridgment, must have contained those two proceedings, has been torn off since that work was compiled, and that the original numbers of all the other membranes have been altered.

[1] pp. 46, 50, *postea*.

brought him to the Council, by whom he was sent to Wallingford Castle, together with his priest and servant who had aided him in getting out of prison. They were afterwards recommitted to Newgate; eighty-nine pounds which were found on the said priest were paid into the Exchequer; and on the 4th of March, twenty marks were granted to Lord Beaumont for his expenses on the occasion.[1] Tudor, however, contrived again to escape from Newgate[2]; and on the 29th of July 1438 the Sheriffs of London were pardoned for not having prevented it.[3] He lived for some years, but was subsequently captured in a skirmish near Wigmore in Wales, brought to Hereford by Sir Richard Vaughan, and there beheaded.[4] 15 Hen.VI. 1437.

On the 21st of October 1437, a Great Council assembled at Shene to advise the King on the following important subjects: 16 Hen.VI. 1437.

First, as the Council of Basle had lately decreed a monition against the Pope and certain Cardinals, Presidents of the said Council, which was likely to engender a schism, the King wished to have the advice of his Council how he ought to act in the matter.

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[1] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 686.

[2] Stow's Chronicle, ed. Howes, p. 377. Hall, p. 185, also states that Owen Tudor twice escaped from prison, "out of which prison he "escaped and let out other with him, and was again apprehended, and "after escaped again."

[3] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 710. It does not, however, appear whether this pardon relates to Tudor's first or second escape.

[4] Stow, p. 377.

16 Hen.VI. 1437. Secondly, the King had consented to allow the Duke of Orleans to go into Normandy in May preceding, provided the Duke raised the sum agreed upon for his journey; but as the money had not yet arrived, and as the matter was likely to be renewed, the King requested their opinion respecting his future proceedings on the subject.

Thirdly, the King, following the example of his predecessors, (who at the beginning of every year, with the assent of the Great Council, provided for such expenses relating to themselves and their lordship as were likely to be required for the ensuing year,) then called them together to receive their advice in what manner the expenses of the government of the country might thenceforward be best provided for.[1]

The result of the deliberations of the Great Council is not stated. On the 24th of October, Sir Reginald Cobham was ordered to bring the Duke of Orleans to London to consult with the King at Shene respecting a peace with France[2]; and the Council discussed various points about the payment of the soldiers who were to form his guard at Cherburgh, pending the treaty.[3] John de Savoy, who is so frequently mentioned in the Minutes[4],

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[1] pp. 64-66, *postea.*

[2] Several documents respecting the Duke of Orleans' voyage to Normandy will be found in the Fœdera, vol. x. pp. 665-708. See also pp. 52-54 of this volume.

[3] pp. 67-69, *postea.*

[4] *Ibid.* pp. 8, 9, 13, 14, 20, 24, 51, 67, 68, 101.

was an esquire, and one of the Duke's servants[1], and his principal attendant on the occasion. 16 Hen.VI. 1437.

Early in November, prompt measures were taken for paying the arrears of the garrison of Calais, and for furnishing the town with provisions[2]; but such was the wretched state of the public finances, that every disbursement was postponed until the latest possible moment, so that orders for the immediate payment of troops in garrison towns are almost certain indications of those places being then threatened with a siege, or of there being a disposition to mutiny among the soldiers.[3] Orders were issued, on the 9th of November, for taking general musters, on the same day, of all the troops in the field and in garrisons in France, and if there were not sufficient men that more might be sent without loss of time; and it is observed that it would be useless to send £24,000 to France if there were no Englishmen there to receive it.[4]

On the 12th of November, arrangements were made respecting the Privy Council. All the former members were re-appointed, together with the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Salisbury, the Keeper of the Wardrobe, and Sir John Stourton; and their powers were to be the same as had been given to the Privy Council by King Henry the Fourth and approved by Parliament.[5] But a fuller

1 Fœdera, vol. x. p. 665.
2 pp. 69, 70, *postea*.
3 vol. iv. pp. xlvi, liii.
4 p. 70, *postea*.
5 *Ibid.* p. 71. Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572, 589.

16 Hen. VI. 1437. record of the proceedings on this subject occurs in another contemporary manuscript in the British Museum[1], whence it appears that the Council in question was a Great Council; and the motives which led to this revision were the King's "great "labours" in the government of the two realms of England and France, in preserving his rights in the same, and in collecting and increasing the revenues thereof; and his Majesty's desire "for the conser- "vation of the laws, customs, and statutes of his "realm of England, to the intent that even right "and justice be done to every person, as well to "poor as to rich, of his own good will, desiring to be "supported in all such matters by the labours of wise "and discreet persons, forasmuch as he shall not "mowe attend to them in his own person as oft as "he would." He therefore appointed the following nineteen persons to be his Privy Council; namely, the Duke of Gloucester; Cardinal Beaufort; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Bishops of Lincoln and St. David's; the Earls of Huntingdon, Stafford, Salisbury, Northumberland, and Suffolk; Lords Hungerford and Tiptoft; together with the following Great Officers; viz., the Bishop of Bath, Lord Chancellor; Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer; William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir William Phelip, Chamberlain; Sir John Stourton; and Robert Rolleston, clerk, the Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. Power was given

[1] Cottonian MSS. Titus, E. v. *Vide* vol. vi. Appendix, pp. 312-315.

to them to "hear, treat, commune, appoint, con- 16 Hen.VI. 1437.
"clude, and determine" all matters brought before them; but "charters of pardon of crime, collations "of benefices, and offices, and other things that "stand in grace," were specially reserved to the King, "for to do and dispose for them as him good "seemeth." Upon subjects of "great weight and "charge" they might deliberate, but not conclude fully therein without the King's advice. In case of difference of opinion, wherein the Council were equally divided, or in two parties against a third, the King was to be informed, and the decision left to him. Salaries for life were assigned to the temporal Peers, but so much was to be deducted therefrom as they then received from any other office under the Crown. The Council were forbidden to take fees; and in the event of any of the members "falling to such unweldeness or impotence" that he could not attend the Council, he was nevertheless to retain his pension for life; and £100 per annum were assigned to the Earl of Devonshire for his past and future services, though it does not appear that that nobleman had ever been, or was then appointed, a member of the Council.

In anticipation of the Duke of Burgundy's laying siege to Calais and Guisnes, provision was directed to be made for their defence; and measures were adopted throughout the kingdom for arming the people. Even lawyers of the inns of court were to be arrayed; and upon these points the

16 Hen.VI. 1437. opinions of the Council are given *seriatim*.[1] Armourers and bowyers in London were set to work; the Lord Mayor was to ascertain what stores could be collected; letters were sent to various parts of the realm to raise troops; and money was procured by fines on such persons as were liable to the imposition of Knighthood and refused to receive it.[2] The practice of extorting fines on this pretence was carried to such an extent that the Commons petitioned that it might be enacted that no man should be fined twice for not receiving Knighthood, but the Crown refused its assent to the bill.[3]

Contracts were formed for the security of Rokesburgh, Berwick, and other castles on the borders of Scotland, the former of which fortresses was to be entrusted to Sir Ralph Grey for £2,000 for one year, unless a man could be found who would take it "better cheap."[2] The distress for money was so great that it even had the effect of mollifying the royal anger against an offending city; for the expense of maintaining a warden of Norwich, the franchises of which had for some months been in the King's hands, was found to be so burthensome, that it was proposed to appoint a mayor until the next day of election, and then to make a favor of restoring to the citizens their liberties

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[1] pp. 73, 74, *postea*.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 75.

[3] Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 26.

and power to elect their chief magistrate. The Council were divided in opinion on the subject; but they all agreed upon appointing a mayor, exacting a written submission from the offenders, and inflicting a heavy fine on the corporation, so favourable a pretence for raising money being too tempting to be resisted. The terms of submission were to be prescribed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by a clerk named Carpenter. With the view of securing the future good behaviour of the citizens of Norwich, and of compelling them to submit to the arrangement, it was proposed, in case of obstinacy, to close their port; but as some doubt existed about the legality of that measure, it was suggested that the opinions of the Judges and of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken. Lord Tiptoft said that though the King might shut his ports, still the cloth must be allowed to pass.[1] The notes on this affair are too imperfect to allow the real merits of the question to be ascertained; but the Council came to the determination of obtaining the submission of the city before the franchises were restored; of reducing the number of aldermen; of punishing those who had held that situation; of appointing indifferent persons to be mayor and sheriffs of the city until the 1st of May, which was the next election day; to inform the King of the nature of the proposed rigorous bill, and of the way in which the matter had been

16 Hen. VI. 1437.

[1] pp. 76-78, *postea*.

16 Hen. VI. 1437. debated; and to acquaint him that he might close the port of Norwich.

Nothing could exceed the caution which was at this time used respecting the French Princes who had been taken prisoners at Agincourt; for the request of the Count of Angoulesme to be allowed to communicate with the Duke of Orleans was granted upon condition that they should speak with each other in the sight and hearing of their respective keepers; and this only in case Cardinal Beaufort saw no objection.[1]

The Kingdom appears to have been in a very disturbed state about the end of the year 1437. On the 4th of December, writs were issued to the sheriffs of London and of twenty-four counties, stating that the King was informed of the gathering of great routs and divers conventicles of misgoverned men, "by whom divers and great robberies, "ravishment of women, burnings of houses, man-"slaughters, and many other great riots and in-"conveniences," had been committed, the which assemblies chiefly consisted of "persons as will not "labour for their sustenances, but rather desire in "idleness to go well arrayed and fare delicately "withouten that that they have any possessions "wherewith for to maintain such estate as they "show." For the suppression of these disturbances, the sheriffs were furnished with copies of the statute of Winchester[2]; and they were strictly enjoined to

[1] p. 82, *postea*.

[2] 3 Edw. I.

see it enforced.[1] That this ordinance was not uncalled for is shewn by two petitions on the rolls of Parliament of the preceding year, whence it appears that the widow of a knight called Sir John Boteler, of Beausey in Lancashire, had been carried off by one William Pulle, a gentleman of Liverpool, who, with several armed followers, broke open her house at Beausey at five o'clock in the morning, and having committed the last outrage upon her person, conveyed her nearly naked to Bidstone in Cheshire, where he forced her to church for the purpose of marrying her; that she refused her consent until he threatened to murder her, and that he afterwards consummated their nuptials against her will. Pulle subsequently conveyed her into the wild and desolate places in Wales, and detained her there until, at the entreaty of her friends, the King commanded several lords and others to pursue him, and rescue his victim. She was at length discovered and placed in security; but the offender, having secreted himself in places where the King's writ did not run, was still at large. She therefore prayed it might be ordained by Parliament that he should be ordered by proclamation to appear, and if he did not surrender that he should stand attainted of high treason, "considering that the said ravishing is done in "more horrible wise, and with more heinous "violence, than any hath be seen or known before

16 Hen. VI. 1437.

[1] pp. 83, 84, *postea*.

16 Hen.VI. 1437. "this time, and that the said William, ravisher, "is and of long time hath be outlawed of felony "for man's death, by him foul murdered and slain, "not charging the execution thereof," and that the forced marriage might be no impediment to her appeal of rape; to which petitions the King assented.[1] Another case of abduction and violence, in the person of a widow, occurred a few years afterwards, and was the ground of a similar petition to the King in Parliament.[2]

1438. Among the earliest Proceedings of the Council, in January 1438, was the determination that the King should advance money for the expense of conveying the Duke of Orleans to Cherburgh, "rather than that the matter of peace should "break." Letters were ordered to be written to the Electors of the Empire, requesting, in consideration of the alliance which then existed between them and the King, that they would not elect any person who might be his enemy as successor to the Emperor Sigismond. The offence which had been given to the Archbishop of Cologne, by seizing one of his messengers, was apologized for, and assurances were given him of the King's favourable disposition.[3] The Duke of Bavaria[4] was not forgotten; and no means were neglected for securing the Imperial crown to Albert duke of Austria, who was about that time elected into the

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[1] Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 497, 498.
[2] *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 15.
[3] p. 86, *postea.*
[4] *Ibid.* p. 87.

Order of the Garter, and to whom offers of alliance and of a marriage between one of his daughters and Henry were made. Funereal honors were paid to the memory of the Emperor Sigismond, whose exequies were solemnized throughout England; and the King, with a large retinue of persons of high temporal and ecclesiastical rank, attended the ceremony at St. Paul's cathedral on the Monday after St. George's day.[1] 16 Hen.VI. 1438.

The young King having made grants without consulting his responsible advisers, the effect was found to be so injurious to his exchequer, that the Council were obliged to "warn him how that he "granteth pardons, or else how that he doeth "them to be amended, for he doeth to himself "therein great disavail; and now late in a pardon "that he granted unto a customer, the which dis-"availed the King 2,000 marks[2];" and on another occasion they remonstrated against a grant which he had made of the constableship and stewardship of Chirk Castle, by which he had lost 1,000 marks.[3]

Considerable attention was paid, in the middle of the year 1438, to the approaching meeting of the General Council at Basle. Memoranda frequently occur about sending persons of rank and eminent divines to attend it[4]; but a Minute was expressly made that the King should not be advised to permit Cardinal Beaufort to be present.[5]

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[1] p. 88, *postea*; and Fabian's Chronicle. [2] pp. 88, 89, *postea*.
[3] *Ibid.* p. 90. [4] *Ibid.* pp. 89-93. [5] *Ibid.* p. 93.

16 Hen.VI. 1438. This fact is another proof of the determination of the government to prevent that personage from leaving the realm, though the motive for the caution cannot now be discovered; but it may have been the fear of his intriguing with the Cardinals and other influential ecclesiastics at the Council for the tiara, at the sacrifice of the interests of his country.

It was the wish of Henry's ministers that he should marry into the family of the Emperor of Germany; and among the Minutes of the Council held in May in this year are found notes of the instructions given to the embassy which was sent to negociate that alliance.[1] Letters of congratulation were written to the Emperor and to the Electors of the Empire upon his election, and every effort was made to gratify him.

On the 14th of May the Council delivered the King's answer to an embassy from the Council of Basle, to the effect that his Majesty had lately sent a messenger with letters, who, he had been informed, "was not well and goodly received, "treated, neither demeaned," but he was nevertheless disposed to send his Ambassadors there, with full instructions, which would tend to the worship of God. It is evident from a subsequent proceeding that the government were extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the Council of Basle a few years before, respecting the treaty at Arras for a peace with France.

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[1] pp. 86, 96, 97, *postea.*

Of the business which engaged the attention of the Council at this period, the most important was the war in France. Numerous Minutes occur respecting troops and military stores of all kinds; but none of them require to be particularly pointed out, because they establish no new fact, and admit of no other inference than that the state of affairs in that country was attended with great expense to England, and was a source of constant embarrassment and anxiety to the King's ministers. 16 Hen.VI. 1438.

From the middle of May 1438 until October 1441, a chasm unfortunately exists in the original Minutes of the Council, which is but imperfectly supplied by the few records of its Proceedings in other manuscripts in the British Museum.

An interesting petition was presented to the King, sometime in 1438, from Thomas Haseley, one of the Clerks of the Crown, in which he stated as grounds for requesting an annuity, that, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, he had captured one Thomas Payne, a Welsh priest, who had been one of the principal advisers of Sir John Oldcastle, the well-known Lord Cobham, which Payne "was in "the field armed against" that Sovereign "with "the Lollards beside St. James's next Charing "Cross, and escaped unhurt or taken," till the petitioner acccompanied, at his own cost, "by a "notable power by the space of five days and "six nights, lay for him in the most secret wise "that they could, and so with help and grace of

16 Hen.VI. 1438. "Almighty God" they arrested him at midnight near Windsor Castle, in which the King of Scotland was then confined. Haseley said that it appeared from a document found in Payne's purse, as well as by his own confession, that he intended to have entered Windsor Castle the night he was taken, and released the Scottish King; that he had delivered the prisoner to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, who committed him to Newgate until Henry the Fifth returned from France; that Henry had said that the capture of Payne pleased him more than if Haseley "had gotten or given "him £10,000;" that in reward of his services the King granted him £40 per annum, and that he was afterwards appointed second Clerk of Parliament with a salary of £10, which situation he had held until compelled to absent himself from ill health, since which time he had neither received his annuity nor salary. He also stated that about six years ago he had seized two ships in the Thames laden with wool and other merchandizes of considerable value, which had sailed without paying the customs, in which service he had expended £20, without receiving half the value of the caption according to the statute; and that he had very lately arrested divers persons accused of high treason, whom he had sent to the King.

Although the years 1437, 1438, and 1439 were not marked by events of great importance, the preceding observations shew that they were

far from being so barren as to justify historians in having dismissed that period with a few lines. 16 Hen.VI. 1438.

A Great Council met on the 24th of February 1439, but nothing more of it is known than the names of the persons who attended[1]; and no other record of the Privy Council for the seventeenth year of King Henry the Sixth is preserved. This deficiency of information about public affairs in 1439 is, however, in a great degree supplied by the Journal of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors who were sent to Calais for the purpose of negociating a peace with Charles the Seventh of France, which is not only printed for the first time, but which has entirely escaped the attention of historians. The Journal was written by Dr. Thomas Beckington, one of the Ambassadors, who was then the King's Secretary, and who afterwards became Bishop of Bath. Three contemporary copies[2] of the Journal are preserved in the British Museum, the few variations in which are pointed out; and its historical importance, the frequent references to instructions from the King and Privy Council, and the fact that many of the ambassadors were members of that body, justify its insertion in this work. On many points it illustrates the manners and customs of the period; and the em- 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

[1] p. 108, *postea*.

[2] Harleian MSS., 861, and 4763; and the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. XII.; but the latter has been so much injured by fire as to be almost illegible.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. bassy, with all the circumstances connected with it, are described in so graphic a manner that a perfect idea may be formed of its proceedings. With the exception of two similar Journals, also written by Beckington, the one of the Proceedings of the Diet at Arras in 1435[1], and the other of his embassy in 1442, to negociate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of the Count of Armagnac, the latter of which has been published, this appears to be the only early document of the kind now extant.

The Journal is written in the first person. Beckington often speaks of himself as "me Beck-" ington," and he records with equal minuteness important political transactions and the most trifling matters. To refreshments of wine and spices, suppers and dinners, he pays great attention; and he is no less particular in mentioning the state of health and the peculiar tastes of his colleagues. As a very full abstract has been made of the Journal[2], only the most material facts will be introduced into the following *précis* of the history of the embassy.

The impossibility of retaining the conquests of the English in France, the insuperable difficulty of supporting the war, and the general unwillingness which prevailed in this country to afford supplies, compelled the government to adopt measures for terminating hostilities. The Pope, the

[1] vol. iv. p. xcvii *et seq.* [2] p. xiii to xxx, *postea.*

Council of Basle, the Dukes of Burgundy and Brittany, and other princes had offered their mediation; and as the presence of the Duke of Orleans was considered likely to promote a peace, the Privy Council permitted him to go to Normandy, subject, however, to rigid conditions for securing his return. 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

In January 1439, Cardinal Beaufort was sent to the marches of Calais to confer with the Duchess of Burgundy and the Ambassadors of the French monarch, when it was agreed that the two sovereigns should send a solemn embassy to that place to negociate a peace, and that the Duke of Orleans should be present on the occasion.[1] On the 23rd of May 1439, a commission was issued constituting John Kemp archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Lisieux, Norwich, and St. David's, Humphrey earl of Stafford, Buckingham, Hereford, Northampton, and Perche, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bourchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billesdon dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Sutton baron of Dudley, and Sir John Popham, knights, Robert Whittingham treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, William Erard, professor of divinity, Doctor Stephen Wilton, Doctor William Sprever, and John Ryvel the King's French secretary, ambassadors to treat for peace with the French monarch. It appears from the Journal

[1] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 718-728. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, tome ii. p. 158 b.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. that, for the causes there stated, the original commission was superseded[1], and that the commission under which the ambassadors acted was not issued until after the 9th of July, though it bore the same date as the first commission. By the latter and operative commission, they were empowered in general terms to treat with the "Adversary of "France" or his ambassadors for a final termination of hostilities[2], whereas in the former one they were empowered to treat with "Charles of "Valois," who had, it was said, against God and justice, contended for the King's crown and realm of France. Cardinal Beaufort who had been authorized on the 1st of May to go to Calais, and to take with him any quantity of money and plate, received a commission dated on the 25th of that month, which stated that the King, at the special instance and request of the Pope and other Princes, and with the hope of preventing the effusion of human blood, had appointed him his solemn ambassador with power to treat with the adversary of France respecting his right and title to the crown and realm of France and all other hereditary rights whatsoever, to admit into the King's fealty all such rebels as were willing to return to their allegiance, to grant letters of pardon to them, and to appoint such other ambassadors to treat with those of Charles as he might think proper.[3] During the

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[1] p. l, *postea.*

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 349-352; and Fœdera, vol. x. p. 728-730.

[3] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 732.

negociation Beaufort acted in conjunction with the Duchess of Burgundy as Mediator between the parties, and was invested with full powers from his government upon the most important objects of the mission. 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

By their instructions, which were dated on the 21st of May, the ambassadors were ordered to demand that Henry should be allowed to enjoy his crown and realm of France, with all their appurtenances, as he ought of right to do. They were directed to enforce this claim, not by questions or disputes on the King's original title, but by evidence of a supernatural description, namely, the judgments of God as manifested in many great battles, and by the agreement made between Henry the Fifth and Charles the Sixth. If the French ambassadors were unwilling to listen to these pretensions, they were to state that, rather than peace should not take place, the King was willing to purchase it by giving up part of his dominions to his adversary and the heirs of his body; that was to say, the countries, lands, and lordships beyond the Loire, consisting of the province of Languedoc, to the value of £20,000 per annum, which were, however, to be held of Henry "of his crown of "France." In case these terms were refused, Cardinal Beaufort, as a prelate of the church, was to remind the French ambassadors that the war for the crown of France had endured above one hundred years, during which time more men of each

17 Hen.VI. 1439. nation had been slain than then existed in both kingdoms. He was to paint the horrors of the contest in the glowing colours depicted in the instructions, the chief of which evils was that the war had probably prevented the Christian faith from being diffused throughout the world; and he was to exhort them to consent by various plausible arguments, founded upon religion and policy. The most remarkable of these arguments were, that the war must terminate either by the total destruction of one of the parties, or by treaty; that Henry and Charles were nearly allied in blood to each other, and to all the great personages in their respective kingdoms; that God did not make his people for the Princes, but the Princes for His service, and for the welfare and benefit of His people, to rule them in tranquillity through the due administration of justice; that worldly ambition ought not to be the principal motive in either of their minds for desiring to possess the Crown of France, but the service which they intended to render to God in the government of the people; that the countries which were then considered to form the realm of France had not always been subject to one monarch, nor did the laws of God, nature, or necessity require that they should be so, for, as well before the time of Charlemagne as since, they had been divided among three or four sovereigns; and that whichever of the two rival Kings or their advisers should refuse

to make concessions, and thereby put an end to the war, would have much to answer for to God for the evils which must attend the continuance of hostilities,—truths, which appear to have occurred to the English government for the first time when it was impracticable either to retain their conquests or to support the war. After Beaufort had thus endeavoured to impress the minds of his auditors with sentiments adapted to his purpose, the ambassadors were to offer to cede all the dominions of the French crown beyond the Loire, except the duchy of Guienne, Poitou, and all the other territories which the Kings of England possessed "before the crown of France descended or "belonged to them;" and they were then to enlarge the said offer, by reserving no more to Henry than what he then actually held. If these conditions were declined, the ambassadors were ordered to propose that Henry should merely retain all the parts of France which the Kings of England possessed, not as Kings of France, but which belonged to them "in their own proper and "private right in other wise and by other lawful "title," including the town and marches of Calais, and the county, castle, and lordship of Guisnes, which they were to hold "immediately of God, "and as lord sovereign thereof." The next article related to the restoration of the lands of such persons as had adhered to Charles during the war. In case the negociation proceeded so far as to render Henry's relinquishment of the style of

17 Hen.VI. 1439.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. King of France the only point for discussion, the ambassadors were to state, that considering that his Majesty had been crowned in the French capital, in the presence of great part of the Peers of France, it would be an extraordinary thing, and "too greatly touch and hurt his worship," were he to comply; that it was no novelty or inconvenience for each of them to bear that title, for precedents existed in France of two rivals for the crown having each called himself King of France. If, however, the concession of that title was insisted upon, rather than the negociation should be broken off, the ambassadors were to report their proceedings to Cardinal Beaufort, who was acquainted with the King's intentions on the subject. In the event of the French proposing a marriage between Henry and Charles's daughter as a means of peace, and "to the intent of com-"munication and treaty to be had thereupon," the ambassadors were to reply, that it was not convenient for their sovereign to marry the daughter of any Prince, unless he was in perfect friendship with him, for which reason the treaty of peace must precede the marriage. In case the marriage was insisted upon, and that the proposal which had been made by the English on that point at Arras was alluded to, they were to say that the matter was so lightly "laid by" at Arras, that the King had not given them any instructions, which otherwise they thought he would have done; adding, that Henry was not so far that

he could not be soon sent to and informed of any reasonable proposition which might be made; and, that though they were not instructed, yet, if the French were willing "amiably to commune thereof "they were not to strange them in that behalf." Whatever might be said, they were not to bind the King; but, with respect to pecuniary arrangements, they were "to ask for the marriage two "millions and from that descend and finally abide "upon a million of scutes," two of the value of a noble, or rather more than £32,000 or £16,000. If the French did not consent to a peace upon any of those terms, and made other propositions, the ambassadors were not to reject them, but were to say that they were not instructed, and that they could only take them *ad referendum.* Under those circumstances they were to endeavour to induce the Duke of Orleans or the Duchess of Burgundy to propose a treaty for a general truce for from twenty to fifty years "with communi-"cation;" and rather than fail, for a truce of from three to eight years "without communication," if it could be obtained; for the surer keeping of which truce, they were to suggest the exchange of places "enclaimed of both sides;" viz., Meaux, Criel, and St. Germaine-en-Laye, for Harfleur, Dieppe, and Mount St. Michael. If that exchange was consented to, they were to try and make the Duke of Orleans' release contribute to it, by taking the said three places in part payment of his ransom, for which they were to demand 100,000 marks

17 Hen.VI. 1439.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. "taking the said three towns, and 50,000 over "that."[1]

The ambassadors on the part of the King of France were the Duke of Burgundy; the Count of Vendosme; the Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, Chancellor of France; the Archbishop of Narbonne; John, Bastard of Orleans, Great Chamberlain of France; Adam de Cambray, First President of the court of Parliament; James de Chatillon, Lord of Dampierre; Reginald Eirard, Lord of Basoges, Master of the Household; Robert Maillere, Maître des Comptes, the King's Counsellors, and Andrew du Beuff, Secretary.[2] Isabella, duchess of Burgundy, who acted as Mediator on the part of the French, was the daughter of John King of Portugal, by Philippa sister of Henry the Fourth of England, and was consequently nearly related to Henry the Sixth.[3] She was attended by her niece Ann, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and wife of the Prince of Vienne, which lady obtained passports to proceed to her husband in Navarre on the 30th of June in that year.[4]

Cardinal Beaufort, as Mediator on the part of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and the other ambassadors landed at Calais on the 26th of June; but Whittingham and Beckington,

[1] pp. 354, 362, *postea.* These instructions are printed in the Fœdera, vol. x. p. 724, from the copy in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii.

[2] pp. 346, 349, *postea.*

[3] *Vide* vol. iv. p. iii. for a notice of her arrival in England previous to her marriage with Philip duke of Burgundy.

[4] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 734.

the author of the Journal, who calls himself the King's secretary, and who seems to have acted as secretary of embassy, though he was included in the commission as one of the ambassadors, did not arrive until the following day. On the 28th, the English received the French legation, who were accompanied by the Lord of Crêvecœur on the part of the Duke of Burgundy, and conducted them to Calais; and two days were occupied in settling the proceedings. On this occasion, the Duke of Orleans met his natural brother, the famous Count of Dunois, who was one of the French ambassadors, after a separation of many years.[1] 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

Upon the 30th of that month, the French ambassadors visited Cardinal Beaufort for the purpose of taking their leave; but, previous to their departure, they swore before the altar in his oratory that they would not do, or procure any injury to be done, to the English ambassadors or their retinue during the negociation. The manner of taking the oath, of which a copy is given, and which was probably usual on such occasions, was this: the Archbishop of Rheims put his right hand on his breast, whilst all his colleagues placed their right hands in that of Cardinal Beaufort.[2] After their return to St. Omer, two of the English ambassadors were sent to that town to receive a similar oath from

[1] p. 337, *postea*. Hall says, (p. 192,) "that the Duke gently received "the Earl of Dunois (his bastard brother), thanking him heartily for "his pain taken in governing his country during the time of his captivity "and absence."

[2] p. 337, *postea*.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. the Duke of Burgundy, and to take the Duchess's pleasure about the day of meeting, the number of persons who were to attend, and whether they were to be armed or not.[1]

Pavilions were erected on the place chosen for the Conference; and on the 2nd of July Cardinal Beaufort gave a solemn entertainment to the English embassy, as well as to all other persons of birth and distinction. The two ambassadors who were sent to the Duchess of Burgundy returned on the 3rd, and stated that the Duchess would repair to the convention at nine o'clock in the morning of Monday the 6th of July. She proposed that each party should be attended by 300 men, armed only with swords and daggers; and, to prevent surprize or treason, that ten scouts should be appointed by the English to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Ardes, the same number being sent by the French towards Calais and Guisnes, to which the ambassadors assented.[2] Early in the morning of Monday the 6th mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel, and soon after six o'clock he and all the ambassadors, except Lord Dudley, Stourton, and Whittingham, who remained at Calais for the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, and of the town, proceeded on horseback, with a retinue of 260 persons, to the place of meeting. Orleans had used every exertion, through the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, to be allowed to attend;

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[1] p. 339, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* pp. 339, 340.

and when he understood that he was not to be present, he observed that the rest would "do nothing "but beat the wind."[1] 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

It appears that the ambassadors were afraid to permit the Duke of Orleans to leave Calais, as, from the anxiety which many of the Flemings, Picards, and others had manifested about his being present at the Convention, a design to rescue him was apprehended. The spot selected for the meeting was seven miles from Calais, on the road to Gravelines, and about one mile from the castle of Oye. A minute description is given of the tents or pavilions, which were of very large dimensions. The Cardinal's was built of timber, one hundred feet in length, covered with new canvas; and contained a hall capable of entertaining three hundred persons, with a kitchen, pantry, wine cellar, and two chambers.[2] Each ambassador had a separate tent. That of the Duchess of Burgundy, which stood about two bow-shots to the east of Beaufort's, is contemptuously described to have been built of "rotten timber, and covered with old canvas;" but it is admitted that it was handsomely lined with cloth of Arras. The pavilion erected for the Conference, which belonged to the Duchess, and

[1] p. 341, *postea.*

[2] *Ibid.* Monstrelet also mentions the splendour of Cardinal Beaufort's pavilion. "The English," he says, "came there in great pomp, and "magnificently dressed; but the Cardinal of Winchester outshone all "in the splendour of his tents and pavilions, and the richness of his "gold and silver plate, and in all other necessaries and luxuries." Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. was very beautiful, was in the centre of this diplomatic encampment. At one end, a seat covered with cloth of gold was prepared for the Duchess, the Cardinal, and the Princess of Navarre, the Duchess's niece; and the ambassadors were placed on either side.[1]

The Duchess of Burgundy arrived at the appointed hour, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre and ten other ladies splendidly attired in cloth of gold. They were met by the Cardinal, and after having embraced and kissed each other[2], they en-

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[1] pp. 341, 342, *postea.*

[2] This ceremony was repeated whenever the parties met during the negociation. It was then, as now also, the custom in France and other countries for men to salute each other in that manner; and numerous instances are mentioned on the Rolls of Parliament of Peers terminating their disputes by *kissing.* In the 2nd Hen. IV. 1401, the Bishop of Norwich and Sir Thomas Erpingham were ordered by the King in Parliament to shake hands and *kiss* each other in token of their reconciliation. (Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 456.) And a few years afterwards, the Earls of Westmoreland and Dunbar performed the same ceremony. (*Ibid.* p. 525 b.) In 1439, the Commons represented to the King that there was then a pestilence in the country, "the which is an infirmity "most infective, and the presence of such so infect most to be eschewed, "as by noble physicians and wise philosophers before this time plainly it "hath been determined, and as experience daily sheweth;" for which reason they prayed the King, for the conservation of his health, "gra-"ciously to conceive how where that any of your said Commons holding "of you by knight's service oweth, in doing to you homage, by your "gracious sufferance, to kiss you, to ordain and grant, by the authority of "this present Parliament, that everich of your said lieges, in the doing of "their said homage, may omit the said kissing of you, and be excused "thereof at your will, the homage being of the same force as though "they kissed you, and have their letters of doing of their homage, the "kissing of you omitted notwithstanding;" to which the King assented. Vol. v. p. 31.

tered the tent appropriated for the Convention, and were followed by the ambassadors of both countries. Such was the deference shewn to the Cardinal, that he took his seat in the centre, having the Duchess on his right, and the Princess on his left hand. The proceedings were opened by an eloquent Latin speech from the Archbishop of York in praise of the Duchess and Cardinal for their exertions in promoting peace, at the conclusion of which the parties exchanged credentials. The ambassadors then separated, and whilst the Cardinal was at dinner, he having fasted during the former part of the day in honor of St. Thomas the Martyr, the Bishop of Tournay came to him from the Duchess to state that the French objected *in limine* to the commission under which the English ambassadors acted, alleging, that some of the clauses tended more to create irritation than to promote peace.[1] They 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

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[1] pp. 342, 343, *postea*. The following is a copy of the *original* Commission on the French Rolls; and nothing occurs on them to shew that it was cancelled or superseded.

" Rot. Franc. 17 Hen.VI. m. 6.

" De communicando
" et tractando. } Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Dum ante mentis nostræ oculos reducimus illud tam summum tamque singulare & excellens
" bonum quod nobis Redemptor noster, ex hac vita mortali
" transiturus, in ultimo testamento reliquid, dicens, Pacem meam
" do vobis, pacem meam relinquo vobis, qua rite servata dampna
" irreparabilia & innumerabilia mala quæ guerrarum continuatione
" diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambigimus, libenter
" totum animi nostri conatum convertimus ad hanc rem sacram
" prosequendam cum effectu. Ea propter confidentes singulariter

17 Hen.VI. 1439. complained, first, that their Sovereign was styled "Charles of Valois," which was less respectful

"de fidelitate, circumspectione approbata, scientia, & conscien-
"tiarum puritate venerabilis in Christo patris Johannis archi-
"episcopi Eborum, ac carissimi consanguinei nostri Johannis ducis
"Norfolk, necnon venerabilium patrum Thomæ Norwicensis &
"Thomæ Menevensis episcoporum, ac carissimorum consangui-
"neorum nostrorum Humfridi Bukingham, Herfordiæ, Stafford,
"Northampton, ac Perchiæ comitis, Johannis comitis Oxoniæ, et
"Henrici domini de Bourchier; ac dilectorum et fidelium nos-
"trorum Walteri Hungerford militis, Magistri Nicholai Byllesdon
"decani ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, Johannis Stourton militis,
"Johannis Suttoñ militis, Johannis Popham militis, Roberti Why-
"tyngham thesaurarii Calesiæ, Magistrorum Thomæ Bekyngdon,
"Stephani Wilton, et Willielmi Sprever, legum doctorum, et
"Johannis Reynell secretarii nostri, ad laudem et honorem Omni-
"potentis Dei, & pro vitanda humani sanguinis effusione, ac ad
"removenda supradicta mala, necnon ut quieti subditorum nostro-
"rum per bonum pacis, auxiliante Domino, utiliter sit provisum,
"ipsos Archiepiscopum, Ducem, episcopos, comites, Henricum,
"Walterum, Nicholaum, Johannem, Johannem, Johannem, Ro-
"bertum, Thomam, Stephanum, Willielmum, et Johannem, sex-
"decim, quindecim, quatuordecim, tresdecim, duodecim, undecim,
"decem, aut novem ex eis, quorum præfatum Archiepiscopum &
"quatuor ex hiis quos commisimus de regno nostro Franciæ &
"alios quatuor quos commisimus de regno nostro Angliæ esse
"volumus, nostros ambassiatores, oratores, procuratores, deputatos,
"& nuntios speciales facimus, ordinamus, et constituimus per
"præsentes. Damus itaque & de consensu ac deliberatione Con-
"silii nostri tenoré præsentium concedimus eisdem ambassiato-
"ribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus, deputatis, & nuntiis nostris
"prædictis potestatem plenariam mandatum generale & speciale
"pro nobis & nomine nostro ac utriusque nostrorum Angliæ et
"Franciæ regnorum, dominiisque, et subditis, ac amicis nostris,
"ac aliis nobis alligatis, confœderatis, & adhærentibus quibus-
"cumque infra marchias nostras Calesiæ vel ibi prope, locis utique

than the general term "our Adversary of France;" secondly, that he was required to surrender the 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

"et diebus ad hoc appunctuandis, cum Karolo de Valoys nobis "adversante, sive suis ambassiatoribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus, "deputatis, & nuntiis potestatem sufficientem ab eo in hac parte "habentibus conveniendi, petendique ab eis et exigendi quod "dictus adversarius noster ab infestatione et inquietatione nobis "contra Deum & justitiam in regno et corona nostris Franciæ "penitus cesset et desistat eisque nos pacifice et quiete uti & "gaudere permittat, necnon communicandi, tractandi, componendi, "paciscendi, transigendi, appunctuandi, ac plene & finaliter con-"cludendi & concordandi de pace perpetua, de treugis, sive guerra-"rum abstinentiis, necnon de & super omnibus contentionibus, "questionibus, guerris, causis, & querelis, litibus, demandis, & "debatis, una cum omnibus suis circumstanciis emergentibus, in-"cidentibus, dependentibus, & connexis, que inter nos et regna "dominiaque nostra, subditosque nostros, necnon alligatos, con-"fœderatos, & alios nobis adhærentes quoscumque, et dictum "adversarium nostrum, atque loca et dominia quæ habet vel "prætendit habere, pendere noscuntur; universaque et singula "quæ inter eos appunctuata conventa concludendi & concordata "contigerit, firmandi, roborandi, et assecurandi per fidei inter-"positionem et juramentum ad Sancta Dei Evangelia in animam "nostram præstandum, ac de & super omnibus et singulis præ-"missis ac dependentiis ab eisdem omnes et omnimodas securi-"tates, cautiones, promissa, obligationes, et litteras sigillatas, "concedendi, faciendi, et expediendi, sicut eis melius videbitur "expedire, quæ talem tantamque vim, auctoritatem, et effectum "volumus realiter obtinere ac si ea in propria persona fecissemus; "cæteraque omnia et singula in præmissis conclusa, concordata, "et firmata expediendi, perficiendi, & pro parte nostra perimplendi "ac debite exequendi, etiam si majora sint expressata, et man-"datum de sui natura magis exigant speciale, et quæ nosmet ipsi "facere possemus si personaliter præsentes essemus, in explica-"tione et conclusione præmissorum. Promittentesq, bona fide & "verbo regio in his scriptis quod omnia et singula quæ in præ-

17 Hen.VI. 1439. crown and realm of France, which demands the Duchess considered would have been more prudent to have inserted in their instructions, and omitted in the commission; and, thirdly, that the commission did not contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion. On the other hand, the commission of the French ambassadors was said to be obscure and contradictory. A long discussion ensued; but as the French persisted in their objections to the commission, it was determined that a new one should be settled by the respective parties, that when agreed upon, it should be sent to England to be sealed; and that in the meantime the negociation should proceed.[1]

A draft of the commission having been prepared by the French ambassadors, it was brought to Cardinal Beaufort by the Bishop of Tournay, on the 7th of July, who immediately sent it to the Archbishop of York. After it had been examined by Beckington and two of his colleagues, who made some additions and alterations, the Archbishop and the other ambassadors deliberated on the subject, and then conferred with the Bishop of Tournay, who reluctantly assented to their amendments.[2]

" missis vel circa ea per ambassiatores nostros prædictos appunc-
" tuata, conventa, conclusa, & concordata fuerint rata, grata,
" firma, et stabilia pro perpetuo habebimus, et faciemus inviola-
" biliter observari. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud manerium
" suum de Kenyngton, xxiij. die Maii.

" Per breve de privato sigillo."

[1] pp. 343, 344, *postea*.

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 344, 345.

On Friday the 10th of June, a conference again took place, with the same ceremonies as on the former occasion. Both parties then agreed to the commission which appears in the Journal[1], and which was ante-dated to the 23rd of May, on which day the former one was sealed. The knowledge of this fact is of some importance, because no instance has hitherto been discovered of Letters Patent being superseded nearly two months after they were issued, and of the new instrument bearing exactly the same teste and date as the former, without there being the slightest indication of the circumstance on the rolls. 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

A draught of the commission of the French ambassadors was likewise agreed upon, which was to the same effect as that of the English ambassadors, and, like it, was ante-dated.[2] These preliminaries being settled, the Archbishop of York, on behalf of his colleagues, opened the negociation in an eloquent Latin speech, in which, in pursuance of the first article of their instructions, he demanded that Henry should be permitted to enjoy the crown of France, of his right to which his victories whilst contending for it were, the Archbishop said, strong evidence; and he supported his argument by quotations from the Revelation of St. Bridget. The Archbishop of Rheims replied, in French, that his sovereign had also gained several victories: he opposed to the pro-

[1] pp. 349-352, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* pp. 346-349.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. phecy of St. Bridget that of St. John the Hermit, (who had foretold that France should be much afflicted by the English in consequence of her sins, but that at length they should be expelled the country,) and added, that he could not conclude a general peace, on account of his Sovereign's illness, and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York then insisted that the authority of St. John the Hermit was less esteemed by the Church than that of St. Bride, and exhorted the French to enter upon a negociation conducive to peace; but the latter called upon the English to submit propositions for that purpose.[1] It is a striking illustration of the state of knowledge in the fifteenth century, that two learned prelates, each at the head of an embassy for determining the right to the crown of a great kingdom and putting an end to a sanguinary war, should support their arguments by citations from the writings of two obscure saints, whose very names are now almost forgotten.

The Archbishop of York then submitted the second article of his instructions, by which he was empowered to purchase the admission of Henry's right to France by the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire; but the French ambassadors absolutely refused to proceed, unless the renunciation of Henry's pretensions to the crown, name, and arms of France, his consent to hold by homage

[1] pp. 351-353, *postea.*

all that he then possessed in that country, and to restore the lands and benefices of persons whom he had dispossessed, formed the bases of the treaty. The English ambassadors merely replied, that such terms would not tend to the promotion of peace, and the parties separated.[1] 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

After the Cardinal had dined, he sent for the Archbishop of York and his colleagues, to whom he said, that no beneficial result was likely to ensue from the conditions proposed by the French, more particularly in consequence of their claim to homage for Henry's territories in France, adding that if those pretensions were not abandoned, nothing could be done; upon which Beckington exclaims, "Oh, that the Duchess of Burgundy "could persuade the adverse party to admit the "claim to homage, resort, and superiority."[2] With the hope of inducing them to relinquish those points, the Cardinal had a long private interview with the Duchess of Burgundy; and the ambassadors, having deliberated in the meantime, decided that it was not expedient to proceed further with the negociation on that day. On the Cardinal's return, he informed them, that, from what had passed between the Duchess of Burgundy and himself, he did not expect that the French could be persuaded to relinquish the claim to homage, and that, with respect to truces, they must do what they could. The Duchess then re-

[1] pp. 352-353, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* p. 354.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. ceived the Cardinal and ambassadors in her tent, where they partook of wine and spices; and Monday was appointed for the next conference.[1]

On Saturday the 11th of July the Bishop of Vicq in Catalonia arrived from the Council of Basle to employ his good offices, as Legate from that assembly.[2] It was agreed on the next day that the Duchess of Burgundy and the French ambassadors should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais; and on the following morning, the Cardinal, with the English legation, proceeded to the appointed place, where two tents were pitched, and where they were joined by the Duchess of Burgundy and all the French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who was prevented from attending, by having on the previous day hurt himself in playing at foot-ball[3], an employment which, however inconsistent with the grave character of a Chancellor and Archbishop, then formed the amusement of persons of all ranks and professions. The Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy entered the tent prepared for them, where they had a long conference, at which Cardinal Beaufort was only occasionally present, though it seems that the French ambassadors constantly attended. After partaking of refreshments with the Cardinal, the conference was renewed, during which the Duchess demanded of the Duke of Orleans, "My Lord, wilt thou

[1] p. 354, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 362, 363. [3] *Ibid.* p. 363.

" never have peace?" to which he replied, " Yes, 17 Hen.VI. 1439.
" even if I die for peace." The parties soon afterwards separated, the English and the Duke of Orleans returning to Calais, and the Duchess and French ambassadors to Gravelines.[1] In consequence of the illness of the Duke of Burgundy, his consort was suddenly obliged to join him at St. Omer; so that a conference did not again take place for some days. A solemn audience was given by the Cardinal and the English legation, on the 15th, to the Bishop of Vicq. That prelate pointed out, in two harangues, the necessity of peace, each of which, agreeably to the custom of the time, was grounded upon a scriptural text, the latter being, " Be ye " strong in battle, and fight with the serpent;" but Beckington particularly observes, " He did not " say the *old* serpent." On the next day, the Archbishop of York, in the name of the ambassadors, replied to the Bishop of Vicq's orations. He shewed plainly that his colleagues were not pleased with the interference of the Council of Basle, as he more than hinted that, had the members of that Council acted impartially when it met at Arras, in 1435, it would not have been necessary to treat for peace on the present occasion; and he exhorted the Council to act with moderation, so as to prevent a schism in the Church. The Bishop of Vicq defended the conduct of the Council of Basle, and animadverted

[1] p. 364, *postea.*

17 Hen.VI. 1439. strongly upon Pope Eugenius the Fourth, between whom and the Council a violent quarrel at that time existed.[1] The Archbishop of York repeated his former remarks, adding, that the Council of Basle had done nothing towards a peace; that there were various opinions respecting the Pontiff; and that he had no doubt his Holiness would prove his innocence whenever he thought proper.[2]

The Duchess of Burgundy returned to Gravelines on the night of the 16th; and so many torches and cressets were lighted on the occasion, that the soldiers who guarded the pavilions supposed it to be the signal for an insurrection. Alarm was given to the Earl of Stafford at Calais, who reported the circumstance to the Cardinal; and Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the cause. He came back on the following morning; but an embargo had in the meantime been laid upon all the passage boats to prevent any rumour reaching England until the fact was explained.[3]

As the Duchess of Burgundy found that the French pertinaciously adhered to their demand that Henry should relinquish the title of King of France, and that the English, with equal firmness, refused to consent that their sovereign should hold his ter-

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[1] p. 364, *postea*. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 156 b. In April 1439, Pope Eugenius issued a bull against the Council of Basle, which he sent to different parts of Europe. *Ibid.* pp. 159 b-163. *Vide* also p. xix, *antea*.

[2] p. 365, *postea*.

[3] *Ibid.* pp. 365, 366.

ritories in France by homage, she expressed her conviction to Cardinal Beaufort, on the 18th of July, that it would be impossible to conclude a peace; and said she considered that a truce would be equally difficult, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles and lands which had been taken during the war. The Duchess therefore suggested to negociate for a peace for fifteen, twenty, or thirty years; that during that time Henry should refrain from using the title of King of France; that the other party should not claim superiority over, or exact homage for, his territories in France; and that Henry might at any time resume the title, and renew the war, on giving one year's notice of his intention. Beaufort communicated this suggestion to the ambassadors, who requested that it might be reduced to writing, which was agreed to; but when the article was read, it was found to vary so much from the proposition, as it had been stated by the Cardinal, that it was not likely to receive the assent of the King. A copy of that proposition is inserted in the Journal, together with a protest from the English ambassadors, in which they said, that in any proceeding on their part they did not intend to prejudice the King's rights, and that if he relinquished any part thereof, it was solely to maintain the Catholic faith, to promote peace, and to prevent the further effusion of Christian blood. The Duke of Orleans, on being asked by the Cardinal, admitted that he understood the Duchess

17 Hen.VI. 1439.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. of Burgundy's proposal as Beaufort had related it; and he expressed his astonishment at the variations between the verbal and the written statement.[1]

Two days were occupied in discussing that proposition, and in deliberating upon the last article of the ambassadors' instructions, namely, the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire to Charles, and the retention, by Henry, of the lands which had belonged to England before his ancestors acquired their right to the throne of France, or, in other words, before the reign of Edward the Third. During this conference, the Duchess's patience or temper seems to have given way. She burst into tears; but Beckington shrewdly observes, "whether " of anger or sorrow, I know not."[2] The Convention, after much fencing on both sides, terminated by a request from the French ambassadors that the territories mentioned in general terms, as having formerly belonged to the Kings of England, might be specified in writing. A report having reached the English ambassadors, from the servant and counsellor of the Duke of Orleans, that the French legation intended to depart the next morning, messengers were dispatched to the Duchess to ascertain its truth.[3]

The required specification of territories was sent to the French ambassadors on the 25th of July[3]; and Monday the 27th was appointed for the next Convention, the whole of which day was

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[1] pp. 366-370, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 371-375. [3] *Ibid.* p. 375.

spent in conferences between the Duchess and the Cardinal, and between the Duchess and the French ambassadors, in which those of England took no part.[1] On the next morning the Cardinal informed the Archbishop of York and his colleagues of what had passed between the Duchess and himself on the preceding day. He stated that the French had offered, on certain conditions, to cede the whole duchy of Normandy, except Mount St. Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it "their arms of the "White Cross," and except also the homage of the Duke of Brittany.[1] This allusion to the White Cross is remarkable, because that symbol was used from a very early period to distinguish the soldiers of France from those of other nations[2]; and it appears to have been also borne on standards in the French armies. Though the origin of the custom cannot be traced with certainty, the statement in the Journal renders it probable that it was adopted from veneration for the Archangel Michael.

17 Hen. VI. 1439.

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[1] p. 376, *postea*.

[2] Speaking of the Cross, Le Sieur de la Colombiere says, ("La Science "Heroique," folio, 1644, p. 132,) "et en firent mettre la figure sur leurs "cottes d'armes, et sur leurs principales bannieres et estandards, et la "diversifierent de plusieurs façons, et blazonnerent de divers èmaux, "pour se distinguer les uns des autres. *Les François la porterent d'argent*, "c'est à dire, *blanche*; les Espagnols, rouge, ou de gueules; les Italiens, "d'azur; les Allemans, de sable, et aussi quelques-uns orangée; les "Saxons, verte, ou de synople; et les Anglois la porterent d'or, autre-"ment jaune, et quelquesfois de gueules." See also Mackenzie's "Science of Herauldry;" and Bishop Beckington's Journal, pp. xv. and 100.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. On Wednesday the 29th of July, a long conference took place between the Duchess of Burgundy, Cardinal Beaufort, the ambassadors of both countries, and the Duke of Orleans, near Calais, when it was determined that the proposals of the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans should be reduced to writing, and sent on the following day to the English ambassadors at Calais; that application should be made to the respective monarchs for the necessary instructions on the subject, and that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September.[1] The next day the ambassadors deputed the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, and Lord Hungerford with Sir John Popham, Dr. Wilton, and Master John Ryvel to repair to the King for instructions respecting the Duchess of Burgundy's propositions, a copy of which was brought to the ambassadors, according to the agreement of the preceding day.[1] It was therein proposed that Henry should hold the ancient territories of the crown of England in France by homage; that, during the peace of thirty, twenty, or fifteen years, the said homage should remain in a state of abeyance, and that Henry should abstain from styling himself King of France; that restoration should be made of all lands and benefices to the lay and spiritual persons who had been deprived of them; that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom; and

[1] p. 377, *postea*.

that the whole of Normandy, with the exception of Mount Saint Michael and the homage of Brittany, which homage was said to be due to the crown of France, should be ceded to England. It was specially provided, that in the duchy of Normandy the King of Navarre's territories should be included; and such parts of Guienne as the English then possessed, together with Calais and Guisnes, were likewise to be reserved to Henry. Various guarantees for the performance of the treaty were suggested, and at the termination of the period for which it was to endure, each party was to be in the same state as before it was made; but if, during or at the termination of the treaty, Henry should agree to hold his territories by homage, the King of France was bound to receive it, and thus a final and general peace would be established.[1] Those terms are said to have been recommended by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, as Mediators, animated by the strongest desire to prevent a rupture of the negociation; but it is obvious that Orleans did not forget his own interests. 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

In the interval before the day appointed for the next meeting of the ambassadors, Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Orleans remained at Calais; but the fear of the Duke being rescued caused the sentinels to be increased, and other measures to be taken for the security of the town.

[1] pp. 378-382, *postea*.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. The Duke of Norfolk and the ambassadors, who were sent to the King, embarked for England on the 5th of August; and no less than twenty-two vessels were employed in conveying them.[1]

Cardinal Beaufort went by sea to Hammes on the 6th of August, where he continued for several days; and, being visited there on the 14th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, they rode after dinner to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, made their offerings to her shrine, and took away some earth from the saint's grave, which was said to possess the miraculous virtue of driving away rats.[2] News was brought to the ambassadors on the 19th of August by Sir John Luxemburg, that Arthur of Brittany, count of Richmont and constable of France, had, after a siege of three weeks, taken the town of Meaux by assault, beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Thian, and cruelly murdered all his prisoners who spoke the French language[2], which is confirmed by Monstrelet, who says, that Thian and a gentleman named Carbonnel de Haule, and some others, were beheaded.[3] Great part of the garrison retreated to the fortress, or, as it was called, the "Market of Meaux," under the command of Sir William Chamberlain and Sir John Ripley[3]; and two days afterwards the ambassadors heard that the Market was still in possession of

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[1] p. 383, *postea.*

[2] *Ibid.* p. 384.

[3] Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.

the English, and had been relieved and reinforced by Lord Talbot; that in retaliation of the murders committed by Richmont, he had captured some ships destined for that place, and put to death all on board; that he had also destroyed part of the fortifications of Meaux, killing all who defended them; and had offered battle to Richmont and Le Hire if they would leave the town and meet him, which they declined.[1] According to Monstrelet, the Earl of Cambridge, (a mistake for the Earl of Warwick, who died some months before,) Lord Talbot, and others, with 4,000 men, proceeded from Rouen to raise the siege of the Market of Meaux, but on Richmont's hearing of their approach, he withdrew into the town, which, he says, was fortunate, because the English desired nothing more than to fight the French. He then notices the challenge to the constable to quit the town, adding that Richmont refused to listen to it or to consent to a battle, and then alludes to various skirmishes, and to the capture, by Talbot, of twenty boats laden with provisions. Finding their efforts to induce Richmont to meet them in the field useless, the English victualled the Market of Meaux and returned to Normandy.[2] 17 Hen.VI. 1439.

Cardinal Beaufort was at this time taken ill, and expecting further news from Meaux, did not send to the King until the next day, when he dispatched the Constable of Guisnes with the intelligence, who

[1] p. 385, *postea*.

[2] Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.

17 Hen.VI. 1439. was nearly wrecked on his passage. On the 30th, the information respecting Meaux being confirmed by a letter from the Archbishop of Rouen, who stated that the Earls of Somerset and Dorset, Lord Fauconberg, Wydeville, and Chamberlain were there with Lord Talbot, another messenger was sent to the King.[1]

18 Hen.VI. 1439. Intelligence arrived from Rouen on the 5th of September, that Sir William Chamberlain, the commander of the garrison of the Market of Meaux, had entered into an agreement with the Count of Richmont to surrender that place on the 15th of August, (apparently a mistake for September,) if not relieved before that day, that he had given hostages for its performance, and had not attacked the enemy since Talbot's departure. This news was so little expected, that Beckington says it occasioned the ambassadors the greatest "bitterness and grief;" and he adds, it was incredible that Chamberlain could commit so great a crime; but the intelligence was confirmed on the following day by a dispatch from Sir John Luxemburg.[2] The misconduct of Chamberlain is also mentioned by Monstrelet, who says that he capitulated after sustaining a vigorous siege of three weeks, and that on his arrival at Rouen with his soldiers under passports, agreeably to the terms of the treaty, he was much reproached for surrendering the place, and was

[1] p. 385, *postea*.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 387.

even committed to prison; but that "after some "time he found means of excusing himself to "the lords of his party, who set him at liberty."[1] 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

On the 9th of September, the Archbishop of York and the other ambassadors who had been sent to England, returned to Calais with new instructions, which were read in the afternoon by Dr. Wilton to all the ambassadors in the Cardinal's house.[2] They were dated on the 30th of August, and related to the terms of peace proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, which have been already noticed. The articles requiring the King to abandon the title of King of France, to restore benefices and other possessions, and to release the Duke of Orleans, were deemed "right unreasonable," for the causes specified in a separate article; but to shew the King's desire for peace, his wish to avoid the effusion of blood, and to prevent a "horrible schism," and other inconveniences, the ambassadors were authorized to declare, in addition to their previous offers, that he would be satisfied with the duchy of Normandy, including St. Michael's Mount, the duchy of Guienne, Calais, Guisnes, and the other fortresses in the marches of Calais, as they were bounded by the treaty of Bretigny, all to be held "immediately of God, "and in no wise of any earthly creature, so that "his name, his style, and entitulation always "remain whole, safe, and untouched from all dimi-

[1] Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166 b.

[2] p. 388, *postea*.

18 Hen.VI. 1439. "nishing." With regard to restitution of benefices and lands, he was ready to use every means in his power to induce his subjects to relinquish their possessions in Normandy, by offering them compensations, and, if they resigned their lands, he would restore them to those to whom they belonged before the wars. In case his subjects were obstinate, he would, as far as the law allowed, compel them to accept of such compensation, and would pay one fourth part thereof, in which fourth part "his prisoner the Duke of Orleans was to "be comprehended." The King was willing to allow Orleans to remain at large for a certain period upon the security of hostages and bonds, that he might be employed in promoting the peace, but, if it were not concluded within the specified time, he was to return to England. The reasons which prevented Henry from acceding to the propositions for abandoning the title of King of France and restoring the lands and benefices are given at great length; but the following paragraph contains the most cogent objections. It was said that by accepting these offers, the King "would "not only hurt the opinion of his right and claim, "but also hurt his name, his fame, his reputation "in the world, and show in himself lack of might, "or of right, or of courage, for who is that "would think that the King, having right and "might and courage, would so lightly put himself "to so great charge, depart from so great things "as the King should depart from by the said

" offer, for so little avail as should grow to the " King therefor?"[1] 18 Hen.VI. 1439.

The ambassadors met the next morning to deliberate upon these instructions; but they at once saw that an immediate rupture of the negociation was inevitable, because they were again directed to insist upon conditions which the French had already rejected with disdain, and in which rejection they had themselves tacitly acquiesced by proposing other terms of infinitely less importance.

On the 11th of September, the day appointed for the next Convention, the English ambassadors proceeded to the usual place, but a herald whom they had sent to Gravelines, to apprize the French ambassadors of their approach, returned with the intelligence that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest against this conduct was agreed upon by the English legation; and on their return to Calais Cardinal Beaufort acquainted them with letters which the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans had received from the King of France, in which he stated that he could not assent to the proposed terms of peace, without the approbation of the Princes of his blood and his Council, who were to meet at Paris on the 25th of that month, which was the earliest day they could assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin, who

[1] pp. 388-395, *postea*.

18 Hen. VI. 1439. was in Languedoc; and he requested that the Convention might be deferred until after their deliberation. The ambassadors, however, thought that this was a mere pretence, more particularly as the French had taken Meaux and other towns, and as there was no necessity for any deliberation, the same question having, in effect, been discussed at Arras in 1435. For these reasons, and in consideration of the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining any longer at Calais, they resolved not to prolong the negociation, but agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and Cardinal Beaufort should continue their mediation for peace.[1] The Duchess requested a safe conduct for herself and three hundred attendants to come to Calais, for the purpose of communicating with the Cardinal and the Duke of Orleans; and on the 15th all those personages and the English ambassadors met, when a long conference was held between the Duchess of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and the Cardinal, at which the Chancellor of Burgundy and the Bishop of Vicq, who represented the Council of Basle, assisted. On the next day, the Cardinal informed the ambassadors that the Duchess had urged his acceptance of the terms which had been proposed; and that when he told her that it was hopeless to expect it, she recommended that the treaty should be continued in the man-

[1] pp. 395-397, *postea*.

ner suggested by the King of France, which he declined.[1] 18 Hen.VI. 1439.

During Beaufort's conference with the Duchess, he accused the French of a want of good faith by causing unnecessary delay, inasmuch as they had made greater concessions at Arras; when she candidly told him that Henry was at that time possessed of more power, and reminded him of the towns which the English had since lost.[2] It was natural that the demands of the French should increase in proportion to their success, and it was their obvious policy to protract the treaty so long as their affairs continued prosperous, with the hope of eventually obtaining greater concessions. The Cardinal also stated that the Duchess of Burgundy had inquired, with great coolness and indifference, whether the existing truce between England and Flanders was to be continued, and whether there should be any further negociation respecting the commercial relations between those countries[2]; power to treat on which points had been given to the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. David's and Norwich, and some of the other ambassadors by a commission dated on the 23rd of May preceding.[3] Unless this indifference on the part of the Duchess respecting the treaty between England and Flanders was assumed, it would disprove the assertion that she had eagerly availed herself of her conferences with Cardinal Beaufort, during the

[1] pp. 398, 399, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 399. [3] Fœdera, vol x p. 730.

18 Hen.VI 1439. negociation for peace with France, to obtain commercial advantages for her husband's dominions.[1] It was agreed that a new treaty between England and Flanders should commence on the 15th of April or 1st of May in the following year, if both parties consented, notice of which was to be given to the Duchess at St. Omer and to the King at Calais before the 11th of the ensuing November.[2]

Measures were taken for the defence of Calais, which was badly garrisoned, and the fortifications much dilapidated. Three persons arrived from the Duke of Burgundy on the 18th of September to negociate the commercial treaty, the proceedings on which subject are fully stated.[3] Information was received on the 20th of that month of the surrender of the Market of Meaux, whether by bribery and treachery it would, Beckington says, be for future times to decide[4]; and it appears that Lord Talbot had proceeded to the relief of the place with 5,000 men, but that he did not arrive until the day after it yielded.[5] The baggage of the ambassadors was embarked, and every preparation made for their departure on the 24th of September; but they were detained by contrary winds until the 2nd of October, about noon on which day they landed in the Downs and proceeded on horseback by short stages to London. Their journey occupied three days, and on the 9th they had an

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[1] *Vide* Rapin, vol. i. p. 563.
[2] p. 399, *postea.*
[3] *Ibid.* pp. 400, 401.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 401.
[5] *Ibid.* p. 403.

audience of the King at Kennington. On the next morning the Archbishop of York reported their proceedings to his Majesty, in the presence of the Chancellor and some lords of the Council, but it is particularly stated that the Duke of Gloucester was absent. Copies of all the documents written during the negociation, consisting of the ambassadors' protests, and their reasons for refusing to accept of the terms proposed for peace, were at the same time delivered to the Chancellor.[1] 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

A reference to such historians as have particularly alluded to this transaction, for by some it is scarcely noticed[2], will shew the importance of this Journal, and prove that the history of the affair has hitherto been very imperfectly understood. The commission and the instructions issued to the English ambassadors, with a few passages in Monstrelet were all that was known on the subject; and the latter were calculated, in the absence of other information, to lead to erroneous inferences.

Rapin says that the original instructions enabled him to "judge which of the two parties " is to be blamed for breaking off the conference, " and to rectify several mistakes of the historians[3]," and he observes that negociations " are often " broke off before there is occasion to shew all

[1] pp. 403-407, *postea.*

[2] Lingard is silent on the subject, and Hume alludes to it in a few lines.

[3] History of England, vol. i. p. 562.

18 Hen. VI. 1439. " the concessions which were contemplated; that " this was really the case in this treaty; that the " English did not think proper to go beyond the " second article of their instructions, viz. that " Charles should have the provinces beyond the " Loire, on condition of his rendering homage for " them to Henry; that they expected the French " would give room by their offers, to make some " further advances; that, for the same reason, the " French kept to the proposals made at the con- " gress of Arras, to wit, that their master remain- " ing sole King of France would resign Guienne " and Normandy to Henry, on condition of " homage; that they laid great stress upon this " offer, and on Charles's condescension in being " pleased to stand to what he had offered at the " congress of Arras, though he had since made " great conquests and was become master of Paris; " and that it was therefore impossible for a peace " to be concluded on the terms proposed on both " sides, as each prince offered to resign only what " was out of his power, and by virtue of this " pretended cession expected the other should " divest himself of what he actually possessed."[1] Mr. Sharon Turner considers that the treaty failed from a treacherous communication of the instructions of the English ambassadors to their adversaries; that "the cabinet knew that all the terms " but the last would be refused, but that they had

[1] History of England, ed. 1732, vol. i. pp. 562, 563

" to make a parliamentary case and to sooth the 18 Hen.VI.
" feelings of the country, and therefore to evade 1439.
" impeaching charges, however moderate in their
" own expectations, they were large in their osten-
" sible demands."[1] Monstrelet merely states that the ambassadors could not agree on any conclusion, for the English refused to treat with the King of France, unless the duchy of Normandy, together with all the other conquests remained to them, independent of the French crown; that another meeting was appointed for the ensuing year; and that the conference was broken up, when they all separated without doing any thing farther.[2] This statement is closely followed by Hall, who says that the French writers imputed the failure to the English having demanded not only the duchies of Acquitain and Normandy " discharged of all resort, " superiority, and sovereignty," but to be restored to the cities and lands which they had conquered in France during the preceding thirty years[3]; whereas the Journal proves that the French offered to cede Normandy, and that the demand for restitution of property proceeded, not from the English, but from the French themselves.

The facts connected with this negociation, which are more or less at variance with the statements of the writers who have been cited, may be shortly stated.

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[1] History of England, 4to, p. 132.
[2] Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.
[3] Ed. 1809, p. 192.

18 Hen.VI. 1439. There can be no doubt that the embassy, the original instructions to the ambassadors, and the secret powers entrusted to Cardinal Beaufort were extremely displeasing to the Duke of Gloucester. The most remarkable circumstance connected with their instructions is, that the ambassadors were left without any discretion respecting the relinquishment of the title of King of France, which Henry's ministers must have expected would be made a *sine quâ non.* Upon that point they were to refer to Cardinal Beaufort, who alone knew the King's intentions on the subject; which fact is extraordinary, because the Duke of Gloucester, who always resisted the release of the Duke of Orleans, and was anxious to prosecute the war, has not been supposed to have lost his ascendancy in the government until after this period. But as the Cardinal was the advocate of peace, and had no objection to procure it by the release of Orleans, his being authorized to negociate on those terms proves that he possessed greater weight than Gloucester as early as the beginning of 1439. The negociation was entrusted to him; and, to use a modern expression, he seems at that time to have been the prime minister of England; for it is incredible that the ultimatum upon the fundamental article of the treaty would have been confided by the Duke of Gloucester to his political rival, or that the whole tenor of the instructions to the ambassadors would have been in direct contradiction to his policy, if he had been able to prevent it.

By what means Cardinal Beaufort recovered his political consequence, after so long a struggle with Gloucester, cannot be stated with certainty; and the loss of the Minutes of the Council of this critical period is peculiarly unfortunate. As early as June 1437, Beaufort obtained a full pardon under the great seal of every offence which he might have committed from the beginning of the world to that time[1]; but the pecuniary aids which he afforded to the government, and the influence which he derived from the power of withholding such assistance, and of rigidly exacting payments at the times specified, sufficiently explain the concession of this or any similar favor. It is evident, however, from the Minutes of the Council respecting that pardon[2], that it arose from some irregularity connected with these loans and securities; though it has been imputed to the design of preventing the Duke of Gloucester from making any future attacks upon him.[3] 18 Hen.VI. 1439.

The King was, in 1439, about nineteen years of age; but it was probably as much to the state of affairs having proved the soundness of Beaufort's policy, and to the general desire which prevailed throughout England for a termination of the war, as to the personal favor of his sovereign, that the recovery of his influence may be attributed. There were, however, other causes which, in the exhausted

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[1] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 670; see also p. 681.

[2] pp. 30-33, *postea*.

[3] Rapin, ed. 1732, vol. i. p. 560.

18 Hen. VI. 1439. condition of the public finances, gave the Cardinal considerable weight in the Council. He was the great loan contractor of his time, and the government was always largely in debt to him. The Ministers had constant recourse to him in their pecuniary embarrassments; and when those difficulties became overwhelming, his political ascendancy seems to have followed as a matter of course; and was, indeed, the necessary position of a man of great talents, who united in his own person the character of the King's uncle, of one of the most experienced, crafty, and ambitious statesmen of his time, of a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, and a Prelate of that of England, and who was, moreover, the richest subject in Europe, ready at all times to use his wealth in promoting his personal interests.

In the written statement which the Duke of Gloucester afterwards delivered to the King, he denied all knowledge of, and openly protested against, the whole proceedings of this embassy; but his opinions were overruled by Beaufort's party in the Council; and the majority of the ministers, under the guidance of that personage, were willing that their sovereign should relinquish the empty title of King of France, if an honorable and permanent peace could be obtained by the sacrifice. They wisely preferred substantial advantages to what had become a mere shadow; and considered it their duty to secure the tranquillity of their country, instead of wasting her blood and treasure upon an object which experience had shewn to be

unattainable. Beaufort was so well aware of the impossibility of prosecuting the war, that he would gladly have accepted any terms short of the unexpected demand that the ancient territories of the Kings of England in France, as well as those which were to be ceded under the treaty, should be held as fiefs of the French crown, by "homage, resort, and superiority." Whatever might have been his own opinion, he knew that such a demand was so repugnant to public feeling in this country, where neither distress nor misfortunes have ever extinguished all regard for the national honor, that its admission would not only cause his own disgrace, but enable Gloucester to return to power upon the wings of popular favor. 18 Hen.VI. 1439.

Elated with their successes since the Congress of Arras, the French forgot Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt. They took no pains to conceal that they were perfectly sensible of the difference in their position; and all the exertions of the Cardinal failed in inducing them to waive the condition of homage. As that demand was not anticipated, no provision had been made for it either in the secret instructions given to Beaufort, or in those issued to the ambassadors, and a reference to the King became necessary. When the subject was debated by Henry's ministers, the haughty and indomitable spirit of the Duke of Gloucester was uncontrolled by the presence of Beaufort; and the Duke's counsels may be clearly traced in the instructions which the ambassadors brought to their

18 Hen.VI. 1439. colleagues. So far from yielding to the humiliating terms proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, the ambassadors were ordered not to relinquish Henry's title of King of France, a point which had been partly if not entirely conceded; and the whole tenor of the instructions were better suited to the days of Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth, when the laurels which the English had gained in France were unsullied by subsequent disasters, than to the existing state of affairs. Gloucester knew no difference between concession and dishonor; and the impetuosity of the warrior rather than the sagacity of the statesman shewed itself in all his proceedings. From the moment the Archbishop of York returned to Calais every hope of bringing the negociation to a successful conclusion vanished; and the French ambassadors seem to have been aware that their terms would not be accepted, for when the Archbishop and his colleagues sent to apprize them that they would attend the Convention on the appointed day, they were informed that not one of the French ambassadors had been seen at Gravelines during the preceding six weeks. Against this conduct the English legation protested; and the assertion of the French monarch, that he could not conclude a peace without the consent of the Princes of his blood and his Council, and that he therefore wished to defer the conference, was so manifest a subterfuge that Beaufort instantly refused to admit it. The negociation terminated;

and it seems indisputable that the French were not sincere in their desire for peace; and that the turn which the war had taken induced them to postpone the termination of hostilities, with the hope of obtaining on a future occasion whatever terms they might think proper to prescribe. 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

The conduct of Beaufort and of the Archbishop of York during this affair did not, however, escape reprehension; and it formed part of the Duke of Gloucester's charges against them. In his memorial to the King, he attributed the embassy to their advice: he asserted that neither himself, nor the other lords of the Council were informed of its having been undertaken; that it was against the public good of the realm; that if the money which it cost had not been expended, the merchandizes of it might "have had other "course, and the said lands not to have stand "in so great mischief as they do." He said they had allowed the Duke of Orleans to communicate privately with the French and with the Duchess of Burgundy, and that thus an alliance had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, to the great advantage of the French and injury to the English interests; that under colour of that treaty the French had taken Meaux, and had made divers inroads into Normandy; that, during the negociation, the Archbishop of York was sent from the Cardinal to Henry, to persuade him to relinquish the title of King of France for a certain period, "to the great note

18 Hen.VI. 1439. " of infamy that ever fell" to him or any of his ancestors since it was first assumed; that when his (Gloucester's) advice was asked upon the subject, he said, " I would never agree me " thereto, to die therefore, and of the same disposi- " tion I am yet, and will be while I live, in conser- " vation of the King's honor and of the King's " oath made unto his crown at the time of his " coronation."[1] Whether truth, a regard for the King's honor, and the interest of his country, or disappointed ambition, dictated the charges which the Duke brought against Cardinal Beaufort and the Archbishop of York, it is impossible to decide; but it is clear that the policy of those personages in relation to France was diametrically opposite to that of Gloucester. Common sense, which sooner or later influences the counsels of all nations, experience, and necessity were on the side of the Cardinal, whilst Gloucester's sentiments were swayed by a romantic sense of honor, and by the desire to adhere implicitly, under every change in the state of affairs, to the dying instructions of his brother King Henry the Fifth.

With respect to the treaty at Calais in 1439, Beaufort appears to have acted with prudence and integrity; and the failure of the negociation may be imputed to the unreasonable demands of the French, rather than to the intolerant spirit of the English. Recent success had rendered the former

[1] Hall, pp. 199-200.

haughty and overbearing, whilst reverse of fortune impressed the latter with those sentiments of justice and moderation which a full tide of prosperity had almost obliterated from the national counsels. 18 Hen.VI. 1439.

An exemption was granted in September 1439 to All Souls College in the University of Oxford (which had been founded by Archbishop Chicheley in 1437) from the payment of such aids, tenths, and fifteenths as might be imposed by Parliament or in Convocation[1]; and not long afterwards that college received another mark of the King's favor by a present of several volumes on divinity, law, and philosophy, which were to remain perpetually to the use and profit, and increase of learning, of the wardens and scholars.[2] Another instance of Henry the Sixth's making a donation of books occurred in the following year, when he gave the Bishop of Lincoln several manuscripts on similar subjects.[3]

A person who had been "secretary to the city "of London," an officer who is now, and was then sometimes, styled the Town Clerk, obtained an exemption, in December in this year, from all military and civil duties whatsoever, among which being returned to Parliament for any city or borough, and receiving the honor of knighthood are included.[4] The kings of arms and heralds petitioned with suc-

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[1] p. 109, *postea.*
[2] *Ibid.* pp. 117, 119.
[3] *Ibid.* pp. 140, 141.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 111.

18 Hen.VI. 1439. cess, about the same time, for their livery clothing out of the great wardrobe at Christmas in every year, "like to other squires and other gentlemen "of the King's court, and this in honour of gen- "tilesse and way of charity;[1]" in connection with which subject it may be remarked, that about the year 1437 Henry changed the title of "Anjou "King of Arms" to that of "Lancaster."[2]

Although nothing occurs in this volume in relation to France in the year 1440, it is necessary, for the purpose of understanding the subsequent Proceedings of the Council, to allude briefly to the affairs in that country.

1440. On the 31st of January 1440, the negociations for a peace with Charles the Seventh, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans, were renewed at Calais under the auspices of the Duchess of Burgundy and Cardinal Beaufort.[3] Ambassadors were appointed for the purpose in April following, the principal of whom was William Welles, bishop of Rochester[4]; but neither the Archbishop of York, who had shortly before received a Cardinal's hat[5], nor any of his colleagues in the former embassy, excepting Lord Dudley, Doctors Wilton and Sprever, and Whitingham, the treasurer of Calais, were re-appointed. The principal result of this negociation was the release of the Duke of Orleans, the convention for which purpose was executed in July;

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[1] p. 114, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 63. [3] Fœdera, vol. x. pp. 756, 764.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 767. [5] *Ibid.* p. 759.

but it was found impossible to conclude a peace or even a truce with the French monarch. 18 Hen. VI. 1440.

Against Orleans' release Gloucester presented an energetic protest, which was received by the King on the 2nd of June. The Duke's objections to that measure were principally, that he expected Orleans would become Regent of France, and be very unwilling to agree to a peace; that he would probably unite the two political parties which then existed in that country; that it was pregnant with danger to Normandy; that no oath could affect the allegiance which he owed to his own sovereign, which he would be more likely to keep when at large, than the one which was imposed upon him whilst a prisoner; that, considering the alliance which had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, it was probable they would combine to drive the English from France; that he was deeply grieved to see the conquests which had been made at so heavy a sacrifice of treasure and blood, (including the loss of his two brothers, the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, "and many "other dukes, earls, and lords, and many a trusty "knight and squire,) voluntarily put in likelihood "of total perdition," and that the late King, who had taken Orleans prisoner, had pointed out in his last will[1] upon what conditions he should be set at liberty. For all these reasons, and lest

[1] It has been before stated that the will of King Henry the Fifth, here alluded to, is not extant. *Vide* vol. iii. p. ix.

18 Hen. VI. 1440. the country should suppose that this measure was taken with his advice and consent, for which, if any inconveniences ensued, he says, "men would "arrete upon me to my great charge, I protest for "mine excuse and my discharge, that I never was, "am, nor never shall be consenting, counselling, "nor agreeing to his deliverance or enlargement, "nor by none other manner of mean which should "take effect otherwise than is expressed in my said "lord my brother's last will (whom God assoil), or "else surety of so great good, whereby my lord's "both realms and subjects should be increased and "eased. And, for peradventure after my decease "I might be otherwise noised, that my true ac-"quittal may be known, I desire and beseech my "said lord that it like him that I may have now "these my Articles of record under his great seal "for my discharge, lest any of these inconveniences "aforesaid fall or any other by his mean. And to "the intent that these Articles afore written should "shew of more record my true acquittal, I have "subscribed them of mine hand."[1]

The arrangements for the Duke of Orleans' release were not completed for several months. On the 28th of October, he swore solemnly, in the church of Westminster, that he would observe all the stipulations which had been agreed upon[2], in the presence of the King and of all the Lords, except the Duke of Gloucester, who shewed

[1] Fœdera, vol. x. pp. 764-767. [2] *Ibid.* p. 826.

his disapprobation of the whole proceedings in a very marked manner, for no sooner had the ceremony of the mass commenced, than Gloucester left the assembly and went on board his barge.[1] Lord Fanhop, to whose custody Orleans had been entrusted, was formally released from his charge on the 3rd of November[2]; and the Duke, escorted by Garter king of arms, arrived at Calais a few days afterwards[3], when he assumed the office of Mediator for peace between England and France. 18 Hen.VI. 1440.

In a Council which was held at Reading in February of this year, Cardinal Beaufort consented to postpone the time agreed upon for the redemption of the King's jewels, which were pledged to him as security for 7,000 marks, until the ensuing Martinmas.[4] An instance then occurred of employing the resident clergy in examining whether certain persons who were amenable to a subsidy were living in their respective parishes; and the incumbents were to report the result of their inquiries to their diocesans, who were to certify the same to the King in the Exchequer. This ordi-

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[1] "Salvete. Tidings that the Duke of Orleans have made his oath "upon the sacrament, and used it, never for to bear arms against "England, in the presence of the King and all the Lords, except my "Lord of Gloucester; and, proving my said Lord of Gloucester agreed "never to his deliverance, when the mass began he took his barge." Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4.

[2] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 823.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 828.

[4] p. 115, *postea.*

18 Hen.VI. 1440. nance was issued in Lent, which is described as "this good time that every man hath in dread "to say against truth."[1]

In August and September in this year, the Duke of Gloucester, as Justice of South Wales, went in person to Caermarthen and Cardigan to hold the sessions there, and to settle the disturbances and quarrels which existed between the inhabitants of that part of the principality, for "his right "great costs and labour" in which service he afterwards solicited remuneration.[2]

19 Hen.VI. 1440. On the 22nd of December 1440, John lord Tiptoft, Dr. Adam Moleyns, archdeacon of Salisbury, who was then Clerk of the Council, and four other persons, were directed to conclude a treaty with the envoys of the Archbishop of Cologne[3]; and it appears from their instructions that that Prince wished to become the King's homager and feoded man, and to perform the services stipulated at a former period. The Archbishop was to be bound to do service "in feats of war and otherwise," as often as he might be reasonably required, with three hundred fighting men, at the following wages;—for a duke, two nobles a day; a count, one noble; a baron, half a noble and eight sterlings; a knight, a quarter of a noble and four sterlings; an esquire, twelve sterlings for wages,

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[1] pp. 421, 422, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 138, 139.

[3] Fœdera, vol. x. p. 834. *Vide* also p. 770 of that volume.

and six for "regard;" and valets, archers, and crossbow-men, six sterlings a day.[1] 19 Hen.VI. 1441.

So great was the difficulty of providing money for the support of the war in France, that the King surrendered all his jewels, in February 1441, to the Lord Treasurer, with full power to coin, sell, or pledge them as advantageously and quickly as possible.[2] On the death of the Earl of Warwick, the Duke of York was again constituted lieutenant general and governor general of France, his commission being dated on the 2nd of July 1440; and several orders were made by the Council for supplying military stores, and on other matters relative to the army under his command.[3] The negociation with France was renewed in the spring of this year, under the mediation of the Duke of Orleans; but the only minute on the subject in the Proceedings of the Council, is an order to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, on the 10th of April, to prepare instructions to the ambassadors who were about to proceed to Calais to the same effect as those which had been issued to Lord Dudley, Dr. Wilton, and others, in the preceding year.

In this volume several particulars will be found of Sir Francis Saurien, "dit L'Arragonois," or, as he was more generally called, Sir Francis Arragonis, an individual of great celebrity, who

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[1] pp. 126-129, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 132.

[3] *Ibid.* pp. 133, 134, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147.

19 Hen.VI. 1441. distinguished himself in the French wars on the part of England, and was elected a Knight of the Garter, but of whose personal history scarcely any thing is known. His petition in May 1441 affords some information on the state of the war, and proves that he had, in common with most of the other partizans of England, suffered heavily in his own fortune. Upon various points he submitted his opinion, and advised that the persons who were to be the King's ambassadors should be well skilled in diplomacy, and fully informed of the state of the war.[1]

The original Minutes of the Council are preserved from the 14th of October to the 14th of December 1441, after which there is a chasm until the 29th of July 1442. They are then tolerably regular until the end of August in that year: there are none for September: they again occur from the 7th to the 18th of October, from which time, until the 6th of February 1443, there is another hiatus. But from the 25th of February to the end of July 1443, the original Minutes exist, and apparently with few lacunæ.

Measures were ordered to be taken in October 1441 for the defence of Calais, then threatened with a siege; and lest the enemy might introduce soldiers into the town, under cover of the licences which had been granted to the fishermen of Dieppe

[1] pp. 147-150, *postea*. See also pp. 29, 34, 44, 296.

to come there for herrings, they were to be sent out of the place, and forbidden to return.[1] The necessity of this precaution was shewn by the loss of Evreux, into which place French troops were introduced by fishermen.[2] Harfleur, Caen, Honfleur, and other towns in Normandy were also menaced; and the Privy Council caused letters to be written to the commanders, warning them of their danger, and exhorting them to provide for their safety. The importance which was then attached to Harfleur may be estimated by a letter written in November in the preceding year, where it is said, that "Frenchmen and Picards, a great "number, came to Harfleur, for to have rescued it, "and our lords with their small puissance manly "beat them, and put them to flight, and, blessed "be our Lord, have taken the said city of Harfleur, "the which is a great jewel to all England, and in "especial to our country."[3] 19 Hen. VI. 1441.

On the 27th of November, the Council compared the receipts of the Duke of York, as lieutenant of France and Normandy, with the number of soldiers which he maintained. His allowance was £20,000 per annum[4] or £68,000 Tournois[5], besides a grant of taxes by the estates of France, amounting to £340,000 Tournois, or rather more than £99,878 sterling, forming a gross total of

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[1] pp. 153, 154, 155, *postea*. [2] Rapin, p. 565.

[3] Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6. [4] p 178, *postea*.

[5] The value of a pound Tournois appears, from these calculations, to have been between 5*s*. 10½*d*. and 5*s*. 10¾*d*.

19 Hen.VI. 1441. £508,000 Tournois, or about £149,216 sterling. The wages of 800 spears on horseback or mounted lances, with the proportionate number of archers, for one year were £288,000 Tournois: 800 spears on foot, at 8*d.* a day, came to £84,012 Tournois; and for 2,200 archers, at £5 Tournois, or £1 9*s.* each per mensem, £144,000 Tournois, amounting in all to £512,092 in Tournois; so that the expenses of 800 mounted lances and archers for the field, and of 800 lances and foot archers for the garrisons, exceeded the receipts by no more than £4,092 Tournois, or about £1,203 sterling.[1]

A dispute having long existed between the Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, respecting the right to the stewardship of the Duchy of Cornwall[2], which had been attended by riots and manslaughter, was arranged.[3] The parties had agreed, under a penalty of £2,000, to abide by the award of the lords of the Council[4]; and the King having commanded them to refrain from all acts of violence towards each other, they faithfully promised to obey, and, as a pledge of their sincerity, took the Lord Chancellor by the hand whilst giving their assurance to that effect. The claim was to be decided at the ensuing Easter, until which time neither of them was to fill the office; and inquiry was to be made after the authors of the breaches of the peace which had been committed in Cornwall

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[1] p. 172, *postea.*
[2] *Ibid.* p. 165.
[3] *Ibid.* pp. 161, 173.
[4] *Ibid.* pp. 158, 166.

and Devonshire in consequence of this affair, with the view of punishing the offenders.[1] It does not appear in whose favour the question was decided; but the quarrel was afterwards renewed, and in 1455, the Commons petitioned the King in Parliament, stating that "many and great riots, commo- "tions, robberies, and murders had been done in "the shires of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, "between Thomas earl of Devon, his servants and "adherents, on the one part, and Sir William Bon- "ville lord Bonville, his servants and adherents, on "the other;" and praying that both of them might be committed to prison until a commission of oyer and terminer had settled the matter, and that the Sheriff of Devonshire, who was suspected of favoring Lord Bonville, might not intermit any legal process; but the King refused his assent.[2] These disturbances were afterwards adduced by the Commons as proof of the necessity of appointing a Protector of the Realm.[3] 19 Hen.VI. 1441.

The Council was also engaged, in November 1441, with a dispute between the mayor and aldermen of London and the Genoese merchants, respecting a claim by the former to socage[4]; and between the merchants of London and other places and those of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns. The English merchants complained that they were not treated in those places on the

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1 pp. 173-175, *postea*; see also p. 408.
2 Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 332.
3 *Ibid.* p. 285.
4 p. 169, *postea*.

19 Hen. VI. 1441. same terms as the Prussian, Dantzic, and Hanse merchants were in England, and had been subjected to vexatious impositions.[1] A petition on the subject was presented to the King in Parliament in the following year, in answer to which he promised that letters should be written to the Master of Prussia and to the magistrates of the Hanse towns, for redress of the injuries which his subjects had sustained, and demanding a system of perfect reciprocity; but, if after these messages redress was not obtained, the King was authorized by Parliament, agreeably to the request contained in that petition, to suspend all the franchises and privileges which had been granted to those foreigners, until the grievances were remedied.[2] Persons were accordingly sent to Cologne, in February 1443; and the customers of all the ports were ordered to allow the inhabitants of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns to trade freely in this country as they had hitherto done[3], whence it may be inferred that the commercial relations had been suspended. The Bishop of St. David's and one of the Chief Justices were afterwards directed to hear the matter in dispute between the Prussians and the King's subjects.[4]

The chasm in the Minutes of the Council between November 1441 and July 1442 is very

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[1] pp. 170, 171, 177, 178, *postea.*
[2] Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 64, 65.
[3] p. 228, *postea.*
[4] *Ibid.* p. 234.

imperfectly filled, either by the few proceedings of the Council of that period which have been found, or by the instruments printed in the Fœdera. Of the former, the following are all which deserve notice. A letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, which will be again alluded to.[1] A petition from the Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for permission under letters patent to make his testament, and to commit the administration of it to such persons as he thought proper, "notwithstanding any custom of the countries that "be in his diocese," because he must pass over the sea in the King's embassy, and return again to England.[2] A letter from the King dated in April, stating, that as he had granted a general pardon "at the reverence of God and of the "blessed time of Easter," large sums of money would accrue to the Crown, and commanding that they should be expended in equipping the army which was about to be sent to France and for the safeguard of Calais[3]: thus an impulse of religion was made contributory to the support of a sanguinary and unjustifiable war. Instructions were issued in May for raising a loan for the defence of Calais, which are remarkable for stating that the sums advanced for that purpose "shall re-"main in a chest under divers keys, whereof "notable persons shall have the keeping, and

20 Hen.VI. 1442.

[1] p. 184, *postea*.
[2] *Ibid.* p. 183.
[3] *Ibid.* pp. 185, 186.

20 Hen VI. 1442. "it not to be touched till need be[1]," shewing that the people had learnt to mistrust the application of money advanced for the public service. An order on the 26th of June to deliver gunpowder to the commanders of the ships which were appointed to guard the seas.[2] A letter, dated on the 6th of July, to the mayor and "twenty-four "notablest" burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to suppress some riotous assemblies in that town, during which the common bell had been rung[3]; and a document shewing that similar disturbances had also occurred at Bedford.[4]

The articles in the Fœdera which relate to those seven months merely state that a messenger arrived from the Emperor on the subject of the peace of the Church about November 1441[5]; that ambassadors were appointed to treat with those of the Archbishop of Cologne in December following[6]; that the Archbishop of Rouen was permitted, in February 1442, to retain the bishoprick of Ely notwithstanding he had become a Cardinal[7]; that a negociation for peace with France was pending in the marches of Calais in May[8]; that in July a commercial treaty was entered into with Holland[9], notices of which occur in the Minutes of the Council[10]; and that an amicable letter was written to

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[1] p. 188, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 191. [3] *Ibid.* p. 192.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 193. [5] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 834.
[6] *Ibid.* p. 836. [7] *Ibid.* p. 841. *Vide* also vol. iv. of this work, p. xxxi.
[8] Fœdera, vol. xi. pp. 844, 847. [9] *Ibid.* p. 848.
[10] pp. 193, 194, *postea*.

the Emperor of Germany on the 1st of August in that year, promising to restore some goods which had been improperly seized in Gascony by the King's subjects.[1] 20 Hen.VI. 1442.

The loss of the Minutes of the Council for part of the year 1442 is supplied to some extent by another of Bishop Beckington's Journals. On the 20th of May in that year Sir Robert Roos, Dr. Beckington the King's secretary, and Edward Hull, esquire, were appointed to negociate a marriage between the King and one of the daughters of the Count of Armagnac, with whom it had become the policy of England to form a close alliance. The Count having quarrelled with Charles the Seventh, a treaty was concluded between Henry and himself in July 1437, one of the conditions of which was that he should not allow his subjects to act hostilely against England, and that he should recall such of them as were then in France.[2] The alliance with the Count of Armagnac was considered desirable from its being supposed that he would form a substantial protection to Guienne, with the loss of which the English were then threatened.

Beckington and his colleagues arrived at Plymouth about the end of June, on the 5th of which month the Journal commenced. Unlike that of the negociation for peace in 1439, which was written by Beckington himself, this Journal was kept by his secretary, who always speaks of him as "my

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[1] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 849.

[2] p. 45, *postea*.

20 Hen.VI. 1442. "lord." As it has been published[1], it is unnecessary to give a particular account of its contents, or to point out the important historical facts which it records, not only respecting the mission itself, but the state of Guienne and the progress of the war in that duchy, on which subjects it corrects the erroneous statements of historians, and supplies much valuable information. All the correspondence between the King and the ambassadors as well as the Count of Armagnac and his ministers, is inserted at length; and it abounds with curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the age.

Sir Robert Roos and Beckington reached Bourdeaux on the 16th of July; and the latter continued in Guienne until the 10th of the following January, when he sailed for England, his mission having become hopeless. After the Count of Armagnac had offered his daughter's hand to Henry, the English interests gradually declined. Charles the Seventh had in the mean time entered Guienne; and his army was then in the immediate vicinity of the Count's territories, waiting only for some colourable pretence to seize his dominions. Armagnac therefore did not dare to fulfil his engagement with Henry; and his conduct may with more probability be ascribed to his fears than to his inclinations, for, as his Chancellor told the ambassadors, the Count was "prevented *de facto*

[1] Octavo, 1828.

" rather than *de jure*."[1] During their mission Roos and Beckington were much occupied with the state of Guienne and Bourdeaux, and their letters to the King prove that the English affairs were in a most deplorable condition. The appearance of Charles in that province was attended by a general defection of Henry's adherents; and the ambassadors informed him on the 24th of July, that Tartas had surrendered; that St. Severs had been taken by assault; that all the Landes, except Bayonne and Aix, had been subdued; that within eight days almost the whole of the country, " as well barons as gentles and others," had thrown off their allegiance to England; and that the inhabitants of Bourdeaux believed themselves " to " be abandoned and cast away for ever," but that the arrival of the embassy had in some degree restored confidence. 20 Hen. VI. 1442.

The Minutes of the Council on the 29th of July 1442, which are the earliest for that year now extant, contain notices of preparations for the reinforcement of Bayonne; and the expediency of raising an army for the relief of Guienne was debated by the Council on the 22nd of August.[2] The difficulty of providing the necessary supplies presented a formidable obstacle; and though the Government applied as usual to Cardinal Beaufort, he replied that

[1] Beckington's Journal, p. 93. In the introductory remarks, p. xxxv *et seq.*, some observations will be found on the cause of this negociation having been unsuccessful.

[2] pp. 193, 194, *postea*.

20 Hen.VI. 1442. he was aware of the King's wants, and that if he had money he would lend it to him, but he said "he had it not." Plate however, he added, he had, and would lend vessels to the value of £4,000; but his sovereign's necessities had no effect upon his natural avarice, nor did the pressing exigencies of the state inspire him with even a transient feeling of generosity; for he stipulated not only that the vessels should be restored to him, but that if they were melted down he should be paid the cost of the manufacture of new ones, besides their intrinsic value.[1] Wheat was ordered to be sent to Guienne[2], where so great a scarcity prevailed that it was allowed to be exported duty free[3]; and Lord Hungerford offered to lend one hundred quarters for that province.[4] It was resolved that money should be borrowed in every part of the realm by the King's commissioners for the defence of Guienne; and an idea may be formed of the distress of the government, from the instructions issued either to those commissioners, or to others who were employed about this time on a similar duty. They were directed to proceed to certain towns, and to summon before them every householder and inhabitant above the age of sixteen, whose names were to be entered in two books, and to whom the King's letters were to be read. The people

[1] p. 199. *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* pp. 199, 205, 207, 217.

[3] Chronicle of London, p. 133; stat. 15 Hen.VI. c. 2.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 204.

were to be told that the Crown had a lawful right to their services in any part of the kingdom for its defence against invasion, but that, in consideration of the great charges which they had borne, the King would dispense, as far as was possible, with their attendance, and avoid putting them to any expense on this occasion, except what accorded with their "own good wills and "gentleness," notwithstanding their safety and welfare depended upon that of their country. The commissioners were to examine each person separately, and ascertain what he would "give of "his free will," which sum was to be placed against his name in those books, but they were not to be influenced by "language inconvenient, or be other-"wise compelled." If the commissioners found any of them "hard" and unwilling to part with his property, they were to say from themselves, that whatever he might contribute would not exceed his expenses for two days if he served in person. They were to select two individuals of approved wisdom and discretion, and well affected to the Government, to be collectors of the benevolence, and to communicate with such persons as had not appeared before the commissioners. One of the books was to be delivered to the collectors, and the other was to be sent to the Council, in order that the King might know the conduct of every one in that matter, and "there-"upon accept every man in every conceit as he "deserveth;" so that this proceeding was not only 20 Hen.VI. 1442.

20 Hen.VI. 1442. obnoxious from its extorting money from the people under the specious character of "free gifts," but because their refusal, inability, or partial acquiescence exposed their loyalty to suspicion. If those books yet exist they would afford much valuable statistical and genealogical information; and this allusion to them may perhaps lead to their discovery.[1]

The lords of the Council became personally responsible for certain sums on this emergency; and they all manifested great readiness to contribute in every possible way to the urgent wants of their country.[2] In the breast of the Duke of Gloucester, whose feelings had been recently outraged by the public humiliation of his wife on a ridiculous charge of sorcery and witchcraft[3], patriotism overcame resentment, and he expressed his willingness to become security to whatever amount any man would trust him.[4]

Soon after the arrival of Sir Robert Roos and Beckington at Bourdeaux, the Archbishop of that diocese repaired to England to represent the condition of the city, as well as of Guienne generally, to the King's ministers.[5] He arrived about the middle

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[1] pp. 418, 421, *postea.*

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 199, 200-202; Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 42.

[3] Eleanor duchess of Gloucester was accused in October, and did penance by walking barefooted through London on the 13th of November 1441; Fœdera, vol. x. p. 851; Stow's Chronicle, ed. Howes, pp. 281, 282. It is remarkable that nothing on the subject should occur in the Minutes of the Council.

[4] p. 202, *postea.*

[5] Beckington's Journal, p. 20.

of August; and by the vessel which conveyed him, Roos and Beckington forwarded the letter, dated on the 24th of July, describing the state of the country, which has been alluded to; and his representations were powerfully supported by their entreaties. They besought the King to open his "eyes of pity and compassion" upon his true subjects there, which "do now liven in great dread, "and without that help be had they rather be like "to perish;" and entreated him to consider that the duchy of Guienne was one of the oldest lordships of the crown of England, and of his most piteous grace to command that succours should be hastily sent to it.[1] On the same occasion, they wrote to Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, advising him "to commune apart, and feel thoroughly the Arch-"bishop of Bourdeaux" respecting the conduct of the Council there, with the view of discovering why the King's interests, and "all manner of justice," were always sacrificed, "and nothing done nor sped "but by favour and particular lucre, and ever in "the conclusion all is against the King, and to his "great hurt." Cromwell was assured, that, "con-"sidering the truth and simpleness of the Arch-"bishop," if "he were well groped and thoroughly "examined after the great wisdom of you, so he "follow not the instructions" (which he was supposed to have received from the French at Bourdeaux), "but may be so induced once to leap in

20 Hen.VI. 1442.

[1] Beckington's Journal, p. 18.

20 Hen.VI. 1442. "the margin, he would tell the truth, the which "so remedy be provided therefore, is like to be "the salvation of this land, which else must be "needly the loss by the self misgovernance, "though none other enemies were."[1] With this previous clue to the character and objects of the Archbishop of Bourdeaux, the government were not likely to be imposed upon. He appeared before the Council to explain the cause of his coming to England on the 20th of August[2], on which occasion, however, Lord Cromwell was not present; and he seems to have gained the good opinion of the ministers, as the King afterwards granted, at his request, the office of clerk of the customs of Bourdeaux to one of his servants.[3]

On the 9th of August, Roos and Beckington sent a secret dispatch from Bourdeaux, which was written in three lines on parchment the whole length of the skin, and sewn up in the garment of an old pilgrim who was going to England, acquainting the Council, that on the 3rd of that month the city of Aix, which was considered the strongest in Guienne, was taken; that Charles the Seventh was then in it; that the Dauphin had laid siege to Bayonne, which they expected would surrender in eight days; after which, that Prince intended to proceed direct to Bourdeaux, where "there was "division, and never was so little help nor store of

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[1] Beckington's Journal, p. 20, 21.

[2] p. 198, *postea.*

[3] Minutes of the 16th of October, p. 218, *postea.*

"English people, the lack of whom is cause of "loss of all this country; and unless that succour "be had without any delay, all is gone;" adding, "this we write unto you for our last and true "acquittal;" and they said that the inhabitants, having been deceived in the promise which had been made of assistance, would "trust none other "word nor writing."[1] 20 Hen.VI. 1442.

Such troops as were ready at the end of August, were ordered to proceed direct to Bayonne; and if they found they were not necessary, they were nevertheless to "shew themselves" to that city; and to say that the King had commanded them to do so, and that Sir Philip Chetwynd had also been sent with 500 archers, who were to remain there for its defence.[2]

No Minutes occur after the end of August until the 7th of October, but in that interval the letter of Roos and Beckington of the 9th of August was probably received; which may have induced the Council to determine upon sending an army to Guienne. On the 21st of September, a letter was written to those persons, thanking them for their services in providing for the safety of Bourdeaux, and informing them that the King had appointed his cousin, the Earl of Somerset, "with a "right noble puissance of men of war," to go with all possible haste into Guienne, for the resistance of 21 Hen.VI. 1442.

[1] Beckington's Journal, pp. 26, 27.

[2] pp. 205, 206, *postea*.

21 Hen.VI. 1442. the French monarch, and "unto the great comfort, "consolation, and defence of all his true subjects "there."[1] At the same time, a similar letter was addressed to the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, wherein Somerset is described as "a powerful and dis-"tinguished prince of the King's blood and "lineage."[2]

In October the Council seem, however, to have been more occupied with the idea of concluding a peace with Charles, than with preparing an army to resist him. Memoranda respecting a treaty occur in the Minutes of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that month; and a commission was issued, appointing the Duke of York, the Cardinal of Luxemburg, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and several other persons negociators.[3] About that time the Duke of York concluded a truce with the Duchess of Burgundy, and the Duchess's proclamation on this subject, dated on the 23rd of April in the following year, is printed by Rymer.[4] The Duke advised the King that England and Burgundy should be comprised in that truce, but the Council resolved that Burgundy and Guienne should be included, and that no mention should be made of England.

On the 16th of October the Earl of Somerset appeared before the Council, and delivered a written

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[1] Beckington's Journal, pp. 54, 55. [2] *Ibid.* pp. 55-57.

[3] pp. 210, 213, 215, 217, *postea*. This commission is printed in the Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13, where it is said to have been dated on the 9th of *September*.

[4] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 24.

statement of the terms upon which he consented to proceed to Guienne[1], but the loss of the Minutes of the next four months prevent the proceedings respecting the expedition during that period from being known. The energy of the government was, however, roused by a letter from Roos and Beckington, dated on the 18th of October, in which they informed the King of the progress made by the enemy, and of the loss of Reole. They complained that "no comfort cometh, not so much in all this "time as one balinger to revive their hearts;" and told his Majesty that if reinforcements had arrived it was most probable that Charles would have been made prisoner; adding that, if only a few men had been sent when they were promised, Guienne might have been saved from the injury which it had sustained; and that even if the merchant ships which usually came for wine had been allowed to proceed to Bourdeaux, their crews would have prevented much of the damage which the enemy had committed.[2] It would appear from this letter, and from others which were sent on the same occasion to the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort, either that the government were totally unable to send troops to Guienne in the summer and autumn of 1442, or that the King's ministers were criminally neglectful of that important part of his French dominions.

21 Hen. VI. 1442.

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[1] p. 218, *postea.*

[2] Beckington's Journal, pp. 49, 52.

21 Hen. VI. 1442. Though the town of Reole surrendered to the French monarch and the Dauphin on the 7th of October, after a siege of several weeks, the castle held out until the 7th of December[1]; and an interesting anecdote relating to Charles the Seventh whilst at Reole, is mentioned in Beckington's journal. In December, the house in which he lodged suddenly took fire by night; and the King would inevitably have been burnt had not the Scots made a mine in a wall through which he escaped, with no other clothes on than his shirt. All his baggage was destroyed, and it is particularly stated that he lost his sword which was called "St. Louis's sword."[2]

1443. So unfavorable was the aspect of affairs, at the commencement of the year 1443, that there seemed little hope of furnishing the necessary troops for the defence both of Guienne and Normandy; and it was therefore debated by the Council in the King's presence, on the 6th of February, whether it was most expedient to provide for the safety of Guienne or of Normandy, or whether an army should be sent for the relief of both. Sir John Stourton thought that the nearest of those provinces, namely Normandy, ought to be first attended to. Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, said he did not know what had been the use of the money which was recently spent in Normandy, nor who was in

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[1] Beckington's Journal, p. 72. [2] *Ibid.* p. 102.

fault; that it would be strange to relieve the one duchy and not the other; that if both could be done it would be proper; but if it were impossible, he was of opinion that succours should be sent to the one which most required them; in which opinion the Bishop's of St. David, the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Lord Chancellor concurred. Cardinal Kemp, the archbishop of York, admitted that the King must be guided by considerations of expediency "not to conform him to that that he "would, but to that that he may," but he would not say which he thought should be first attended to; and proposed that the bishops should be desired to appeal to heaven by their prayers. Cardinal Beaufort said it was the province of the lords temporal to determine which duchy should be first relieved; but he thought it necessary to attend to both of them; and prudently suggested that, before the armies were appointed, the Treasurer should explain what resources were available for their support. The Duke of Gloucester agreed in the opinion of the Archbishop of York, that the King should do what might be in his power.[1] 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

The determination to send a large army to Guienne having been formed, its equipment, the instructions to its commander, the money for the payment of the soldiers, and the collection of ships to transport them, occupied much of the attention of the Council from February to July in this year;

[1] pp. 223, 224, *postea.*

21 Hen.VI. 1443. and the most interesting Minutes on these subjects will be adverted to without interrupting the relation by notices of the other business which was then in progress.

The Earl of Somerset appears to have undertaken the command of the army with reluctance, and every effort was used to soothe and satisfy him. Dr. Moleyns was sent to him with a flattering message on the 27th of February, expressive of the King's concern for his illness, and requesting to know when he would be ready to proceed, the number of soldiers he wished to accompany him, and whether he would direct his efforts both to Normandy and Guienne?[1] The Treasurer reported to the Council, on the 2nd of March, that it was impossible to raise two armies, and advised that the King and the lords, and the commander of the army, should determine into which province it was to proceed, and that Somerset's "indentures," or written agreement with the Crown, should be in general terms "to do the good that he can and "may to the King's lordships and subjects in "France."[2]

Sir William Bonville was sent to Bourdeaux, with, it is said, a reinforcement of 800 soldiers, to keep the town until the arrival of the whole army[3]; but Beckington states that he learned on the 4th of February, from a ship of Brit-

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[1] pp. 226, 227, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 229.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 233; Chronicle of London, p. 132.

tany which he spoke on his voyage to England, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.
that Bonville was supposed to be about that time at Bourdeaux with 4,000 men and thirty-five ships[1], though it is most probable that he had not then sailed. Early in March, Dr. Moleyns and Sir John Stourton were sent to communicate with the Earl of Somerset[2], to whose demands respecting his appointment as commander of the army in Guienne, the King's answers were delivered on the 30th of that month. His Majesty consented that the Duke of York should be informed that Somerset's authority was to be exercised only in such places as were not then in the King's obedience, and to which the powers of the former did not extend; that Somerset's contingent interests in Anjou and Maine under certain grants should be preserved; that, as he was a prisoner in France at the time of the King's last general pardon he was precluded from the benefit of it, for which reason he should receive a full pardon under the great seal before his departure[3]; and that if he had issue and died during the expedition, his widow should be allowed the keeping of the child. To these concessions the King added a more important mark of his favor, by creating him Duke of Somerset, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and with precedence

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1 Beckington's Journal, p. 89.

2 pp. 234, 237, *postea.*

3 This pardon was granted by Letters Patent dated on the 28th of August in this year. Rot. Patent. 21 Hen. VI. Part 2.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. above the Duke of Norfolk.[1] Somerset had asked for a grant of lands of the value of 1,000 marks, on which point the Council "abstained them in "all wise to speak, nor durst not advise the King "to depart from such livelode, nor to open their "mouths in such matters;" but his Majesty commanded the Chancellor to say that Somerset and his issue male should have lands of the value of 600 marks[2], or £400 per annum. Some difficulty having occurred as to what estates were to be given to him, he requested the Lord Treasurer to allow him to inspect the register of such of the King's lands as were then disposable, that he might select those which he thought proper; but Cromwell refused until he had the approbation of the Council. Its consent was obtained, and he seems to have chosen the lordship of Kendal[3], as the King is said to have created him and the heirs of his body Earls of Kendal on the 20th of June following, in consequence of his having had that lordship granted to him. At the same time the Duke's natural daughter Tacyn, and the heirs of her body, were made denizens.[4]

It is remarkable that the limitation of the Earldom of Kendal, the charter of which is not

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[1] pp. 251-255, *postea*. The Roll on which the charter of the Dukedom of Somerset was entered is not preserved, the Charter Roll for the 21st Hen. VI. being evidently imperfect, and the first instrument which occurs on it is the charter graning the Earldom of Kendal to the Duke of Somerset, on the 28th of August 1442.

[2] p. 251, *postea*. [3] *Ibid.* p. 281. [4] *Ibid.* p. 288.

dated until the 28th of August in this year, and which dignity was to be held "ultra nomen Ducis "Somersetiæ," should be to the heirs *male* instead of to the *heirs* of his body.[1] 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

The Duke of Somerset appears to have received two commissions, the one for France generally, and the other for Guienne, as it was particularly ordered that in the commission for France, which was to be sealed with the great seal of that kingdom, Guienne should not be specified; and that in the commission for Guienne, which was to be under the great seal of England, Guienne should be written before France.[2] To prevent any jealousy in the mind of the Duke of York, Lieutenant General and Governor of France and Normandy, at the appointment of the Duke of Somerset, Garter was sent to that prince to inform him that the King having heard that Charles the Seventh intended to enter Normandy, he purposed sending the Duke of Somerset to that duchy with a large army, which was to cross the Loire and proceed to the parts where the enemy might happen to be, against whom he was to "use most cruel and "mortal war that he can and may," for it seemed expedient that the manner and conduct of the war should be changed; and it is said that Somerset would form a shield to the Duke of York, as he would be between him and the French monarch. The Duke of York was particularly desired to keep

[1] Rot. Cart. 21 Hen.VI. No. 45.

[2] p. 255, *postea*.

21 Hen. VI. 1443. the plan of operations a profound secret. He was to be assured that the appointment of Somerset was not intended to lessen or interfere with his authority, and he was requested to co-operate cordially with him. Garter was also to state that the King had learnt from Basle that the enemy intended to attack Rouen; and the Duke was requested to cause the castle, palace, and bridge of that city to be properly guarded, not to allow any women or other suspicious persons to lodge in the castle, and to take care that those places, together with all the other castles and towns under his government, especially on the sea-coast, should be victualled for at least half a year, and be well provided with armour and artillery, for the King was informed that there was "neither town nor "castle in the country there, but that the enemy "have an enterprize upon." Garter was further directed to excuse the King for not complying with his request to send him £20,000, in consequence of the heavy expense of the army destined for Guienne, for which reason his Majesty hoped "he would take patience and forbear him "for a time."[1]

The long list of military stores requisite for the Duke of Somerset's army is of much interest, from its shewing what articles were then used in military warfare.[2] Several notices occur of a "bridge of barrels," to which much attention was

[1] pp. 259, 264, *postea*.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 257.

paid, and a sum not exceeding £100 was allowed for making it.[1] 21 Hen. VI. 1443.

The money requisite for the equipment of the army was raised in the usual way, by loans[2], mortgage of the royal jewels[3], and advances from Cardinal Beaufort; for, though that personage said in August 1442 that he "had no money[4]," he had nevertheless agreed to lend upwards of £20,000 before the end of the following May.[5] A dispute, however, arose a few days afterwards, respecting the patent for securing the repayment of that sum. He insisted upon its being written in the same words as the draught of the instrument which had been made, otherwise he would "lend no money;" upon which the Duke of Gloucester truly observed "what needeth it to be "read, since that it is passed, for mine uncle saith "plainly that he will lend no money, unless that "he have it under that form."[6] As the amount raised, even with the Cardinal's £20,000[7], was more than £8,000 short of what was required, it was obviously useless to quarrel with him about conditions, for if he had withheld the loan it would

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[1] pp. 258, 259, 288, 289, *postea*. These bridges are mentioned by the contemporary chronicler so often cited: "In this year went over the sea "the Earl of Somerset with 10,000 of good men; and he had over with "him great ordinance of guns, *bridges*, scaling ladders, and many more "things; whom Jesu speed for his mercy." Chronicle of London, p. 132.

[2] pp. 218, 272, *postea*. See the commission issued for that purpose, pp. 414-418, *postea*.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 239; Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 15.

[4] p. 199, *postea*.

[5] *Ibid.* p. 276.

[6] *Ibid.* p. 280.

[7] *Ibid.* p. 276.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. have been utterly impossible for the expedition to sail.

It is, perhaps, deserving of notice, that on the 2nd of March in this year, Cardinal Beaufort obtained another general pardon and release from all penalties and fines to which he might have exposed himself before the first day of the preceding month.[1]

Ships were ordered to be impressed in all the ports to transport the Duke of Somerset's army. In impressing those in the port of London the mayor and sheriffs, under admiral, and water bailiffs were ordered to assist, the recorder having been sent by the Council to the mayor with the King's commands on the subject.[2] They were directed to rendezvous in the Camber on the 23rd of April; and this fact is a striking instance of the change which has taken place in the formation of the southern coast of England. The Camber was situated near Camber Point, a short distance from Winchelsea and Rye; and though it must have been a capacious harbour in the sixteenth century, it has long been completely filled up.[3]

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[1] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 20.

[2] pp. 236, 237, 241, 278, *postea*; Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 21.

[3] The Editor is indebted to E. W. Brayley, Esquire, for referring him to a commission which was issued on the 15th of November, 2 Car. I. 1626, to Nicholas Lord Tufton and others, stating, that the King's castle of Camber in Sussex had "grown into great decay, *being forsaken* "*by the sea, and left distant from the water two miles at the least,* so as "the same is now of no further use for defence," and commanding them

On the 28th of June, the Council informed the Duke of Somerset, that, as there were not transports enough to convey his whole army to Guienne, one half should be sent first, and the remainder when the ships returned.[1] It was intended that the musters of the Duke's soldiers, which usually preceded the departure of an armament by a very few days, and were repeated on its arrival at the place of destination [2], should have been taken on the 3rd of June, but Somerset requested that they might be deferred to the 17th, on which day, however, his soldiers were not ready; and in the beginning of July he sent an esquire to solicit a further postponement, and to communicate with the Council on other matters respecting the expedition. Much displeasure was expressed that the 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

to sell the materials of that castle. *Fœdera*, vol. xviii. p. 796. The Camber is thus shewn in a chart of the time of King Henry the Eighth in the British Museum, in the Cottonian MS. Augustus, B. II. f. 66.

[1] pp. 293, 294, *postea*.

[2] *Ibid.* p. 293.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. Duke of Somerset had not proceeded on his voyage. He was reminded that the King had created him a Duke, and granted him a larger estate than he had conferred upon any other person, in consideration of the services he was expected to perform in France; and the examples of the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester on similar occasions were pointed out to him, the wages of whose retinues did not commence until their whole musters had been made. He was also told that the King believed there was a sufficient number of ships to convey his army, if he would be contented with such arrangements as had satisfied other commanders; and that every day he remained in England was attended by a loss to the King of £500.[1] Besides the expense, the assemblage of a large body of soldiers for embarkation was productive of serious inconveniences, arising from the excesses which they committed, and from the burthen which they imposed on the inhabitants in the places where the troops were quartered, which was so heavy, that they declared they would rather have paid the King four fifteenths of their property than have borne it. In the preceding year the misconduct of troops on such occasions was the subject of a petition from the Commons to the King in Parliament, who complained that many of the inhabitants on the sea coasts in Southampton, Dorset, Sussex, Kent, and the adjoining counties, had lately suffered "great

[1] pp. 267, 275, 276, 279, 302, 303, 409-414, *postea.*

" and innumerable horrible injuries and extortions" from soldiers of the King's armies who were about to go abroad, together with " homicides, murders, " mayhems, and heinous assaults;" that they had ravished their wives, daughters, and servants; that they had taken their goods without payment, in consequence of which, property, as well ecclesiastical as secular, in those counties had been seriously injured; and they added, that, if a remedy was not speedily provided, the whole of the sea coast would be entirely devastated.[1] To these complaints, which have been brought against large armies in all times and countries, and which, without the most rigid discipline, render their existence almost as injurious to their friends as to their enemies, the King replied, that he would take the advice of his Council in providing a proper remedy. 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

Symptoms of mutiny were manifested by the garrison at Calais on the old ground of arrears of wages[2], which again induced them to seize the wools; and the Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of that town about August 1442, with directions to go there with all possible haste, requested the King, on the 28th of that month, that, as he could not then proceed to Calais, he might not be responsible for the misconduct of the soldiers before his arrival.[3] Their discontent seems, however, to have been appeased

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[1] Rot. Parl. 20 Hen.VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 61, 62.

[2] *Vide* vol. iv. p. xlvi.

[3] pp. 203, 204, *postea.*

21 Hen.VI. 1443. by the presence of persons who were sent to them by the Council; and instead of being punished the soldiers were thanked for "the gentleness" which they shewed to the King's commissioners, and were promised payment of their wages.[1] About the middle of June 1443, extensive works were undertaken at Calais to improve the harbour by the erection of two jetties; for which purpose, and in repairing the walls of the town, £1,000 of the "money of Calais" were ordered to be expended.[2]

It may be worthy of remark, that the Earl of Stafford evinced much anxiety about the titles of the other Earldoms which he had inherited, and that he preferred the style of "Earl of Buckingham" to that of "Earl of Stafford," because a brief notice of those Earldoms will confute the opinion which was expressed by high legal authority[3], that grants of those dignities, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to the *heirs*, or *heirs of the body* of the grantees, only operated as grants to heirs *male* of the body.

The Earl of Stafford is stated to have been made Captain of Calais, "by the name of the Earl "of Buckingham[4];" and, in the commission appointing him one of the ambassadors to treat for peace with France in May 1439, he is not only styled "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford,

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[1] p. 207, *postea*.

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 283, 284, 293.

[3] The late Lord Redesdale. *Vide* Report of the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle, pp. 283, 284, 429.

[4] p. 209, *postea*.

" Northampton, and Perche," but in one of the original letters of privy seal on the subject of that embassy, his name was first written " Humphrey " Earl of Stafford;" and a marginal correction was made for the purpose of introducing the titles of his other Earldoms. 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

The Earldom of Buckingham was created to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and his heirs, in 1377. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford and Northampton, the former of which Earldoms had been granted to his ancestors and his heirs by King John, and the latter was granted to his father and his heirs in 1337. The Earldom of Stafford was created to Ralph lord Stafford in 1351, and his descendant Edmund was the sixth Earl of Stafford. He married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Thomas duke of Gloucester, in whose right her son Humphrey, seventh Earl of Stafford, was sole heir of the Earldom of Buckingham, and eldest coheir of the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton. To the Earldom of Buckingham he had, therefore, an undoubted right; but his claim to the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton required a royal confirmation; and the careful and marked attribution of those titles to him, in the most solemn instruments of the Crown, may have been intended to have that effect. As the Earldom of Buckingham was not created until twenty years after the Earldom of Stafford, the Earl's preference for it probably

21 Hen.VI. 1443. arose from his having inherited it from a prince of the blood; and it is extraordinary that, when thus proudly collecting all the dignities to which he had any pretensions, he should not have assumed also the titles of Earl of Essex and Earl of Gloucester, the former of which was vested in and had been borne by his ancestors the Earls of Hereford, and the latter was created to Hugh de Audley and his heirs in 1337, whose daughter and heiress married the Earl's immediate ancestor, Ralph first earl of Stafford, and of whom he was the sole heir. The earldom of Perche was a dignity in Normandy, which had been conferred upon him. A few years after this period, the ambition of the "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Nor-"thampton, and Perch" was crowned with a ducal coronet, as he was created Duke of Buckingham, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in September 1444.

It was not only the perilous state of affairs in France that gave anxiety to the government in the years 1442 and 1443. Popular commotions of a serious character happened in all parts of England, and though scarcely noticed by chroniclers or historians, they were a constant source of annoyance, and required great vigilance on the part of the King's ministers. Riots having taken place in Wales, the Lords Marchers were ordered, in October 1442, to proceed there and quell them, and they were told that the King would otherwise

take the matter into his own hands[1]; and it appears that the Welsh had been excited by a monk, who recited chronicles at Comorthes and other assemblies, and who was ordered to be arrested.[2] A quarrel having taken place between the abbot and convent of St. Mary's and the mayor and citizens of York, great disturbances ensued, of which, however, nothing is said by the historian of that city. Lord Scrope was directed to arbitrate between them in March 1443[3]; and soon after the Council was engaged in an inquiry respecting an attack which had been made upon Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, in which Sir John Neville was implicated.[4] The Archbishop of York complained to the King about the same time, that, having issued processes against some of the laity in his dioceses for offences of a spiritual nature, the people had assembled in great numbers, pulled down his houses, broken the paling of his parks, destroyed his wind and water mills, and assaulted his servants; and that, so far from being satisfied with these aggressions, they intended to attack his residence at Southwell. The two Chief Justices were directed to advise what should be done; and on the 11th of May, the matter was discussed in a very full meeting of Peers in the Council Chamber of Parliament, at which all the Judges were present. Sir John Pennyngton con- 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

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[1] pp. 211, 213, 215, *postea*.
[2] *Ibid.* p. 233.
[3] *Ibid.* pp. 225, 232.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 241.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. fessed that he was one of the offenders, and it was proposed to commit him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became bail for his appearance in the large sum of £3,000. Severe measures were suggested for suppressing the tumults, and such of the Peers as were members of the Privy Council reported what had been done to the King, when, agreeably to their advice, he commanded that inquiry should be made by two neighbouring justices of the peace at the places where the disturbances occurred, who were to arrest and disarm the rioters, writs for which purpose were issued on the following day to the justices in the north and east ridings of Yorkshire [1]; that two peers, or a peer and a judge, should be sent into that county with a commission of oier and terminer; and that the leaders and principal offenders should be made to appear before the Council.[2] On the 18th of May, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the Chief Justice were directed to proceed into Yorkshire with the proposed commission, and the Earl of Northumberland was accused of having caused those riots by a letter which he had written to some of his officers in the north. The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl might be examined whether he wrote that letter or not, and proposed, as the King's peace had been broken, that the Judges should be asked whether the Earl

[1] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 27.

[2] pp. 268-271, *postea*.

could be compelled to answer? Upon those points the Council gave their opinions *seriatim*, and it was resolved that Northumberland should do so on the following Monday; on which day he delivered a written statement, in reply to the Archbishop's accusations, but the contents are not stated.[1] The dispute between the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Northumberland was, however, referred to the arbitration of certain peers, who made their award in July. They decided, among other things, that all the damage which had been done to the Archbishop's property should be repaired by the Earl, under the superintendence of three persons, one of whom was Arderne, the clerk of the King's works.[2] 21 Hen. VI. 1443.

Norwich was again the scene of confusion in consequence of ecclesiastical exactions; and a spirit of resistance against the spiritual authority, which had for so many ages enthralled the minds and impoverished the people, seems to have manifested itself throughout England. The Prior of Christchurch, at Norwich, having imposed some new customs, and made other pecuniary demands from the citizens, they rose in great force, threatened to set fire to the priory, and held out against the Duke of Norfolk, who endeavoured to reduce the city to obedience.[3] William of Worcester, Stow, and other writers are silent as to the cause,

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[1] pp. 273, 275, 276, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 309.

[3] Stow, p. 383; William of Worcester, p. 462.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. and give a very imperfect account of this affair, but a contemporary writer ascribed it to "certain new "customs and bondships that the Prior would have "begun to have raised of the said city, of all the "commons therein;" and he thus describes what took place, "wherefore the commons arose and "would have fired and assaulted the priory, and "have destroyed the Prior of the place, unto the "time they had the false contrived evidence that "were sealed by old time with the common seal "unweting of them, but through a Prior of old, and "certain false aldermen of the same city that now "are dead; and the commons kept with strong "hand the town against the Duke of Norfolk and "all his pissounz[1] that would a comen thither for "the cause aforesaid. Wherefore the King sent "thither the Chief Justice, John Fortescue, the Earl "of Stafford, and the Earl of Huntingdon, and sitten "there in sessions, at the which were many of the "city indited, and the Prior also, and also the city "lost their liberties, and franchises, and freedoms "that they had afore, and all the city seized into "the King's hand, and a knight called Sir John "Clifton made captain thereof; and many of the "worthy men there of the city been fled into other "countries over the sea for dread with as much of "their goods as they might have with them, and "left their fair places stand still."[2] Several allusions to these tumults occur in the Minutes of the

[1] Sic.

[2] Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.

Council, the first of which was on the 28th of February 1443, when the Duke of Norfolk was authorized to appoint Sir John Clifton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises of the city were seized.[1] The Duke of Norfolk, the Judges, and other persons there mentioned were thanked and rewarded for their services [2]; and it appears that there had been commotions in other parts of that county.[3] Several of the rioters of Norwich were brought to London, and committed to the Tower[4]; and the terms on which the city should be pardoned were discussed by the Council.[5] Sir John Fortescue, the Chief Justice, and Westbury, one of the Judges, gave an account of their proceedings at Norwich on the 23rd of March[6], and they were ordered to be paid for their services.[7] But the Council was occupied with the matter so late as July, when part of the fines which had been imposed on the citizens was appropriated to the payment of the expense of victualling the bastile of Dieppe[8], to which object particular attention was then directed.[9] 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

Disturbances likewise broke out at Salisbury, which were quelled by the presence of Lord Hungerford, who was "heartily thanked" by the Council on the 23rd of March for his services, and was requested to have an "harkening to the said

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[1] pp. 229, 235, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* p. 231. [3] *Ibid.* p. 232.
[4] *Ibid.* pp. 238, 271. [5] *Ibid.* pp. 242, 243, 244, 256.
[6] *Ibid.* p. 249. [7] *Ibid.* p. 268. [8] *Ibid.* pp. 306, 307.
[9] *Ibid.* pp. 301-304, 306.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. "city" because tranquillity was not fully restored.[1] Nor was the metropolis itself free from riots, which appear to have arisen from an attempt to levy escuage. On the 24th of May the Council ordered the Mayor and sheriffs of London to refrain from demanding that tax, until the two Chief Justices had reported their opinions on the subject. The Mayor and aldermen were directed to preserve the peace of the city; two servants of the royal household were committed to prison for making a riot in Southwark; an esquire of the name of Ferrers was bound in the penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the people who lived on London bridge, and in Bridgeward, and he was ordered to attend the Council to answer the complaints of the citizens; and as seditious rumours had been spread in London, "not sowning to the good of the peace, "but rather to the unrest, trouble, and motion of "the people," the Mayor and aldermen were directed to discover the propagators of such reports that they might be duly punished.[2]

Of these commotions in the metropolis nothing is said by Stow or other chroniclers. The discontent that prevailed throughout the kingdom was chiefly caused by the war in France, which had drained the country of its wealth and population. Great pains seem to have been taken to prevent the news of the disasters in France from being spread in England; for, about this period,

[1] pp. 247, 248, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* pp. 277, 278.

a lady of Norwich wrote to her son in London requesting him to send her the tidings from beyond the sea, for the people were, she said, "afraid to tell "such as be reported."[1] 21 Hen.VI. 1443.

At Northampton some disturbances arose out of a quarrel between the townspeople and Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who was commanded by the King on the 12th of July not to do any injury to them on pain of his grievous indignation.[2] A contention having also taken place respecting the rights to a common in Derbyshire, which led to an assembly of armed persons, the matter was brought before the Council, who were assisted by the judges and the attorney and solicitor general, in June in this year.[3]

Early in March 1443, commissions were issued for the array of all the inhabitants of the sea coasts throughout the realm[4]; and a Great Council was ordered to meet about Easter, at which all "the "King's free men," or who had any fee or livelode of the King in the duchy of Lancaster, were specially commanded to be present "for the good "and weal of the King, his realms, lordships, and "subjects[5]," the object of which was evidently to furnish supplies for the war in France.

For the protection of the sea coasts and the British Channel against the enemy's ships, which was termed "keeping the sea," several orders were

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[1] Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 34. [2] p. 305, *postea*. *See* also p. 291.
[3] pp. 290, 294, *postea*. [4] *Ibid.* p. 236. [5] *Ibid.* pp. 237, 238.

21 Hen.VI. 1443. made by the Council[1]; and this subject is of such peculiar interest in the history of a great naval country, though it has been singularly neglected, that it ought not to be passed over in silence, more especially as it has been said that little, if any thing, worthy of notice can be traced respecting the state and progress of the navy from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Richard the Third.[2]

In 1442 the attention of Parliament was directed to this important part of the national defence; and a highly curious ordinance was made for the safeguard of the sea, which is the one referred to in the Minutes of the 8th of July 1443.[3] From February to November, eight ships with fore-stages, or, as they were sometimes then, as now, called, fore-castles, armed with 150 men each, were to be continually at sea. Every large ship was to be attended by a barge with eighty men, and a balinger with forty men. There were also to be "awaiting and attendant upon them" four spynes or spinaces with twenty-five men each. The whole number of men in these twenty-four ships was 2,240, each of whom received 2*s.* a month wages. The masters and quartermasters were paid 3*s.* 4*d.* a month more than the seamen, and the total amount of wages was £334 a month. The cost of vic-

[1] pp. 190, 193, 196, 198, 204, 302, *postea.*

[2] Essay on the Rise, Progress, and present State of Naval Architecture in this country, by John Knowles, Esq., p. 124.

[3] p. 302, *postea.*

tualling this little fleet, at 14*d.* per man a week, was £527 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, forming for wages and victualling £761 6*s.* 8*d.* per month, and £6,090 13*s.* 4*d.* for the eight months in which the ships were to be kept at sea. These ships, the names of which are stated, were to be furnished by the ports of Bristol, Dartmouth [2], London, Hull, and Newcastle. The barges came from Weymouth, Plymouth, Winchelsea[2], London, Saltash[3], and Falmouth. The balingers belonged partly to those ports and partly to Fowey, Dover[4], Sandwich, Hampton, and St. Osith in Essex. The four spynes or spinaces were to be provided by Hastings and Dartmouth. The soldiers in each of the large ships were commanded by a knight or an esquire chosen from the west, south, or north, "so that no country should be dispesid." The King was to select which of them he pleased to be "chief captain," and there was also to be an "under captain;" and various regulations were made for their discipline and proceedings. Great care was to be taken that no injury was done to the ships of countries in alliance with England. The cargoes of such ships as might be captured were not to be "disperbled or divided" until it

21 Hen. VI. 1443.

[1] From Dartmouth "the Spanish ship which belonged to the Lord "Pouns, and Sir Philip Courtenay's great ship," who also found a barge and a balinger, were to be sent.

[2] "One called the Mary, and the other pratte barge."

[3] Called a slugge barge.

[4] The balinger of Dover was called "Pigfig [pique-fique] of wards "and cooks."

21 Hen.VI. 1443. was duly ascertained whether they belonged to the enemy or to friends, proof of which was, however, to be always adduced within six days after their arrival. All prizes were to be shared in the following manner: the masters, quartermasters, sailors, and soldiers were to have one half, and the other half was to be divided into three parts, two of which parts were to be given to the owners of the ships which made the capture, and the remaining third part was to belong to the captain and under captain, the former taking twice as much as the latter. It was further provided that the ships destined for this service should not be employed in any other manner.[1]

THE NAVY. The navy of the period consisted of numerous kinds of vessels, the names of some of which no longer exist, whilst those of others have been much corrupted; and perhaps the following list, in which they are placed according to their supposed sizes, does not contain all the different sorts of craft employed in war or in foreign and domestic commerce.

SHIPS. The burthen of the largest ship at that period probably did not exceed 600 tons, though some of them were certainly very large. A ship built for Henry the Fifth at Bayonne in 1419 was one hundred and eighty-six feet long by forty-six feet broad, the length of her keel being one hundred and twelve feet, and the height

[1] Rot. Parl. 20 Hen.VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 59, 60.

of her stem ninety-six feet.[1] One which belonged to Hull was released from impressment because she drew so much water that she could not approach within ten miles of the coast of Guienne, where the Duke of Somerset's army intended to disembark [2]; and several notices occur of ships [3] of 300 and 400 tons and upwards.[4] Some had three, and others only two masts, with short topmasts, and a "forestage" or "forecastle," consisting of a raised platform or stage, which obtained the name of a "castle" from its containing the soldiers, and, probably, from having bulwarks. In this part of the ship it appears that business was transacted [5]; and in the reign of Edward the Third, if not afterwards, ships had sometimes one of those stages at each end, as ships "ove chastiels "devant et derere" are then spoken of.[6] Lydgate, THE NAVY.

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[1] Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. p. 69.

[2] p. 282, *postea*.

[3] Ships which were principally, if not entirely, used for war were then and long previously sometimes called "DROMONS," which term is used by Matthew Paris, Knyghton, Walsingham, and in William of Tyre. (*Vide* Ducange; Blount's Law Dictionary; Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romaine; Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. pp. 67-69, &c.) It also occurs in the "Libel of English Policie," written in 1433:

"And if I should conclude all by the King
"Henry the Fifth, what was his purposing,
"When at Hampton he made the great *Dromons*
"Which passed other great ships of all the commons;
"The Trinity, the Grace de Dieu, the Holy Ghost,
"And other more which as now be lost."

[4] pp. 177, 239, *postea*.

[5] Beckington's Journal, p. 86.

[6] Robert of Avesbury, a° 1346.

THE NAVY. describing the fleet with which King Henry the Fifth went to France before the battle of Agincourt, says,

> " Fifteen hundred ships ready there he found
> " With rich sails and *high top-castle.*"

CARRACKS were vessels of considerable burthen, and were next in size to Great Ships, in which class they were indeed sometimes included. Their tonnage may be estimated by their being, in some instances, capable of carrying 1,400 butts [1]; and the sail of one afforded Chaucer [2] a strange simile expressive of magnitude:

> " And now hath Sathanas, saith he, a tayl
> " Broder than of a Carrike is the sayl."

Though occasionally armed and employed against the enemy they were more generally used in foreign trade.

BARGES were a smaller kind of vessel and of a different construction from ships, though, like them, they sometimes had forecastles. Those appointed to protect the seas in 1415 were of 100 tons burthen, and contained forty mariners, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, whilst the Ships employed on the same

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[1] Speaking of Henry the Fifth, a writer from Valentia says, " Yff be " plessyng to the Kyng ther be twey new Carrakas of makyng at " Barcholene, the on of xiiij c. botts that other off x c. botts, he may " haffe them yff hyt lyke hem." Cottonian MS. Vespasian, C. XII. f. 127., printed in the Second Series of Ellis's Original Letters, vol. i. p. 71. The explanation of the learned Editor of that work, that this passage meant that the tonnage of one of those Carracks was equal to 1,400 and the other to 1,000 *boats*, is clearly erroneous.

[2] The Sompnowies Prologue.

occasion were of 120 tons, and had forty-eight mariners, twenty-six men-at-arms, and twenty-six archers each.[1] Four large Barges and two Balingers were capable of holding 120 men-at-arms or lance soldiers, and 480 archers and sailors.[2] THE NAVY.

BALINGERS were still smaller than Barges, had no forecastle, and sometimes contained about forty sailors, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, and, except Galleys and Spinaces, were probably the smallest vessel used for war.

GALLEYS, the exact size and description of which have not been ascertained, were probably a small light vessel with a flush deck, and of great swiftness, and were perhaps capable of being propelled by oars as well as by sails. Galleys are frequently mentioned at a very early period; and in the 5 Ric. II., 1381, the Commons complained that no measures had been taken to resist the enemy, who had attacked the English at sea with their Barges, Galleys, and other vessels.[3] In 1405, Henry the Fourth directed his Council to apply to the King of Portugal to lend him his Galleys to assist the English navy against the French.[4] Some Venetian merchants are said to have arrived in London in their Galleys in 1400[5]; and in the 31 Hen. VI.,

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[1] vol. ii. pp. 145, 146.

[2] p. 302, *postea*. See also vol. i. p. 251; and Frost's Notices of the early History of Hull, p. 133, where a vessel called a "FLOYNE" is mentioned.

[3] Rot. Parl., vol. iii. p. 100 b. [4] *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 281.

[5] *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 120.

THE NAVY. 1451, wools were said to have been shipped in Galleys and Carrakes[1], whence it is evident that Galleys were also used for trade as well as for war.

SPYNES or SPINACES, now called PINNACES[2] seem to have been a large boat capable of holding twenty-five men, and were probably used for swiftness.

To these must be added CRAYERS[3]; HULKS[4]; GABARRES, or GABBERS[5], a kind of flat boat or lighter used in shallow rivers; PLAYTES; COGSHIPS, whence, perhaps, COGS and "Coggles" are derived; FARE CROFTS[6]; PASSAGERS[7], which were passage boats used between England and France; and COCK BOATS, a small boat which attended upon all kinds of ships. The whole of these vessels were employed in conveying goods or passengers, and most of them on rivers and in the coasting trade.

The Ships, Carracks, Barges, Balingers, and Galleys were employed equally for commerce and for war. When sent against the enemy, soldiers

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[1] Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 229, 509; vol. vi. p. 239.

[2] They were also sometimes called Fusts or Foists. *Vide* Archæologia, vol. xxi. p. 362.

[3] p. 239, *postea*.

[4] See the note to p. cxxxvi., *postea*.

[5] Beckington's Journal, pp. 25, 84, 115.

[6] In October 1443, licence was granted to Sir John Fastolf that he might employ two ships called *playtes*, a ship called a *cogship*, another called a *farecroft*, and two *balingers* in conveying materials for the building of his mansion, without their being subject to arrest for the King's service. Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 44.

[7] pp. 239, 241, *postea*.

were put on board of them; and it is most likely they were at all times partly armed. In foreign voyages they usually sailed in convoys; and it was a very ancient custom for the masters and sailors to elect their own Admiral[1], the popular election to offices, some of which have long been in the gift of the Crown, seems to have been an essential part of the British constitution.[2] THE NAVY.

Though Henry the Fifth has been supposed to have first formed a Royal Navy, it is certain that the King possessed ships at least as early as the year 1400; for in June in that year, Henry the Fourth ordered his "new Ship," together with such others as were then in the port of London to proceed against the enemy.[3] In 1415, the Royal Navy consisted of three "great Ships" and three Carracks, (which were also considered "great "Ships,") eight Barges, and ten Balingers[4]; and in 1417 it was augmented to three "great Ships," eight Carracks, six other Ships, one Barge, and nine Balingers[5]; in all twenty-seven sail. A different policy respecting the King's Navy was, however, adopted by the Government after the death of Henry the Fifth; when, instead of increasing, one of the first acts of the Council, in the reign of his successor, was to break up that establish-

[1] Beckington's Journal, pp. 84-86, 105; Rot. Parl., vol. iv. pp. 85, 86.

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 83, 113.

[3] vol. i. p. 120. [4] vol. ii. p. 202.

[4] Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xciv. part ii., where a list of the King's ships is given, which was compiled from the Records in the Tower.

THE NAVY. ment. All the King's large ships were publicly sold at Southampton in May 1423, but with a restriction, which is still continued, that no foreigner should be allowed to purchase them[1]; and it does not appear that a Royal Navy was again formed until the reign of Henry the Seventh.

Many very interesting notices of Naval matters will be found in Beckington's Journal of his mission to the Count of Armagnac, which has been so often referred to; but, perhaps, the most important historical fact established by it is, that as early as the year 1442 the English navy exercised the right of searching neutral ships for property belonging to an enemy; and it is no less remarkable that, in the instance in question, it was done by vessels which had not the authority of the King's commission, but by what would now be called "merchantmen."[2] Great injury having

[1] vol. iii. pp. xiii, 53.

[2] "Sunday (20th January 1443), in the same roads [Crowdon in Brittany]. In the morning, their lordships landed with their servants, and went to the church of Crowdon, where they heard masses. Afterwards my lord ate oysters in Crowdon. To dinner in the ship, Mr. Tregoran, the admiral, and the other masters of ships, with his lordship. In the afternoon, an inquisition was held upon a ship found there, as follows:

"On Sunday the 20th day of January, in the road before Crowdon, at after-meat, an inquisition was made in the form that followeth, for certain merchandizes that men said the hulks of Flanders and of Holland should have had within them of Frenchmen goods, Spaniards, and of other rebels unto the King our sovereign lord. First, the Admiral of the foresaid hulks was warned by Mr. Tregoran, in presence of two notaries, as also of other witnesses, to come to the Admiral in the name of England there being. Then all men drew

been caused to the King's subjects by his allies putting their goods on board of the enemy's ships, and, when those ships were captured, "by colour "of false charters doubles, letters of marque "counterfeited, and false witnesses of their nation" claiming the restoration of their cargoes, it was enacted that during the ensuing three years no property found on board a ship of the enemy should be restored upon that pretence, but that it should belong to the captors.[1]

"to the Admiral; and there Christian Bonishon of Bruges, master of "the Holy Ghost of Bruges, Admiral of the hulks of Flanders, in pre- "sence of the Admiral of English ships, and of two notaries and other "witnesses there, standing together in the forecastle of the ship of the "said Admiral of the English navy, was sworn upon a book to say the "truth of such articles as should be declared unto him. First, how "many hulks or vessels were under his Admiralty? and he said, ten. "Then he was asked what was his name, and what was the name of the "ship that he had governance of, and what were the names of the vessels "that were under his Admiralty? to the which three articles he answered "as is declared hereafter in a bill of the names of ships, with pa . . . . "The xvj. day of January against eve, the ships riding at anchor against "Riant, there went to land, under truce, five men of the Julian of Fowey, "with their cock-boat; there the Frenchmen took them prisoners, not- "withstanding the truce. Then he was asked what portage his ship was "of? and he said, of 270 tons. Then, what merchants had loaded the "ship? and thereto he shewed his charter party, which was delivered to "the Admiral. Then, if he had any goods in his vessel of any rebels "unto our sovereign lord the King? and he said he had in his ship "twenty-one tons and one pipe of wine of Lombards, called Dominiac "and Lusart, whereof a pipe was drunken. And then he was asked, if "he knew any rebels' goods in any of the ships which were under his "Admiralty? and he said he could not in any wise declare thereof. And "then he was kept still with the Admiral of the English navy." Beck- ington's Journal, pp. 85-87.

[1] Stat 14 Hen. VI. c. 7.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Of Foreign affairs few notices occur in the Minutes of the Council of the year 1442, or of the early part of that of 1443. In August 1442, it was determined that no more safe-conducts to return to Spain[1] should be issued to the Spanish ships which were in Flanders, in consequence of the King of Spain having formed an alliance with Charles the Seventh.[2] The King gave about the same time a merchant of Cologne of the name of John Rosencrans, who was one of his servants, 250 marks[3]; and in the following February he obtained another grant, in consideration of his services.[4] Sir Rowland Vasquez, a Portuguese knight, who had arrived with letters from the King of Portugal, was presented with £20, and two whole cloths of black velvet, of the value of £12, to make a gown. A friar of Bayonne received 10 marks; and a few marks were paid to each of the heralds belonging to the Duke of Orleans and the King of Portugal. The Duke of Brittany's secretary, who had brought letters of credence, and was about to return, received £10; and "Ermine," the Duke's herald, five marks.[5] Their mission probably produced the order for restoring such goods to the Bretons as had been taken from them during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, as well as to such as had been made prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same, in case the reigning Duke

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[1] p. 194, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 417. [3] *Ibid.* p. 206.
[4] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 19. [5] pp. 208, 209, *postea*.

did not "make his allegiance" to the King[1]; and future attacks upon the Bretons were forbidden.[2] Letters were, about the same time, written to the King of Arragon; and an extraordinary order was issued by the Council that a person called Nicholas Sturgeon should "choose six singers of England, "such as the messenger that is come from the "Emperor will desire, for to go to the Emperor[3]," which shews that a great revolution has taken place in musical science; for England, instead of supplying other countries with such *artistes*, has long imagined herself under the necessity of importing them. The singers were probably intended for the Emperor of Germany's chapel, and were selected from among the King's choristers, or from the choristers of cathedrals; but it may admit of a doubt whether they were compelled to enter the Emperor's service, or had the power of declining it. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Letters arrived from the Duke of Silesia about May 1443.[4] In June the Count of Longueville was specially requested to induce his son to deliver the town of Bloye to the King's troops. If he did not comply, he was to be asked the cause of his refusal; and he was to be urged to consent, by reminding him of the great truth and allegiance which his father had always shewn to the King's progenitors, the favors which he had received from Henry, and his being a "Brother of the Garter."[5] In July

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[1] p. 211, *postea*. [2] *Ibid.* p. 214. [3] *Ibid.* p. 218.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 275. [5] *Ibid.* pp. 291-292.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

the King of Arragon and the Infant Don Henry, uncle of the King of Portugal, were elected Knights of that Order; and Garters, with the rest of the costume, were ordered to be prepared and delivered to the king of arms, who was to convey them to those princes.[1]

Commissioners having arrived from Holland and Zealand to treat respecting some infringements of the truce, and on the commercial relations of those countries with England, the Bishop of St. David's and Dr. Moleyns were empowered, about June or July in this year, to conduct the negociation.[2]

21 Hen.VI. 1443.

Early in July 1443 the state of Lord Cromwell's health obliged him to resign the office of Lord High Treasurer, which he had filled with singular zeal and integrity for ten years[3], in times of the greatest difficulty. On the 6th of that month, he intreated that three things might be granted to him: first, that if any person should maliciously accuse him of having been guilty of malversation in his office, the King would not place any faith in the charge, until he had the opportunity of answering it; secondly, that, as the books of the Treasurer's office could not, in consequence of the expedition to Guienne, be made up or engrossed without time being given for the purpose, and as his predecessors had usually taken six months to do so, he might be allowed

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[1] p 309, *postea.*

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 302, 307, 308.

[3] *Vide* vol. iv. p. liii.

until Christmas; and thirdly, that his successor should be bound to complete his contracts, and pay whatever money had been borrowed whilst he was in office, and that the King's pleasure on the subject should be communicated to him.[1] The King having granted Lord Cromwell an exemption from all future duties, and adverted to his long services in the most flattering terms[2], he was succeeded by Lord Sudeley[3], and survived his retirement about twelve years. 21 Hen. VI. 1443.

Some of the most interesting articles in this volume relate to Ireland[4], and they are not only intrinsically curious, but derive peculiar value from the Parliamentary History of that country between 1428 and 1447 being very defective. All which has been hitherto discovered within that period is that, in 1428, Parliament transmitted a representation of the state of Ireland to the King by the Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Strange, its two messengers; that it met and passed some statutes in 1430 and 1431; that, in 1435, Sir Thomas Stanley, the lieutenant of Ireland, brought the King an account of the lamentable condition of affairs from the Irish Privy Council, who entreated his Majesty to come to Ireland, which, they said, would be "a principal remedy of all the mischiefs" IRELAND.

[1] pp. 299, 300, *postea.*

[2] Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 35.

[3] p. 301. *postea.*

[4] Notices of the state of Ireland in the reigns of Henry the Fourth and Fifth will be found in vol. iv. pp. vi-xi, xx-xxi, 43, 219.

IRELAND. of which they complained, and "a sovereign comfort to his people, and final rebuke of their enemies;" and that, in 1439, another Parliament was held at Dublin before Richard Talbot archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Justiciary; after which year no allusion to a Parliament in Ireland has been found until 1447.[1]

Archhishop Talbot, who was for many years Chancellor of Ireland, exercised great influence in the government, and was at the head of a political party violently opposed to the Earl of Ormond, who had been, and was afterwards again appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. In February 1438, the Council in England wrote to desire that the Archbishop would conform to all that might tend to the peace and tranquillity of Ireland[2]; and messengers from the Irish Parliament arrived in that year. On the 12th of February the Council deliberated upon the answers which should be given to them; and it also took into consideration what communication should be made to, and the appointment of new members of, the Privy Council of Ireland.[3]

20 Hen.VI. 1441. A Parliament assembled at Dublin in November 1441, of which no notice whatever occurs in the printed Statutes of Ireland[4], when certain "Articles"

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[1] Betham's Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland, 8vo. 1834, pp. 352, 365.

[2] p. 89, *postea.* [3] *Ibid.* p. 90.

[4] The neglect with which the Parliamentary records of Ireland have been treated, is a striking instance of the little attention which has been

were agreed to; and the Archbishop of Dublin, an Abbot, and some other persons were appointed "Messengers" to convey them to the King, the principal object of which was to prevent the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lord Welles, from being appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. The Articles commenced with requesting the King to ordain "a mighty lord of England" to be the Lieutenant; and stated, that as Ormond was present as Deputy to Lord Welles in the Parliament when the communication was determined upon, if they had wished him to be appointed Lieutenant he would have been then proposed; that they considered it expedient to confer that office upon an English lord, because the people would more readily obey an English peer, inasmuch as Englishmen "keep "better justice, execute the laws, and favor more "the common people than any Irishman ever did, "or was ever likely to do." The Archbishop represented how necessary it was that the King's Lieutenant should be "a mighty courageous and "laborious man to keep the field and to make

IRELAND. 20 Hen. VI. 1441.

shewn to the history of that country. It is scarcely credible that, of the statutes of Ireland from the 5th Hen. VI., the roll for which year is the earliest now extant, to the end of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, *not one fifteenth part should be printed* in the authorized edition of the statutes of that kingdom. This remarkable fact is shewn in Sir William Betham's treatise on "the Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and "of early Parliaments in Ireland," where the statutes on the rolls are compared with the number printed; and it appears that, from the year 1428 to the year 1480, upwards of 980 statutes were passed by the Parliaments of Ireland, of which number no more than *sixty* are published in the authorized edition.

IRELAND. 20 Hen. VI. 1441.

" resistance against the King's enemies, in comfort " and supportation of his true liege people there," none of which qualities had, he said, " been seen or " found in the said Earl, for both he is aged, " unwieldy, and unlusty to labour; for he hath for " lack of labour lost in substance all his castles, " towns, and lordships that he had in Ireland, " wherefore it is not likely that he should keep, " conquer, nor get any grounds to the King, that " thus hath lost his own." Talbot observed that when the Earl had before governed Ireland, he had made " Irishmen and grooms and pages of his " household knights of the shire," who refused their assent to every measure which tended to the King's advantage, and had allowed Peers to absent themselves from Parliament upon payment of large fines, which he applied to his own, instead of the King's, use; that he had seized the Prior of Colan, one of the lords of Parliament, and sent him to an Irishman, called Oderes Castle, the King's enemy, who put him in prison, and then ransomed him for a hundred marks; and that he had in like manner imprisoned and ransomed three other persons. The Archbishop begged the King to remember that, when Lord Welles last left Ireland, the " substance of the gentles and commons" petitioned that Ormond might not be made his Deputy, " because of great rigour and breaking of peace " that they dreaded him to do, like as he had " done before," in consequence of which he was bound to keep the peace and be of good rule

whilst he acted as Deputy, justly adding that, if the Earl's "feebleness of rule" was so much dreaded as Deputy, it was more to be apprehended if he were appointed Lieutenant, and "had rule "himself." He reminded the King that Ormond had been impeached of treason by the three previous Lord Lieutenants, and that those charges were still undetermined, "the which," he said, was "a great proof that the Earl hath not been of no "good rule," and was unable to govern the country. Archbishop Talbot then said that there were several other great misdeeds committed by the Earl which he "might not declare for cause of mine order," and referred the King for information on the subject to Lord Welles, Lord Dudley, Sir Thomas Stanley, the former Lieutenants, and Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other great officers in Ireland, who he entreated might be examined respecting the manner in which Ormond had governed that country. The Articles concluded with a request that the Earl of Ormond might not hold the office of Lieutenant, and that a commission should be appointed for inquiring into the truth of these statements, and into the Earl's conduct, so that his Majesty would be able to judge of the propriety of his being Lieutenant; but the Archbishop suggested that the Earl should be dismissed from the office of Lord Deputy before the investigation commenced, because he had so "rigorously entreated the poor people, that "they dare not say the truth," "lest for their sooth "saying he would be more rigorous to them here-

IRELAND. 20 Hen. VI. 1441.

IRELAND. 21 Hen.VI. 1442.

" after than he was before, the which they might " not bear."[1]

The Archbishop of Dublin and his colleague were also the bearers of three other Articles from the Irish Parliament, the nature of which may be ascertained from the King's answer to them in a letter dated on the 24th of March 1442. That document is in a very imperfect condition; but it appears that the first article related to the payment of soldiers; and that the second contained a request that persons might not be summoned to England from Ireland, to which the King replied that he did not wish to do so, except for such causes as had induced his predecessors to require their attendance. The third article seems decisive of a question which has been lately raised[2], namely, whether the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland possessed the power of creating Peers without express authority from the King? It was represented that, as there were few temporal Lords of Parliament in Ireland, it would be desirable to empower the Lieutenant or Deputy or Justice for the time being to constitute certain persons to be Lords and Peers of Parliament in Ireland; but the King said that he would reserve such creations " to his own person;" and directed the names of the individuals on whom it was wished to confer Peerages to be sent to him.[3]

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[1] pp. 317-320, *postea*.

[2] In the claim to the Barony of Slane before the House of Lords.

[3] pp. 184, 185, *postea*.

IRELAND. 22 Hen.VI. 1442.

The request of the Irish Parliament, though supported by the personal arguments of Archbishop Talbot, did not prevent the appointment of the Earl of Ormond as Lieutenant of Ireland, which situation was conferred upon him on the 27th February 1442[1]; and the next allusion to Irish affairs is on the 24th of August in that year, when the Council ordered that Ormond should come to England "in all haste;" that the Archbishop of Dublin should "abide;" that "indifferent men" should be appointed to offices; and that Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, should attend the King, and state upon oath who were the most impartial men in Ireland to hold offices as deputies, and "give up in Articles all that he would write for "the King and against any other persons."[2] On the 28th of August, the Council determined that the Earl of Ormond should, as Lieutenant of Ireland, pay all ordinary charges and wages of officers out of the revenues granted to him; but that, if they were insufficient, the difference should be paid by the King. In consequence of "discord" between Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of Ireland, which had caused "divisions "and rumours among the King's people there," it was his Majesty's pleasure that those disputes should cease; and that both of them should attend before the Council early in the ensuing February, "to hear that shall then be said unto them."[3]

[1] Rot. Patent. 20 Hen.VI. m. 2. [2] p. 202, *postea*. [3] *Ibid.* p. 206.

IRELAND. 22 Hen. VI. 1442.

The Articles which Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, submitted to the Council pursuant to its orders, are preserved, and give a very remarkable description of the state of affairs in that country. He began with a protestation of his truth, fidelity, and zeal; he alluded to his long services under Kings Henry the Fifth and Sixth, and said it was well known that "discord, par-" tiality, and division" had long prevailed in Ireland " between the Earl of Ormond and his affinity on " the one party, and the Lord Talbot and the " Archbishop of Dublin, his brother, on the other " party," in consequence of which "there hath " been such party sitting in the King's Council, " and in all his courts there, that no matter for " the King's avail, nor for suit of party may have " due process nor execution in law where it " toucheth any of the said two parties, to " great hindering" of the King and all his dominions, as it appeared by a Parliament which had been lately held. He stated that the officers of the Exchequer in Ireland dared not adopt legal measures for recovering money due to the King, from the fear of being dismissed from their offices at every change of Lieutenant or Lord Justice, and which was also the case in all the Courts of Law; that, since the reign of King Henry the Fifth, large annuities and pardons of debts and arrears had been granted by the Justices and Lieutenants to the amount of £1,852, without power or authority from the King, and contrary to an

ordinance of King Edward the Third; that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer ought to be a "learned man of law," that neither he nor any other officer should be "in fee with none other "lord," and that none of them ought to be allowed to perform his duties by deputy. Thorndon requested to be informed whether the grants of annuities and pardons of debts, which had been made by Justices of their own authority, were to be considered valid; and represented that the severe winters of the preceding three years had so much injured the walls of Dublin and Wicklow Castles, that great expense would be incurred, unless they were immediately repaired. He suggested that it should be enacted by the next Parliament in England, that all merchandize exported from Ireland should pay the same petty customs as were demanded in England, unless such goods had been previously "customed" in this country, because the King had then no customs of any other merchandize in Ireland than hides, wool, and fells. He shewed that the expenses of the Justice and his officers for that year had exceeded the revenues of Ireland by £1,456; and requested that, for the "strengthening" of his office of Treasurer of Ireland, he might obtain a letter patent similar to one which had been granted by King Edward the Third to his predecessor; and Thorndon concluded by reminding the Council of a proposition which was made by Sir Edward Eustace, that all natives of Ireland should return

IRELAND. 22 Hen.VI. 1442.

IRELAND. 22 Hen. VI. 1442. and live there, or otherwise pay a certain sum to the King; but as the paper submitted by Eustace is not extant, it is doubtful whether the Exchequer was to be recruited by an annual tax upon absentees, or by payments for general licences to remain out of Ireland.

1443. On the 27th of March 1443, the Council ordered that the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin should appear in the following Easter to answer such complaints as had been made to the King against them; but, for reasons which are not stated, the letters to those personages, though they had been actually sealed, were countermanded.[1] In April, Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, the Lord Keeper, Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other members of the Council in Ireland sent a knight of the name of Sir James Aleyn, with a letter to the Council in England, stating that the Earl of Ormond, the lord lieutenant, had been put to great expense for the safety of that country, and in paying soldiers and the servants of his household, "to the importable charges of him and "his friends," and requesting that the Treasurer of England might be commanded to pay the arrears of the Earl's salary. They also represented that Ireland was so "impoverished" that the revenues were insufficient to pay the officers of the courts of law, the constables of the King's castles, and other officers; that, notwithstanding

[1] pp. 248, 250, *postea*.

that fact, the King had made numerous grants of annuities for life or for terms of years, which, if they took effect, would render it impossible to pay the Judges and Officers of the Courts of Law, so that those Courts would be shut up unless the officers belonging to them were paid in England; and they therefore prayed the King not to make any more grants of that nature, and to "reform" such as had been already bestowed. They then stated that the cities of Cork and Limerick, and the town of Galway, had not paid their fee-farms and customs, but had disregarded the King's commands to them upon the subject; and advised that all ships and merchandize belonging to those places which came to Bristol or to any other port in England should be detained, until they found surety that substantial persons in the disobedient cities and town would render a proper account of their customs, and pay all the arrears.[1]

It appears that this letter was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, on which day the Council determined that the Treasurer should pay the Lieutenant of Ireland according to the tenor of his agreement with the King; that the Lieutenant should summon a Parliament and point out to it the necessity of raising money; that it should review all the King's grants, ascertain such as were surreptitious, and use every possible means for resuming them; and that writs

[1] pp. 325-327, *postea*.

IRELAND. 22 Hen.VI. 1443. under the great seal should be sent to the governors of Cork, Limerick, and Galway, commanding them to pay their fee-farms and customs, or else appear before the Council "and tell the cause why "that they will not."[1] Sir James Aleyn was sent to Ireland a few days afterwards, in whose letters of credence an expression of the King's surprize that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid the duties which were owing to him, and a command that it should be immediately done, were inserted.[2]

Towards the end of the year 1443, or early in 1444, Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, exhibited a formal complaint against the Earl of Ormond, in a bill of fifteen articles. The most important of these charges were, that the Earl had appropriated part of the revenue to his own purposes; that, when Thorndon was summoned to England to render an account of his office, Ormond 1444. refused to allow him to leave Ireland, and threatened to seize his office and property, unless he appointed William Chevir, the second Justice of the King's Bench, "a man of the said Lieutenant's Council," Deputy Treasurer; that, being compelled to comply, Chevir had, in his absence, issued tallies for £348 to the widow of a former Chief Justice, the greater part of which sum Ormond and Chevir had taken for themselves; that he, Thorndon, being at that time again ordered to attend the Council in England, the

[1] p. 297, *postea.*

[2] *Ibid.* pp. 301, 304, 305.

Earl of Ormond had quarrelled with him, and seized all his offices, lands, and goods, because he would not re-appoint Chevir his deputy; and that Ormond had, in various ways, taken money which belonged to the King, and compromised debts due to the Crown. Among other instances which Thorndon gave of this system of peculation, was that of an English rebel, who had slain Sir Richard Wellesley in the field, and who agreed with the Council to pay forty marks for his pardon; but it was said that Ormond had received that amount from him for his own use, and granted the pardon for a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.*, by which the King lost forty marks. IRELAND. 23 Hen. VI. 1444.

Thorndon likewise accused the Earl of having proposed a Bill to the Commons in two Parliaments and two Great Councils, by one of his creatures called Abbey, declaring, that whoever complained to the King of any wrong done to him in Ireland should forfeit all his lands and goods, unless the complaint was made under the great seal or by an act of Parliament or Great Council, the sole object of which Bill was to benefit Ormond; because the lands forfeited would become the property of the Crown, when the Earl would nominally grant them to some friend of his own, who would regrant them to Ormond and his heirs; and if, on the other hand, persons whose lands and goods were seized did not complain, the Earl would be able to retain them as long as he continued Lieutenant. The Commons, however, rejected the Bill, because they well "knew the evil

IRELAND. 23 Hen. VI. 1444.

" and corrupt intent of the said Lieutenant," adding these remarkable words, that " it was " treason to make a statute to prevent a man " from complaining to his King." Ormond was also charged with imprisoning people upon false pretences, and not releasing them until they paid him a large sum for their enlargement; with usurping the appointment to offices which were in the gift of the Treasurer; with frequent disobedience of the King's writs; with countenancing other persons in disregarding his commands; and, when writs of summons were issued to spiritual Peers to attend Parliaments or Great Councils, with having been accustomed to receive large sums of money from them to dispense with their attendance, and with having induced them to appoint " his own men of his household their procurators, " to excuse their absence, and to have his intent in " the said Parliaments and Councils," by which system the King lost all the fines he was entitled to for the non-attendance of Peers.[1]

The effects of these charges against the Earl of Ormond do not appear from any Proceeding of the Council, and he continued Lieutenant of Ireland for some time.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

All that remains to be added to this Preface are notices of a few miscellaneous articles, which could not properly be introduced into the preceding observations.

[1] pp. 327-334, *postea.*

In May 1437, a Saracen who had been converted to the Christian faith, presented a petition to the King, in which he stated that he had been lately baptized in the church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge; that he was then old, ill, and in great poverty; that, from his ardent desire to draw near to the true God, he had quitted his own country and friends, and had abandoned all his property; for which reasons he prayed the King to provide him with such lodging, meat, drink, and necessary clothing, as converts had before received from the Kings of England. His Majesty granted him two-pence a day for his support.[1] MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Little reliance seems to have been placed upon any verbal communication in the fifteenth century, unless the bearer of it could produce his credentials. On that account "tokens" were used; and though the necessity of them may be easily imagined, where the parties were obscure or unknown, it is extraordinary to find that they were considered no less essential even where the person entrusted with a message was of the highest rank, and intimately acquainted with those to whom he brought it. Several instances of the kind are mentioned in documents of that period; the most remarkable of which happened in the case of King Richard the Second, who having made a particular statement to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and wishing him to place undoubted reliance on it, he

[1] pp. 22, 23, *postea.*

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

shewed the Archbishop a large and beautifully wrought ornament of gold which he wore, and intimated to him that when he should send that ornament to him for a token, he should not delay to come to him wheresoever he might be.[1] This custom, which is very ancient, also prevailed in the Privy Council. The Earl of Suffolk was desired, in May 1437, to signify to the Council Cardinal Beaufort's consent that a bill should pass, on which occasion he delivered to the Lord Privy Seal a ring of the Cardinal's, as a "token" thereof[2]; and in November in the same year, the King sent "tokens" to the Cardinal and to the Lord Chancellor, when he notified his pleasure that a bill in favor of an individual of the name of Angevin should be proceeded with.[3] Among the same Minutes is the following allusion to "tokens," from which it would seem that these assurances consisted sometimes of certain words: "By the token that he "send him a token for Bryan." Another example of the King's sending a "token" to the Chancellor occurred in 1442, which was considered to be necessary, notwithstanding he had also expressed his commands in a letter under his signet, and had forwarded it by one of the esquires of his own household.[4]

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[1] Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 422. See also vol. v. pp. 9, 13, 15; vol. vi. p. 455; and Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 23.

[2] p. 27, *postea*.

[3] *Ibid.* p. 82.

[4] *Ibid.* p. 194.

John Lydgate, "monk of Bury St. Edmund," the poet, petitioned the King in November 1441, stating, that doubt existed of the legal effect of a grant which had been made to him of £7 13*s.* 4*d.*, and praying that new letters patent might be granted to him and to John Barret esquire, upon receiving which he would deliver up the former patent to the Abbot of Bury to be cancelled; to which request the King consented.[1] MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

An instance occurred, in the case of the Merchant Tailors Company, of the Privy Council directing parties to whom certain privileges had been granted by letters patent, to refrain from exercising them. By a patent granted to that Company, they were to "have search among themselves;" but in August 1442 they were directed, "all excusations "ceasing," "to surcease of putting in execution "the said letters as touching the said search; and "that every and each of them obey the Mayor of "London, after the old usages, customs, and laws "of London;" and they were, moreover, commanded to bring the said patent to the King and Council, that they might see its contents.[2]

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[1] pp. 156-157, *postea.* [2] *Ibid.* p. 196.

October 20th, 1835.

ERRATA.

p. viii. l. 15. *for* this volume *read* volume VI.
66. l. 20. *dele* decl.
148. l. 26. *for* do ne *read* done.
157, *et passim*, *for* Rynel *read* Ryvel. *See* Corrigenda, vol. IV.
221. l. 28. *for* 1443 *read* 1442.
282. l. 27. *for* Moleys *read* Moleyns.

COMMISSIONERS

ON

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE KINGDOM,

APPOINTED BY

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSION

OF THE

12th of March 1831.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GRENVILLE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, M.P.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY HOBHOUSE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD DOVER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. BARON PARKE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BOSANQUET.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS BART., M.P.

LOUIS HAYES PETIT, ESQUIRE.

HENRY BELLENDEN KER, ESQUIRE.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQUIRE.

JOHN ALLEN, ESQUIRE.

EDWARD PROTHEROE, ESQUIRE.

EDWARD VERNON UTTERSON, ESQUIRE.

WILLIAM BROUGHAM, ESQUIRE.

CHARLES PURTON COOPER, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.

CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

ARTICLES RELATING TO THE REIGN

OF

KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

[From 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

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15 HEN. VI. 1436-7.

21*st November*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1436.—*Minutes of Council* relative to the government of Wales; the wages of grooms of the chamber; the disposal of offices, and of the King's jewels; and the granting of safe conducts to the Scots and Venetians - - - p. 3

23*rd November*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1436.—*Ibid.* Letters were to be written to the Master of Prussia respecting merchandize and corn:—An act to be made for the Duke of Bavaria:—A writ and return of Rosencrans was delivered to the Council - - - - - p. 4

Ibid.—A petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, stating that the late King had granted to him and the heirs male of his body an annuity of 500 marks out of the revenues of the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, to hold until he should receive a like yearly sum in lands; that by the death of John Duke of Bedford, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey had come into the King's hands; and praying to have those islands in lieu of his annuity:—which was granted - - - - - p. 5

7*th and* 9*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Duke of York and the other lords were to be thanked for their services, and to be directed to remain in France until other chieftains should be appointed to go there:—The Cardinal reported to the King that the Chancellor of France had nominated the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Lincoln, as members of the Council in France, and that it was not his wish that any French man should be appointed the King's lieutenant in France:—Commissioners were appointed to treat

for peace with France :—The names of all lords spiritual and temporal, and of those who had lent money to the King, were to be ascertained p. 6, 7

10 *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Persons were nominated to join the army in France; to treat for peace; and to be members of the Council there - - - - - - - p. 8

11*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy - - - - p. 9

13*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York and the Earl of Suffolk agreed to proceed on an embassy to treat for peace with France:—The licence which Cardinal Beaufort had requested to visit the Court of Rome was refused, in consequence of the dangers of the journey, and of his services being required in the treaty for peace:—Pardon was granted of a fine, payable by one Ticolin, for letters of denizenship:—It was agreed that proclamation should be made in all ports, forbidding the exportation of woollen cloths, excepting by such as were privileged by the King's letters patent, as the Prussians, Portuguese, &c.:—A letter was addressed to the Governor of Bayonne, desiring him to cause the execution of a judgment which had been delivered in the Mayoralty Court of that town in favour of Roger Spicer, a merchant of Bristol, against Sandbate de Fargud, which judgment had been confirmed on appeal by the said Sandbate to the Justice of Appeals of Gascony p. 9—12

Apparently 16*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—A list of persons who consented to lend to the King the sums annexed to their respective names - - - - - - - p. 313

16*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy:—The members of the Council agreed to lend money to the King - - - - p. 13, 14

17*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the garrison of Guisnes for one quarter:—Letters of safe conduct were granted to John de Savoy:—The names of lords, knights, and esquires were ordered to be brought in on the following day:—One Wetherby of Norwich was summoned to appear before the Council:—The Duke of Gloucester was to be consulted respecting a bill which had been delivered to the Council:—The indentures and articles of the Earl of Mortaine respecting Anjou and Maine were to be examined:—The articles of the Earl of Warwick were read:—A Writ of Privy Seal forbidding the exportation of cloth was read and confirmed - - - p. 14, 15

18*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A request of Cardinal Beaufort was granted; he lent to the King 10,000 marks, and agreed that the payment of other sums due to him should be delayed:—The Countess of Westmoreland was directed to conform to the "Article" of the Earl of Warwick:—Lord Stourton agreed to go on an embassy:—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick (as Governor

of France) as the Duke of York had, and provision was made for the payment of his retinue - - - - - - p. 16

26*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Warwick agreed to go on the King's service:—Letters were addressed to the inhabitants of Norwich, where great dissension prevailed respecting the election of the Mayor, informing them that the King had appointed Commissioners to attend the said election, and to punish all rioters, &c. p. 17, 18

27*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* "Executories" to be made "upon my lordes act of Som'set, &c. to have him under:"—Commissioners were appointed to provide ships for the defence of the sea - p. 19

29*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Five hundred lances, and two thousand five hundred archers were appointed for the defence of the sea:—Letters were addressed to the Baron of Carew:—The safe conduct of John de Savoy was amended - - - p. 19, 20

30*th April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The letters patent for the Duke of Orleans, which John de Savoy was about to take into France, were read and assented to:—Letters were addressed to the Lords Welles and Beaumont, and to numerous persons in the different counties p. 20—22

1*st May*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The instructions and articles of the Earl of Warwick, and the answers thereto, were read before and assented to by him - - - - - - p. 22

2*nd May*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—A petition to the King from William Pieres, a Saracen, who had been converted to the Christian faith, and had been baptized in the Church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge, praying for alms for his support. Two-pence per diem were granted to him - - - - - - p. 22

6*th May*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Treasurer was directed to repay to Lord Fanhope the sum of 20 marks, out of 45 marks which he had overpaid as the tenth payable by him for alien priories - - - - - p. 23

10*th May*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the navy:—Safe conducts to be granted to John de Savoy and one of Lady Say's men, called Grym Goupil:—Money to be borrowed for the payment of the army in France - - p. 24

11*th May*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Warrants were passed for the Treasurer:—Licence was granted to the Legate to leave England:—William Aleyn agreed to convey gold to France:—Payments to be made to the Earl of Warwick, and to masters and mariners for keeping the sea - - - - - - p. 25

14*th May*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid out of the 20,000 marks borrowed of the Staple of Calais, for mounted archers to be raised in England, and sent to the castle of Guisnes:—Indentures were agreed upon between the King and Lord Willoughby:—Several warrants were addressed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains,

and they were directed to pay the sum due to the Earl of Warwick, he giving a release to the King of £1,000 out of the sum total :—The Earl of Suffolk delivered to the Privy Seal a ring, as a token from the Cardinal that he assented to the passing of a bill - p. 26—27

5th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais was directed to deliver to the Earl of Huntingdon, Admiral of England, a balinger which had been purchased from the executors of the Earl of Arundel, and which the Earl of Huntingdon had bought of the King :—The articles of the Chancellor of France were answered, and he was naturalized :—An article to be made respecting the employment of money :—The answer of the Earl of Warwick to be amended: —Certain Lords of the Council, and inhabitants of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, were to appear before the Council :—The parkers of Pleshey, Ampthill, and Windsor were to deliver deer to the Chancellor of France - - - - - - p. 27

8th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Assent was given to certain matters for the surety of the Earl of Warwick concerning the lordship of Bergevenny, and for the pardon of Lord Willoughby :—Payment was directed to be made to Sir Francoys Arraganois for the custody of the castle and town of Montargis :—The Chancellor was commanded to accept from the Earl of Warwick an estate in the castle and lordship of Bergevenny, for two years and one week, and to grant the custody thereof during two years of the said term to such persons as the Earl should appoint, who should at the expiration thereof have licence to re infeoff him and his heirs - - - p. 28—30

11th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter was issued to William Aleyn for the expences of the Chancellor of France - - p. 31

13th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Arrangements were made for the payment to the Earl of Warwick of various sums due to him, both for money lent by him to the King, and for military services rendered by him in France - - - - - - p. 31

15th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* John Cambrugge and nine others appeared before the Council, and were commanded not to depart under a penalty of £1,000 each :—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick, as Lieutenant of France, as the Duke of York had - - - - - - p. 33

16th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Pardons were granted, upon certain conditions, to Cardinal Beaufort and to Lord Willoughby p. 33

17th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* It was agreed that £800 should be paid to Sir Francis Arraganois for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - - - - - p. 34

18th June, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The inhabitants of Norwich appeared before the Council; the cause of their appearance was declared to them, and a day was appointed for them to answer thereto :—Warrants were issued for the payment of 20 marks to Lord Fanhope, and £5 19*s.* 4*d.* to Master Adam Moleyns - p 34, 35

19*th June*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* William Pek, one of the Commissioners who had been appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. committed in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and other commissioners attended at Silsoe for that purpose; but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with an assemblage, also in arms, against Lord Grey's party, it was deemed advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions - - - - - - - p. 35

22*nd June*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared that he had paid for Calais £7,000 or £8,000, which was to be repaid to him out of the duty of one mark on each sack of wool assigned for Calais p. 38

28*th June*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide* the Minute of 19th June and 28th July) - - - p. 38, 39

—— *June*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Council sent to the King then being at Coppedhall, near Waltham Abbey, to know whether he had given his assent to the contents of a certain schedule relative to the Earl of Warwick; to which the King answered, that he had done so on the 20th of May:—The assignment for the Earl of Warwick was passed:—Louis Despoye to have 20 archers out of the money of the Chancellor of France, or else to be paid by the Treasurer:—Assignment to be made to the Cardinal of the sum of 10,000 marks out of the fifteenth and tenth last granted to the King - p. 40, 41

8*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Saltpetre, sulphur, bows, and arrows, to be delivered to the Master of the Ordnance in Normandy, for the Earl of Warwick:—250 marks to be paid to the Chancellor of France, on account of his annuity of 1,000 marks:—Archdeacons and others to be requested to lend money to the King:—Whitingham to be consulted respecting the repayment of the sums advanced out of the revenues of England for the payment of Calais:—Stewards to depart:—Letters to be sent to Lord Bonville - - - p. 42

9*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The money advanced within the last two years to the soldiers of Calais out of the revenues of England, to be repaid out of the assignments made for their payment in the last Parliament, for the purpose of contenting such persons as should lend money to the King:—A safe conduct granted for Philip Caudrey and others:—A warrant issued to the Treasurer, &c. for 750 marks - - - - - - - p. 43

10*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* An ordinance was made respecting certain inhabitants of Cheshire and Lancashire - - p. 44

11*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct to be granted to

the bearers of 10,000 marks for the Duke of Orleans:—Sir Francois Arraganois to have letters to all captains for safe conduct to Montargis, to be paid £116 19*s.* 2*d.*, and to be recommended to the first lands, &c.:—Letters for the 10,000 marks to be "doubled" for the Duke of Orleans:—The collector to receive a benefice to the value of £100:—Baudwyn . . . . to ship 40 sarplers of wool, without payment of custom:—The King's Council in Guienne to be instructed to conclude a truce with the Count of Armagnac:—A safe conduct for 100 persons granted to the Duke of Orleans:—Sir Reginald Cobham to allow the herald to speak with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - - - p. 44

12*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The franchises of Norwich to be seized, and the city committed to the custody of John Welle, an alderman of Norwich:—Protection granted for the Abbot of Chester p. 45

13*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* One Lydyard, and others, appointed arbitrators in a dispute between himself and . . . . Harcourt p. 46

15*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Lords of the Council declared their opinions respecting the legality of the arrest of Owen Tudor, who had married Queen Katharine, and, shortly after her death, had been summoned to appear before the King, and had received a verbal promise of protection, which he declined to accept:—annexed are various reasons urged in justification of the said arrest p. 46—50

16*th July*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, directing him to grant letters of safe conduct to the bearer of a sum of money on behalf of the Duke of Orleans, for himself and 100 persons in his retinue p. 51

Ibid.—Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany referring to a letter of the Duke addressed to the Lord of St. Pierre on the 9th of May preceding, wherein he had offered to act as a mediator for peace between the King and his adversary of France, and had stated that he and the Bastard of Orleans had provided for the payment of the sum stipulated for the departure of the Duke of Orleans, which sum had not been brought to England within the time appointed. The King alludes to letters which he had written to the Duke of Brittany on this subject in March last, in which he had expressed his sincere desire for peace, and declares that he will perform all which he had then promised, and that he will send the Duke of Orleans to some place near the Marches of Brittany, accompanied by persons of high rank, who should be fully empowered to treat for and conclude the said peace - - - - - - p. 52—54

Ibid.—Letter from the King to the Lord of St. Pierre, containing the purport of the preceding letter to the Duke of Brittany - p. 54

23rd July, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—Writ of summons to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering-at-Bower, in Essex, on the 18th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral:—annexed is a list of the personages summoned - - - - - - - - p. 56

28th July, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the Sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide* Minutes of 19th and 28th June) - p. 57—59

29th July, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—Writ to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, commanding him to cancel the letters of privy seal by authority of which Sir Roger Fenys and others had removed the Prior of Michelham and seized the possessions of that house; and to direct the said Sir Roger to restore the same - - - - p. 59, 60

Apparently in the 15th Hen. VI. 1437.—Petition to the King from William Philip, the Chamberlain, praying a discharge for certain jewels which he had been directed to deliver as New Year's gifts from the King, in the 15th year of his reign - - - p. 61—64

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16 Hen. VI. 1437-8.

21st October, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Chancellor declared to the persons who attended a Great Council at Shene the cause of their being summoned; namely, to give their advice respecting a "monytorie," decreed by the General Council at Basle, against the Pope, which was likely to create a schism; about the sending of the Duke of Orleans into Normandy to promote a treaty of peace; and about the provision of money for the government of the realm:—The lieutenant of Calais declared the necessities of that town:—All letters to be examined and abstracted - - p. 64—66

Probably 22nd or 23rd October, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Respecting departure of the Duke of Orleans - - - - p. 67

24th October, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The petition of the Florentines was granted:—The Duke of Orleans to be brought to London to commune with the King on certain matters respecting a peace with France:—Memoranda respecting the payment of the men-at-arms and archers who should attend the Duke to France - - p. 67

5th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision made for the payment of the Duke of Gloucester, Captain of Calais, and his retinue:—Wheat, malt, barley, oats, or oat-malt, to be purveyed for Calais, in Kent, and conveyed to Sandwich:—300,000 billets to be purveyed for the same - - - - - - - p. 69

9th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed in France to take on one day the musters of the field and of the garrisons:—Note respecting the sending of £24,000 to France:—The Duke of Gloucester to be treated with to ascertain how that Calais might be kept with as little charge as possible p. 70

12th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Members of the Council appointed, who were to have the same power as in the reign of Henry the Fourth; they were sworn to advise the King truly, and to keep his counsel secret:—Payment to be made for the keeping of two prisoners in Windsor Castle - - - - - - p. 71

14th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The wages of the Council appointed; a fuller minute of this proceeding will be found in the Appendix to this volume, page 422 - - - - p. 72

15th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* "When the terme shall begynne:"—Indentures of military service to be made - p. 72

16th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be paid to Garter king of arms, going to the Earl of Warwick:—Curson to examine the state of the country, and to hasten to the King with the answers to his letters, and to those now sent to the Earl of Warwick:—Letters of safe conduct to be made for a vessel of Catalonia then at Southampton - - - - - - - p. 73

About 18th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Purveyance to be made for the rescue of Guisnes if the Duke of Burgundy should come thither:—Commissioners of musters appointed:—Members of the Inns of Court to be arrayed:—Notes of various provisions to be made for the defence of Guisnes and Calais - - - p. 73

18th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the provision to be made for the rescue of Calais and Guisnes, in case they should be seized by the Duke of Burgundy - - - - - p. 75

18th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter to be directed to the Bishop of Chester respecting a person in his prison:—A bill was granted for the town of Berwick, touching the restraint of £1,000 in tallies which should be in the hands of the Earl of Northumberland:—A captain to be appointed to Roxburgh Castle:—100 crowns to be given to a Knight of Jerusalem - - - - p. 75

About 18th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the seizure of the franchises of Norwich, the closing of the port, and the future government of that city - - - - p. 76—78

19th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Jewels to be pledged for the payment of Rempston:—Licence granted for Peter Cousin to go with 20 marks and two vestments to Master Peter Wilton and John Clyfton, prisoners in Hainault:—Commissions to be made for Rempston's lieutenancy, for array, and the making of knights:—A letter

of credence to be sent to the soldiers of Calais:—Wheat to be sent to Calais, Guisnes, and Hammes:—The names of those who were to be made serjeants to be sent to the King - - - p. 79, 80

25th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct granted for Dolman:—Rempston to bring in the names of those who were going with him after they had been mustered:—The indentures of Calais in the reign of Richard the Second to be brought:—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Gloucester:—Lord Dudley to go to Calais in all haste:—Lord Fanhope to have his farms of Trematon and Calstock for seven years:—Letters to be sent to the Duke of Austria, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Bishop of Seignen, Lord Walessey, and Hertonk:—Tokens alluded to:—The Cardinal to be requested to lay before the Council such letters as he had received from the Queen of Scotland;—to appoint such persons as should go to the obit of the Emperor and the General Council; and to send his advice respecting Rempston's message to the King:—The Earl of Angoulesme to be permitted to speak to the Duke of Orleans:—A sum of money to be granted to Pierres Durant:—A token sent from the King to the Cardinal:—The Cardinal to be informed that the Chancellor had sped the bill touching Bernard Augevin:—The names of the lords temporal and spiritual to be sent to the Cardinal:—The Lords Marchers of Wales to be ascertained - - p. 80—82

29th November, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be given to John Heyne, a friar, who was going with the King's letters to the Pope, the Emperor, and to the General Council:—Letters to be made for Norwich:—Robes to be delivered to the Barons of the Exchequer:—Letters to be sent to divers parts of England; to Breretons and Egerton - - - - - - - - p. 82

4th December, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of various counties, commanding them to put in execution the statute of Winchester made in the reign of Edward the First, for the suppression of riots and disturbances within their sheriffwicks p. 83, 84

8th January, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—Petition to the King from John Spenser, a monk of Mochelnay in Somersetshire, praying for a pardon for having, by virtue of a papal bull, obtained a benefice in England, on which account he had been outlawed - p. 84, 85

—— *January*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Minutes of Council.* Money to be provided for conducting the Duke of Orleans to France:—A convention respecting the peace with France to be held at Cherburgh:—Messengers to go to the Earl of Warwick, the Chancellor of France, the Council of Normandy, and the Duke of Brittany:—Letters to be sent to the Archbishop of Cologne, expressing the King's regret for the seizure of his messenger:—The electors of the empire to be requested not to choose any enemy of the King as Emperor:—Ambassadors to be sent to the Duke of Austria, for the Garter, for alliances, and for marriage - - - - p. 86

29*th January*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* The letters from the Council of Normandy to be answered:—Letters to be sent to the Dukes of Austria and Bavaria - - - - - p. 87

3*rd February*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* No one to be appointed a receiver for life, or to execute that office by deputy:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Archbishop of Canterbury to call a convocation of the clergy - - - - p. 87

5*th February*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Exequies to be performed for the Emperor in all cathedral churches:—The King to solemnize the same in person in St. Paul's Church:—A pursuivant to precede the messengers who were about to go to the Council of France to notify their coming:—The instructions of the said messengers to be shown to the King - - - - - - p. 88

11*th February*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* The King to be informed of the injury he did by granting pardons:—Messengers to be sent to the Duke of Austria:—The Master of Rhodes to be requested to send members of his order to the General Council:—The Archbishop of Dublin to conform to all which might promote the peace of Ireland:—Report to be made of the state of the garrisons of Normandy and France:—Letter to be written to the Bishop of Seignen:—The Earl of Warwick to be directed to appoint prelates to go to the General Council - - - p. 88, 89

12*th February*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* The King to be informed of the loss sustained by a grant made by him of the castle and lordship of Chirk:—Certain Bishops and Abbots to send a master of divinity to the General Council:—Answers to be given to the messengers from Ireland:—Councillors to be appointed in Ireland:—Persons to attend the convention for the peace:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland to appear before the Council - - p. 89, 90

—— *February*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Provision to be made for the rescue of Guisnes:—Persons to be appointed to go to the King of Arragon, to the treaty of peace, and to conduct the Duke of Orleans to Normandy:—400 lances to be raised in the West of England:—The lieutenant of Guienne:—Ambassadors to be sent to Akon to meet the Emperor:—It was debated whether or not letters should be sent to the persons nominated by the Chancellor of Ireland to be of the King's Council there:—Ambassadors to be sent to the General Council:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Sheriff of Yorkshire to send before the Council two persons who had exported wools without paying the customs:—Provision to be made for the good rule of Norwich:—The letter last sent to the soldiers of Calais to be examined:—Inquiry to be made respecting the expenditure of £1,000 delivered to Radclyffe when he last went into Guyenne:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland and the Lords Marchers of Wales to appear before the Council:—A writ of subpœna for Browe:—Whether a clerk of the market should be ap-

pointed at Calais:—A safe conduct to be granted to the Florentines: —Commissions of array to be issued:—The Earl of Salisbury spoken with to be captain of the Marches towards Scotland:—The small abbeys and priories, and the Master of St. John's, to be requested to send a clerk to the General Council:—Certain inhabitants of Lancashire to appear before the Council:—No licence to be granted to the Cardinal to go to the General Council - - p. 90—93

3rd May, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and the Dean of Saint Paul's, London, agreed to lend money to the King - - - - - p. 93

5th May, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Sir Robert Ogle to have livery of a ship:—Prisoners to be removed from the castle of Pool to that of Shrewsbury - - - - - - - p. 93

6th May, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made to the customer of Southampton for 36 barrels of saltpetre purchased of him; 33 barrels thereof to be sent to the Earl of Dorset for the use of the garrisons in France and Normandy:—The marriage of the Earl of Arundel to be assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had lent £1,000 to the King:—Letters to be issued that the Florentines might go in all haste:—Payment to be made to Lord Tiptoft for wheat and malt purveyed by him - - - - p. 94

9th May, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* A letter to be sent to the Earl of Warwick in reply to his letter and the articles of the Duke of Brittany:—Ambassadors to be appointed to treat for peace with France:—The articles of Wales were delivered to the Chancellor:—Sir Hugh de Lannoy and his fellowship to appear before the Council p. 95

—— *May*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* The instructions of the time of Henry V., and those which the Earl of Suffolk had when he last went into France, to be examined:—Letters respecting the election of the Emperor to be brought to the Archbishop of York:—Letters of congratulation to be written to the said electors:—Messengers to be sent to the Emperor with congratulation, and ambassadors with instructions respecting marriage:—Notes of their instructions p. 96—98

13th May, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Fanhope's bill, a bill for the repair of Dovor, and Hotoft's bill, were granted:—The Lords Stafford and Beaufort agreed to do the King such service as he should command them:—Ambassadors were appointed to go to the Pope and the General Council - - - - p. 98, 99

14th May, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Letters of safe conduct were granted to Lord Gordon, and for a Scotch vessel:—The Bishop of St. Asaph agreed to go to the General Council:—The Bishop of Norwich said that he would commune with the other Lords of the Council, and Sir Henry Bromflete promised to reply on the morrow: —The ambassadors from the General Council were informed that the

King would shortly send thither his ambassadors with full instructions:—Three bulls, a papal decree, and another paper, were delivered to the Secretary, and the letters brought by Calvacantil were to be sent to the King - - - - - p. 99

15*th May*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Memoranda to appoint the Warden of the East Marches, how Ogle should be paid for having kept them, and to write to the Earls of Warwick and Dorset the tidings from Guienne - - - - - p. 100

16*th May*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Indentures to be made after the old form for the keeping of castles in the marches of Calais - p. 101

16*th May*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Tiptoft and the Keeper of the Privy Seal were appointed to hear a dispute respecting certain goods taken at Calais:—£40 to be paid to a messenger going to the Emperor:—The Council of the Duke of Gloucester desired an assignment for money due to him:—John de Savoy to speak with the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke to appear before the Council on the morrow:—Lord Hungerford to have a letter to the Earl of Warwick testifying that he had done his homage:—Timber and other things to be provided for Crotoy:—Saltpetre to be delivered to Walsingham - - - - - - p. 101

17*th May*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset to appoint a commander of as many of his retinue as there were ships to receive:—Master Thomas Beckington delivered to the clerk of the Council three bulls, the answer which was given to the Pope's ambassadors, and two indentures:—Sir Robert Ogle's letters were read and passed:—To hear Neville's answer:—Regulations respecting the expedition about to be sent to France - - - p. 102

12*th July*, 16 *Hen. VI.* 1438.—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to summon Thomas Chapman, clerk, who, by virtue of papal bulls, had disturbed John Scurlag, clerk, Treasurer of the cathedral of Limerick, to which he had been appointed by the King's letters patent, to appear before the King in Chancery at the quinzeine of St. Martin next ensuing, to answer therefore; and to command the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop and Mayor of Limerick, to support Scurlag in the possession of the said benefice p. 103

Apparently in the 16*th Hen. VI.* 1438.—Petition to the King from Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown, stating that in the reign of King Henry V. he had arrested "Thomas Payn of Glamorganshire, Wallshman, that brak the Tour of London, sumtyme clerk and chief conseillour to Sir John Oldecastell, traitour atteint;" the which taking the said King "declared and seide afore all his lordes plesid hym more thanne I hadde geten or gyven him £10,000," and granted to the petitioner an annuity of £40, which, on account of the King's death, did not take effect;-that in consequence of sickness he had been prevented from attending to his duties as second clerk

of the Parliament, to which office he had been appointed by the command of the late King in his first Parliament holden at Leicester, and had not received the yearly sum of £10 due therefore; that in the 10th year of the King's reign he had seized in the River Thames two vessels, freighted with woollen cloth and other valuable merchandize, which had sailed without having paid the customs; and had in this same year arrested divers men impeached of high treason; and praying that in consideration of his long and continual service the King would grant him an annuity - - - - p. 104—107

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24th February, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—A list of the lords and others who appeared in the Council on that day - - - p. 108

26th June, 17 *Hen. VI. to* 10*th October*, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—Journal of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors who were sent to the Marches of Calais to treat for Peace with France, through the mediation of Cardinal Beaufort and the Duchess of Burgundy.

On Friday the 26th of June, Cardinal Beaufort, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and other ambassadors, sailed from Dovor and landed at Calais, where Whitingham, the Treasurer of Calais, and Master Thomas Beckington, the King's Secretary, arrived on the following day, and, having first visited the Cardinal, dined with the Bishop of Norwich - - - - p. 335

On the evening of Sunday the 28th, the Count de Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, Count of Dunois, the French ambassadors, and the Lord of Crepicord, who appeared on behalf of the Duke of Burgundy, were met by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Lords Bourchier and Hungerford, at Newnham Bridge, and were from thence honourably conducted to Calais. On the 29th, at eight in the morning, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Norwich, Saint David's, and Lisieux, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, the Lords Bourgchier and Hungerford, the English ambassadors, and Beckington the secretary, assembled at the residence of the Cardinal, and deliberated upon the mode of proceeding, when it was decided, that if the ambassadors of the adverse party should desire a day of convention to be appointed, it should be replied that as the Cardinal and the Duchess of Burgundy were the promoters and mediators of the peace, it should be left to their decision. The said ambassadors, namely, the Count of Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, and the Lord

Journal of the Ambassadors—*continued.*

30th June, & 1st, 2nd, & 3rd July, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

Crepicord, subsequently appeared, and, in reply to their request for the appointment of a day of convention, the answer previously agreed upon was given to them; and they were informed, moreover, that the Cardinal and Duchess should decide what number of persons should attend the convention, and whether armed or unarmed. The French ambassadors then proceeded to the Duke of Orleans, in the great hall of the staple, and conferred with him, and at about ten o'clock all of them, excepting the Count de Vendôme, who fasted on that day, went to the residence of the Archbishop of York, where they dined with the Cardinal, the Earl of Stafford, and Lords Bourchier and Hungerford; and after dinner returned to the great hall, where they remained in conference with the Duke of Orleans until five. They then supped with the Earl of Stafford, where they were joined by the Duke, and after supper returned to their own abodes p. 336, 337

Between the hours of seven and eight on the following morning, Tuesday the 30th of June, the ambassadors of France went to the Cardinal to take their leave, and after having severally conferred with him, they took a solemn oath, before the altar in the Cardinal's oratory, in the presence of the Bishop of Norwich, Beckington, and Master John Rivel, the Archbishop of Rheims having his right hand placed on his breast, and the right hands of the others being placed in the Cardinal's right hand, that they would not, during the treaty, do or procure to be done any injury, evil, or inconvenience to the English ambassadors and their followers, or to the mediators of the peace and their followers. The terms of the oath are comprised in a schedule annexed. This being done, they rode to Saint Omer's. On the same day Sir John Popham and Doctor Stephen Wilton were sent to Saint Omer's to receive similar oaths of security from the Duke of Burgundy, and to ascertain the pleasure of the Duchess respecting the day of convention, the number who were to attend it, and whether with arms or without - - - - - p. 337—339

On the 1st and 2nd of July, pavilions or tents were erected on the spot selected for the meeting; and on the latter day, which was the feast of Saint Swithin, the Cardinal gave a solemn entertainment to all the ambassadors and others of high rank, as well knights as "domicellos" then in Calais. At about five in the afternoon twenty clerks and others of the council of the Duke of Orleans, having safe conducts from the Cardinal, arrived on horseback p. 339

At ten A.M., on Friday the 3rd of July, Sir John Popham and Doctor Wilton returned from Saint Omer's, and after dinner presented to the ambassadors, assembled in the residence of the Cardinal, the oath of security which had been taken by the Duke of Burgundy,

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3rd, 5th, & 6th July, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

and informed them that the Duchess of Burgundy proposed to appear at the place of convention at nine A.M. on the following Monday; that 300 persons should attend on each side, armed with swords and daggers only; that on the part of England there should be ten scouts, who should explore the country for two miles from the place of convention towards Gravelines and Arde, and as many on behalf of France for the same distance towards Calais and Guisnes; and that each party should, if they pleased, have twenty attendants to serve refreshments. To these propositions the English ambassadors assented, and they adjourned until the following morning, when each of them selected such persons as he wished to attend him on the Monday - - - - - p. 339, 340

On Sunday, the 5th of July, the ambassadors met at eight A.M. at the residence of the Cardinal, when it was agreed to proceed from Calais to the place of convention at six in the morning of the next day, and the scouts who were to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Arde were appointed. About the hour of vespers the persons who came to the Duke of Orleans three days previously left Calais - - - - - p. 340

At four A.M. on the 6th of July, mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel by Doctor Bildeston, and soon after six the Cardinal and the other ambassadors, with their followers, excepting the Lord Dudley, Sir John Stourton, and the Treasurer of Calais, who were left for the defence of the town and the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, rode through the Lantern Gate. This morning Sir John Stourton and the keeper of the Duke of Orleans reported, that when the Duke ascertained that he was not to go to the place of convention, he remarked, "that if he did not go the others would do nought but beat the wind." Beckington, the writer of the journal, observes, that the Duke had used his utmost endeavours, through the medium of the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, and others, to be permitted to attend; that many Flemings, Picards, and others, had anxiously inquired of the English scouts whether he was to appear; and it would seem that there were many symptoms of an intention to rescue him. Those who left Calais having been counted, they were found to be about 260 in number, besides those who went forward on foot, and those who kept the tents. At eight o'clock they reached the place of convention, distant from Calais about seven English miles, on the way to Gravelines, and somewhat more than four from that town, the castle of Oye being about a mile to the left towards the sea. Here follows a description of the tents: that of the Cardinal was built of timber, covered with new canvas, was upwards of one hundred feet in length, and contained almost all necessary offices, as a pantry, butlery, a wine-cellar, and two cham-

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6th July, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

bers; in the centre was a hall, covered and lined with scarlet tapestry, sufficiently large for 300 persons to sit at table, and a kitchen at the end. To the south-west of this stood the tents of the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Norwich and Saint David's, and to the south the tents of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, and others. At about two bow-shots to the east of the Cardinal's tent was that of the Duchess of Burgundy, about as large as the Cardinal's, built of rotten timber, and covered with old sails, but well adorned within with cloth of Arras. To the south of this were two other small old tents, and no more. In the middle space, between the two large tents, was a beautiful tent belonging to the Duchess, wherein the parties were to confer. In it was a seat covered with cloth and cushions of gold, for the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the Princess of Navarre, and on each side were seats for the ambassadors. At about ten o'clock the Duchess of Burgundy, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre, her neice, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and ten other ladies, splendidly attired in cloth of gold, arrived; the Cardinal met her midway between the tents, and after having embraced and kissed each other, they entered the tent appointed for the convention, and were followed by the ambassadors.

The Cardinal having taken his seat in the centre, the Duchess on his right hand, the Princess on his left, and the ambassadors being ranged on either side, the proceedings were opened by the Archbishop of York in an eloquent speech, wherein he dilated on the merits of, and the praises due, to the Cardinal and the Duchess for their exertions in endeavouring to promote peace: he added, that in a case of such great weight it was necessary to shew the authority under which the parties acted, and delivered the commission which he held to the French ambassadors, who in like manner delivered theirs. The parties then separated to deliberate thereupon until after dinner, for the Cardinal, who fasted in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, had not then dined, nor had the Duchess. The Cardinal being still at table, the Bishop of Tournay and Lord Crepicord, who were sent from the Duchess, entered and informed him, that the ambassadors of the adverse party, having seen the King's commission, were so troubled, moved, and disturbed thereat, that under it they could not proceed further in the treaty of peace: firstly, because clauses were inserted therein which tended more to the irritation of the parties than the promotion of peace, one of which was, "to treat with Charles de Valoys," &c. which appeared to be less respectful to so great a prince than the general terms, "our Adversary of France;" secondly, because the said Charles was required to surrender the crown and realm of France, a demand

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th July, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

which, in the opinion of the Duchess, it would have been more prudent and discreet to have inserted in the instruction, and to have omitted in the commission; thirdly, because it did not appear to contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion respecting the peace. To the French commission, on the other hand, it was objected that it was obscure and contradictory. After dinner, it not appearing likely that the ambassadors of France would waive their objections, it was finally agreed that a new commission should be framed, and that, when agreed to by both parties, it should be sent to England to be sealed; that in the meantime they should treat as to the ways and means of peace, and should meet again on the following Friday - - - - - p. 340—344

On Tuesday, the 7th of July, after supper, the Bishop of Tournay and a secretary brought to the Cardinal a minute of a commission framed by the ambassadors of the adverse party, which he immediately sent to the Archbishop of York - - - p. 344

On the 8th of July, whilst the Archbishop was hearing mass, Beckington, Doctor Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, examined the said minute in the church of Saint Nicholas, and made a few additions and corrections therein, and after mass reported the same to the Archbishop. After dinner, the Archbishop, and the others before named, re-assembled in the great chamber in the Cardinal's dwelling, and, having deliberated as to the means of removing the obscurity of the said minute, finally reduced their opinions into one form. They afterwards held a conference with the Bishop of Tournay and others, who reluctantly agreed to the correction of their minute, subject to the opinion of their colleagues - - - p. 345

On the 9th of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others returned to Gravelines, and were commissioned to remind the Duchess of the convention to be held on the following morning. On this day le Pigot, knight, and a clerk licentiate in law, ambassadors, arrived from the Count of Armagnac to communicate with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - - - p. 345

On Friday, the 10th of July, before proceeding to the convention, the said licentiate preached before the Cardinal, taking for his text, "Domine, fiat pax in virtute tua," and afterwards presented the letters sent from the said Count. Immediately afterwards, the Cardinal and all the ambassadors, excepting those who remained for the safety of the town and of the Duke of Orleans, and the Bishop of Norwich, who was ill of a fever, rode towards the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess and the ambassadors of France. Having embraced, entered the tent, and taken their seats as on a former day, the Archbishop of York intimated the assent of the English ambassadors to the minute of the commission,

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which had been corrected by them, which having been read, the French ambassadors expressed their approval thereof. The two commissions are entered in the journal. That of France, dated 7th April 1439, empowered the ambassadors to proceed to the parts of Picardy on the Marches of Calais, or to Calais, to see the Duke of Orleans, and to treat for his presence at the convention, to appoint a day and place for the holding of the said convention, to treat with the English ambassadors for the conclusion of a final peace, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans. The English commission, dated 23rd May 1439, also empowered the ambassadors to appoint a day and place within the Marches of Calais for a treaty of peace with France, and the release of the Duke of Orleans.

p. 345—352

The Archbishop of York then addressed the assembly in a Latin discourse, taking for his text the words of Christ to Mary, in the Book of the Revelations of St. Bride, namely, " if the Kings of England and " France wish to have peace, I will give them perpetual peace." He expatiated upon the advantages of peace, and then introduced the first article of his instruction, namely, that the King of England should be permitted to enjoy the realm and crown of France peaceably and quietly; protesting that it was not his intention to relinquish any title which he had thereto, a title which was evident from the frequent victories which he had obtained in contending for it. He alluded to the words of St. Bride, in her Book of Revelations, " when the realm of France should be reduced to true humility, it " should then revert to the lawful heir;" noticed the confirmation of the general peace at Treves; and concluded by saying that if the Adversary of France assented thereto, the King would cause such provision to be made for him as should content him.

The Archbishop of Rheims, replying in French, asserted the supreme right of the King of France, that he had also gained many victories, and in opposition to the Revelations of St. Bride he quoted the words of a prophecy of John the Hermit, that " France should " by reason of her sins be much afflicted by the English, but that " the French should at length expel them shamefully from the king- " dom." He added, that he could not conclude a general peace on account of the King's illness and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York observed, that the prophecy alluded to was less esteemed by the Church than the Book of Revelations, and urged the opposite party to open some mode of treaty conducive to peace, which they, on the other hand, wished the English to commence. He then proceeded to the second article of his instructions, to which the French ambassadors objected, and after protesting that they would proceed no further in the matter, unless the King would

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

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renounce all title to the crown, name, and arms of France; consent to hold all which he had therein by homage, &c.; and restore to all persons, as well spiritual as temporal, their lands and possessions: they however offered him all the lands which he then possessed in the duchy of Acquitain to hold by homage, which offer was rejected. The convention was then dissolved, and the Cardinal entertained all the ambassadors, excepting the Bishop of St. David, (who could not eat fish,) and others, in his tent. After dinner the Cardinal endeavoured, through the medium of the Duchess of Burgundy, but without success, to induce the adverse party to omit the clause requiring the King to do homage, &c.; after which all the Ambassadors, having taken wine and sweetmeats in the tent of the Duchess, returned home, the following Monday being appointed for the next convention - - - - - - p. 352—354

Here follow the instructions issued to the ambassadors from England, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them - - - - - - - - p. 354—362

On Saturday, the 11th of July, the Bishop of Vique, in Catalonia, arrived at Calais, as a legate from the Council of Basle to treat for peace, bringing with him the Abbot of Virgilia, in Provence, on behalf of France, and Nicholas Loysthere, a canon of Rouen, on behalf of England. On the 12th, it was agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy and the ambassadors of the adverse party should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais, as to the means of peace; and on that day the Earl of Stafford gave a grand entertainment to the Cardinal. On Monday, the 13th, the Cardinal and other ambassadors proceeded through "the Melkyate" to the tents which had been erected at about two bow-shots from the town, where, at twelve A. M., they were met by the Duchess and French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who had hurt his foot in playing at the ball on the preceding day. After the usual salutations, the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess entered a tent, where they held a long conference, the Cardinal being sometimes present and sometimes absent, and the French ambassadors present. They afterwards partook of wine and sweetmeats in the Cardinal's tent, and again entered the tent of convention, where the Duchess of Burgundy thus interrogated the Duke of Orleans: "My Lord, wilt "thou never have peace?" To which he replied, "Yea, even "though I die for peace." Having again partaken of refreshments, the Duchess and the French ambassadors returned to Gravelines, and the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the English ambassadors to Calais. On the 14th of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, stating that she had proceeded to St. Omer's in consequence of the illness of the Duke her husband, and requesting

Journal of the Ambassadors—*continued.*

15*th*, 16*th*, & 18*th July*, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

that the day of convention might be postponed until Thursday or Friday following. Friday was consequently appointed. On this day the Abbot of Fescamp arrived - - - - p. 363, 364

On Wednesday, the 15th, a solemn audience was given by the Cardinal and the other ambassadors to the Bishop of Vique, the legate from the Council of Basle, who addressed them concerning peace, taking for his text, " Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for " brothers to dwell in unity." The following day was appointed for him to receive an answer. After dinner he again addressed the ambassadors in the presence of the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple, taking for his text, " Be ye strong in battle, and fight " with the serpent;" but he did not say " the old serpent" p. 364

On the 16th, an answer was given to the legate by the Archbishop of York, to the effect that they thanked the Council of Basle for their good intentions; that Cardinal Beaufort and the Duchess of Burgundy had been appointed mediators of the peace, and that the ambassadors had no commands to pay attention to others; that had the Fathers in the Diet of Arras acted impartially it would not have been necessary to treat for peace now, and exhorted the Council of Basle to act so that no schism would arise. The Bishop, in reply, eulogised the King, stated the solicitude of the Church for the welfare of her sons, expressed his satisfaction that such expert mediators had been appointed, defended the conduct of the Council of Basle, and inveighed strongly against the Pope. With respect to the two last points the Archbishop observed, that the Council of Basle had done nothing, and repeated his remark respecting the Diet of Arras; that as regarded the Pope various opinions existed, but he doubted not that his holiness would make his innocence apparent when and where he should deem it expedient.

The legate then requested an audience of the mediators and ambassadors of both parties on the following day, and was answered that the Duchess of Burgundy must first be consulted. At eleven P. M. the Duchess returned to Gravelines, very weak and fatigued, and so many torches and cressets were lighted in consequence of her arrival, that, being perceived by the soldiers who were keeping the tents, they conjectured that it was the signal for an insurrection. They consequently sent information thereof to Calais, and the Earl of Stafford, who dwelt near the walls, having reported the same to the Cardinal, Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the truth. He returned on the following morning, but in the meantime all the passage boats were arrested, lest rumours should reach England before the truth was known. - p. 365, 366

On Saturday, the 18th of July, the Cardinal, the Duchess of Burgundy, and the ambassadors of both parties met at the place of

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18*th*, 19*th*, & 20*th July*, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

convention, where, after some communication between the two former, the Cardinal proceeded to the tent of the Archbishop of York, and reported to the Ambassadors that it did not appear to the Duchess to be possible to conclude a peace, because the French required the renunciation of all title to the crown of France, and the English refused to hold by homage; nor could a truce be concluded, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles, &c. which had been taken during the wars. It was therefore proposed by the Duchess, through the Cardinal, to treat for a peace for thirty, twenty, or fifteen years at least, during which time the King should refrain from using the title of King of France, but should be at liberty to resume it, and recommence the war after giving one year's notice of his intention. The Ambassadors requested that this proposition should be reduced to writing, which was accordingly done, but on being read, it was found to vary so much from the verbal proposal stated by the Cardinal, that there was no probability of its being accepted - - - - - p. 366, 367

Here follows a copy of the schedule alluded to, by which it was required that the King should, during the peace, renounce the name of and title to the crown of France; should surrender all cities, towns, fortresses, &c. which he held therein, excepting such as should be left to him by agreement; that in those the original owners should be restored to their possessions, and that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom. At the expiration of the term each party was to remain as before the peace - - p 367—369

The English ambassadors then delivered in a protest, wherein they asserted, that in any appointment to be made by them they in no wise intended to diminish or prejudice the King's right, and that if he should relinquish any part thereof, it must be ascribed to his desire to maintain the Catholic faith, promote peace, and prevent the shedding of Christian blood - - - p. 369, 370

On the 19th of July, the Duke of Orleans, being asked by the Cardinal how he had understood the proposition of the Duchess of Burgundy, replied, in manner as the Cardinal had reported to the ambassadors, and expressed his astonishment at the alteration. On this day the Cardinal and other Lords were entertained by the Duke of Norfolk - - - - - - - p. 370

On Monday, the 20th of July, a council was held respecting the answer to be given to the schedule previously alluded to, and it was at the same time decided that it should be asked of the adverse pasty, whether they would be content with the lands beyond the river Loire, without any reservation to the King, excepting of his duchy of Guienne, and if not, that then the ambassadors should proceed to

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the last offer contained in their instructions, which offer Beckington, the secretary, was directed to frame in Latin - - - p. 371

On the 21st of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, requesting that the convention might be postponed until the following day on account of the rainy and disagreeable weather, which was assented to. After dinner the offer which the secretary had been directed to draw up was read. By it the ambassadors offered, in the King's name, to be content with the possessions which had belonged to his progenitors in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, including the town and marches of Calais, the castle and lordship of Guysnes, and all other castles, &c. within the said marches, specified in the treaty of Bretigny, to be held of God alone, without homage, &c. In answer to a request made to them to specify what lands they included under these general terms, they replied, the duchies of Normandy and Brittany, the comptes of Flanders, Anjou, and Maine, the duchy of Acquitain, comprehending therein the lands of Gascony and the Basques, the duchy of Turenne, also the comptes of Tholouse, Poictou, and Ponthieu, the town of Moustreville, and the castles and lordships of Beaufort and Nogent - - - - - - p. 371, 372

On Wednesday, the 22nd of July, being so cold and rainy a day that many of the horses were injured, the ambassadors of both parties again assembled at the place of convention, and having entered the tent, the Archbishop of York stated that the schedule which had been presented on the preceding day was so indefinite that no answer could be given thereto, and requested that the lands which it was intended to offer to the King should be specified. He also asked whether they would be content with the lands offered to them beyond the Loire, without any reservation, excepting the King's lands in Acquitain; to which they replied, that the schedule alluded to was not framed by them, but by the Duchess of Burgundy, and that they were not satisfied with the offer made to them. They finally proposed that the King should have two baillages in Normandy, namely, Caen and Constance. Nicholas Rawlyn, in the name of the Duchess, then stated the causes which had induced her to propose this mode of peace, and desired the English ambassadors to state whether the form of the schedule pleased them or not; to which they answered, that they could not reply to a naked form without matter and substance, and required that the lands to be offered should be inserted. The Duchess, dissatisfied with this answer, demanded to know what objections they could urge against the form, at the same time shedding tears, "whether of anger or sorrow," observes Beckington, "I know not." The ambassadors replied, that they were

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22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, & 28th July, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

not empowered by their instructions to conclude a peace of such a nature; and being urged to state what would be their opinions on the subject, supposing this form were admitted, they added that, even were the matter debated in the King's presence, they could only give their opinions for and against, and leave the determination thereof to the King's wisdom, but that, in his absence, they could do nothing therein. They promised, however, that if the lands to be offered were inserted in the schedule, they would send it to the King, and ascertain his pleasure, which they hoped might be obtained within three weeks. The French ambassadors then requested a specification of the lands mentioned in general terms in the schedule proffered by the English, as "belonging to the Kings of England." This requiring time for deliberation, the meeting was adjourned p. 373, 374

On the 23rd of July, deliberation was held as to the lands which the Kings of England possessed in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, and the Archbishop of York was appointed to specify them in writing on the following day. On the same day Sir Hugh de Lannoy and Master Henry Uttenose, by the Cardinal's request, came to Calais to confer with him - p. 375

On the 24th of July, the said Sir Hugh and Master Henry conferred with the Cardinal; and the Bishop of Vique and his colleagues, from Basle, left Calais, having been previously informed by the Archbishop of York of the King's anxious desire to obtain peace. On this day a report arrived that the French ambassadors were about to depart, to ascertain the truth of which a pursuivant was dispatched to the Duchess of Burgundy - - - - - p. 375

On the 25th of July, a messenger from the Duchess brought word, that she would on the following day certify the ambassadors of the next day of meeting. A specification of the lands which belonged to the Kings of England in France, before the title to the crown devolved upon them, was sent to the French ambassadors - p. 375

On Sunday, the 26th of July, the Duchess appointed Monday the 27th for the next meeting, when the ambassadors of both parties assembled at the usual place, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences and consultations between the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the French ambassadors. At four P. M., after having partaken of wine and refreshments in the Cardinal's tent, and having appointed the following Wednesday for a convention to be held before Calais, for the purpose of communication with the Duke of Orleans, the parties separated - - - - - - p. 376

In a council, held on the 28th of July, the Cardinal reported what had passed between himself and the Duchess on the preceding day, and informed the ambassadors that the French had offered, under

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28th, 29th, 30th, & 31st July, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, & 6th August, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

certain conditions, all the duchy of Normandy, excepting Mount Saint Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it their arms of the White Cross, and excepting the homage of the Duke of Brittany - - - - p. 376, 377

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Duchess and the French ambassadors arrived before Calais, and after long conferences between herself, the Duke of Orleans, the Cardinal, and some of the French ambassadors, it was finally decided that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September following, and that, in the meantime, fresh commissions and instructions should be obtained on both sides p. 377

On the 30th of July, members of the embassy were appointed to return to the King's presence for new instructions, and the offer made by the French on the preceding day was brought to Calais in writing. This offer is entered in the journal, but the purport of it has already been stated - - - - - - p. 377—382

On Friday, the 31st of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others presented to the Cardinal the schedule which they had brought from the French ambassadors, and afterwards conferred with the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple. A clause respecting the year's notice to be given before breaking the truce was subsequently inserted in the schedule, and the following day was appointed for the ambassadors to give their several opinions respecting the proposed mode of peace, in writing, for the King's guidance - - p. 382

On Saturday, the 1st of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were read, and they adjourned until the following day - p. 382, 383

On Sunday, the 2nd of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were again read, and safe conducts were brought from Saint Omer's for the lords who were about to return to England; and the Cardinal was informed that anxious inquiry was made in that town whether himself or the Duke of Orleans went or remained, and being told that they remained, it was observed that it would be needful for them to keep strict watch. On this account the sentinels were increased - - - - - - - p. 383

On Monday, the 3rd of August, the Cardinal reported the tidings which he had heard, and the ambassadors deliberated respecting the safe custody of the town - - - - - p. 383

At eight A.M. on the 5th of August, the ambassadors who were to return to England embarked, and the Duke of Norfolk, in a balinger called "Jaquet," landed at Sandwich, and arrived at Canterbury the same evening; but in consequence of contrary winds the other vessels cast anchor near Risbank, and did not sail until eleven A.M. Twenty-two vessels sailed for England on that day - - - p. 383

On the 6th of August, the Cardinal with his retinue embarked at

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6th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, & 26th August, 17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

a place called "the Stones," and proceeded to the castle of Hammes, where he was visited on the 13th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, who were very courteously received and sumptuously entertained. After dinner they rode, accompanied by the Cardinal, to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, and brought away from the grave some of the earth, to which a miraculous power was ascribed. Having partaken of pears and wine at the castle, they returned to Calais - - p. 384

On the 19th of August, Sir John Luxemburgh brought to the Cardinal the unwelcome tidings that Arthur of Brittany, who called himself Constable of France, had taken the town of Meaux by assault, had beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Tian, and had put to death all his prisoners who spoke the French language. On this day a balinger and a barge of the Earl of Oxford's, arrayed for war, arrived in port - - - - p. 384

On the 20th of August, the Cardinal's servants came to Calais with his household utensils - - - - - - p. 384

On the 21st of August, the Cardinal himself arrived, when the balinger and the barge before alluded to, the former with 80, and the latter with 100 picked men, sailed towards Gravelines - p. 385

After midnight, on Sunday the 23rd of August, Thomas Warden, the constable of the castle of Guisnes, brought word from Pyrton, the lieutenant, that some of his acquaintance had been present on that day, when letters were read before the Duke of Burgundy, in the town of St. Omer, stating that Lord Talbot, with an army of 6,000 or 7,000 men, had arrived at Meaux, had sent provisions into the market of the said town, a place well fortified and still in possession of the English, and with the provisions Sir William Chamberlain and 500 men, and warlike engines and habiliments; that he had seized the vessels laden with wine and provisions for the use of the enemies occupying the town, and had put to death all the men found in them, sparing none; that he had taken and destroyed the "bastiliones" erected against the said town, and had killed all those who were in arms therein, had seized the guns (*bombardos*) and other military stores and sent them into the market, and had offered battle to Arthur of Brittany and Le Hire, occupying the said city, if they would come out therefrom, which they had declined. - p. 385

August 24th. On this, as well as on the preceding and following days, the Cardinal was ill with a flux: as he expected further tidings from Meaux, he did not send to the King - - - p. 385

On the 25th, Thomas Waren and others were sent to the King with the aforesaid news - - - - - p. 386

On the 26th, it was reported that the vessel, wherein Thomas

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Waren, and his companions sailed narrowly escaped foundering in a violent storm, on the coast off Sandwich; and that the belfry of the church of St. Lawrence, in the isle of Thanet, had been destroyed by lightning - - - - - - p. 386

On the 29th, the Earl of Oxford's vessels, well manned and laden with military stores, sailed from Calais, having on board many of the soldiers of Guisnes - - - - - p. 386

On Sunday, the 30th, a pursuivant arrived from the Chancellor of France, bringing a confirmation of the report of Lord Talbot's having offered battle to Arthur of Brittany, and reinforced the market of Meaux. The Earl of Oxford's vessels were on this day seen in pursuit of four large ships to the south - - - p. 386

On the 31st, a messenger was sent to the King with news, and the Cardinal and the Bishop of Norwich went to examine an irruption of the sea near Newnham Bridge - - - - p. 386

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On Tuesday, the 1st of September, a great number of men were sent to repair the breach made by the sea:—The Cardinal was again attacked by the flux, but recovered on the following day - p. 387

On the 3rd of September, it was agreed that the charge of repairing the said breach should be entrusted to one person, who should complete it for the sum of £85, and the Cardinal and other ambassadors gave bonds for the payment of the money - - p. 387

On Saturday the 5th, an esquire of the Earl of Dorset arrived from Rouen, and stated, that on the preceding Monday two English esquires, named Tregos and Kyrkeby, came from the market of Meaux, stating, that Sir William Chamberlain had entered into an agreement with Arthur of Brittany and the occupants of the fortress of the city, that if he did not receive aid before the 15th of August he would surrender the market; that he had given hostages for the performance of the conditions; and that he had not attacked the enemy since the departure of Lord Talbot. It is, Beckington says, not credible that this crime should have been committed by the said knight - - - - - - - p. 387

On the 6th of September, a messenger arrived from Sir John Luxembourgh, confirming the preceding tidings - - p. 388

On the 7th of September, a petition, praying that safe conduct might be granted for the Flemish vessels employed in fishing for her-

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8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 12th September, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

rings, was brought to the Cardinal, who replied that he would consult the ambassadors, who were returning from England, thereupon p. 388

On the 8th of September, being the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, the Bishop of Norwich, Master Henry Uttenose, and Beckington, dined with the Cardinal. A report was received of the death of the Lord Crepicord, one of the ambassadors of the adverse party p. 388

On the 9th of September, the ambassadors who had been sent to England returned to Calais with new instructions. These instructions are entered in the journal, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them. To them are appended "the causes on account of which it seemeth that the aforesaid mode of peace offered can on no account be admitted or accepted," also in English - p. 388—395

On Thursday, the 10th of September, a council was held as to the mode of proceeding, as a rupture appeared to be inevitable, but to prevent which it was agreed that the Cardinal, as a mediator, should use his utmost exertions - - - - - p. 395

On the 11th of September, the English ambassadors proceeded to the place of convention, having previously sent a herald to Gravelines, to notify their coming to the ambassadors of the adverse party, who, on his return, stated that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest was consequently read, and, after the return of the ambassadors to Calais, the Cardinal informed them of the receipt of letters which had been sent by the Adversary of France to the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy, to the effect that he could not assent to the proposed mode of peace without the assent of the lords of the blood and of his council, whom he had summoned to meet at Paris on the 25th of this month, before which time they could not assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin in Languedoc; but that, having deliberated with them, he would send an answer as soon as possible, and requested that the meeting should be deferred. This, however, appearing to the ambassadors to be a subterfuge, especially as during the time of convention the French had besieged and taken the King's towns, as Meaux, &c. and it being evident that there could be no necessity to deliberate upon the matter, the same question, in effect, having been discussed in the diet of Arras; and, considering the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining at Calais, they resolved that the convention should not be continued, but that the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duchess of Burgundy, should nevertheless continue to mediate for peace - - - - - p. 395—397

On the 12th, the Cardinal reported to the other ambassadors, that, in accordance with their decision, he had refused the continuation of the convention, which had been requested on behalf of the Adversary

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

12*th*, 13*th*, 14*th*, 15*th*, & 16*th September*, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

of France; that the Duchess of Burgundy had requested letters of safe conduct to come to Calais for the purpose of communicating with himself and the Duke of Orleans, which were consequently granted for the Duchess and 300 attendants; and that the Flemish had also requested safe conducts during the time of the herring fishery, which was refused, unless they could give security that the inhabitants of Dieppe, Brittany, and other their adherents, should not molest the English - - - - p. 397, 398

On Sunday, the 13th, the Cardinal signified to the ambassadors that the Duchess of Burgundy would appear at the accustomed place of convention, near Calais, on the Tuesday following; and, after consultation, it was agreed that the Cardinal, as mediator, should exert his utmost endeavours to procure the appointment of another term to meet and treat as to the means whereby peace might be concluded, if both the princes should consent thereto; and should inform the Duchess that the King of England could not in anywise admit of the mode of peace proposed by her and the Duke of Burgundy. It was also agreed, that the reasons on account of which the said mode was rejected should be written down and given to the Duchess - p. 398

On the 14th, the English ambassadors again consulted upon the matters above mentioned, and agreed in effect as before; and it appeared to them, that for the said conclusion, the medium of the Duke of Orleans might be of much avail. In reply to the request from Flanders for safe conducts for fishermen, the Cardinal stated that they had no power to grant safe conducts by sea, but only for such as wished to come to Calais, or the place of convention, by land - - - - - - p. 398

On the 15th, the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the ambassadors, rode to the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess of Burgundy, with about one hundred horsemen, and a son of the Duke of Bourbon, of the age of ten or eleven years, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences between the Duke of Orleans, the Duchess of Burgundy, the Cardinal, the Chancellor of Burgundy, and the Bishop elect of Catalonia - - p. 399

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Cardinal reported what had passed on the preceding day, namely, how the Duchess had urged that the proposed form of peace should be accepted, and how, when he had assured her that there was no hope thereof, she suggested a continuation of the treaty according to the letters sent to her and the Duke of Orleans by the Adversary of France, which he refused. When he accused the adverse party of fraud in causing delay for the purpose of having the advice of the lords of the blood, &c. since they had made more ample concessions in the diet of Arras than they offered now, she replied that the King was then of greater power, and alluded

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

16*th*, 17*th*, 19*th*, 20*th*, 21*st*, 22*nd*, & 23*rd September*, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439. to the towns which he had since lost. She then inquired, with apparent indifference, whether or not the truce should remain in force, and whether there should be any further discussion respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders, both of which questions were ultimately decided in the affirmative: and it was concluded that a new treaty should be commenced on the 15th of April or the 1st of May, if both the princes assented thereto, of which the Duchess should be certified before the feast of St. Martin in the winter at St. Omer's, and the King at Calais - - p. 399

On the 17th of September, a consultation was held respecting the safety of the town after the departure of the ambassadors. The Treasurer declared that he had unwillingly undertaken that office at a time of great danger, and that it was to him a duty of more burden than profit. It was stated that the soldiers had not been regularly paid, that there was no captain or lieutenant; that the garrison was small in number and many of them ineffective; that the walls and fortresses were in ruin, so that if speedy remedy were not applied, they could not defend the town if they would. The Lords Stafford, Oxford, and Bourchier took upon themselves to treat with the officers and soldiers for their payment, and on the following day treated with them accordingly; but they alleged that the danger was so great, that unless a sufficient captain and lieutenant, with a reasonable force and store of provisions, were appointed, they dare not await the event. Debate was held as to the repairing of the walls and towers, and the Treasurer promised to use his endeavours to borrow money from the merchants of the Staple. Philip Nanfer, Master of the requests of the household of the Duke of Burgundy, Louis his secretary, and Master Henry Uttenose, arrived in Calais to treat respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders - - - - - p. 400

On the 19th of September, the ambassadors being assembled in the great hall of the Staple, the Archbishop of York requested that the powers of the said Philip, Louis, and Henry might be shewn; when they replied that they had only verbal authority, but would procure it in writing if the terms could be agreed upon - - p. 400

On the 20th of September, Beckington and Doctor Stephen Wilton, in pursuance of the commands of the Archbishop of York, examined a commercial treaty made between England and France in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and having made certain alterations and additions thereto, conveyed the same to the Archbishop in the church of St. Nicholas. On this day the Cardinal entertained the ambassadors, and news was brought of the surrender of the market of Meaux, an event which Beckington ascribes to treachery and bribery - - p. 401

The 21st, 22nd, and part of the 23rd of September were occupied

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21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th September, and 1st October, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

in consultations and other business connected with the treaty with Flanders, and on the latter day, the ambassadors deliberated respecting the sum to be paid to Sir John Luxembourgh for his fealty, and to render him more disposed to side with the King: ships were appointed, and the baggage was conveyed on board - p. 401, 402

On Thursday the 24th of September, another conference was held with the Flemish commissioners, the horses and servants were embarked, and the following morning was appointed for the departure of the ambassadors, but they were detained by contrary winds; on the 25th they again met, and concluded the treaty with Flanders. News was brought, that the Adversary of France was holding a great Council at Paris, and intended to hold another at Orleans; that Lord Talbot, having heard of the intended surrender of the market of Meaux, had hastened thither with an army of 5,000 men, but had arrived on the day after the surrender - - p. 402, 403

On Saturday, the 26th of September, a violent storm threw down a portion of the building, which guarded the gate of the port, called the "Intey," and also a great portion of Risbank, which devastation the ambassadors went to examine on the following day, when the Flemish ambassadors, who had been to the Duke of Burgundy at St. Omer's, returned; and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the wind being still adverse, further discussions were held, the treaty which had been concluded with them was sealed, and on the latter day they departed, and Sir Maurice Bruyn, who had been appointed Captain of Risbank, and —— Ludlow esquire, marshal of Calais, landed there p. 404—406

On Thursday, the 1st of October, the horses and carriages were again sent on board; at 7 A.M. on the following day, having previously heard mass in the church of the Carmelites, the ambassadors sailed, landed in the Downs, and reached Sandwich at 1 P.M. The three following days were occupied in travelling by short stages to London. On the 9th, they proceeded to the King at Kennington, and having paid their devoirs, adjourned until the next day, when the Archbishop of York reported to the King, in the presence of the Chancellor and other Lords of the Council, their proceedings during the embassy, and delivered to the Chancellor the protest made by them, and a copy of the writing containing the reasons on account of which they had declined the proposed mode of peace - - - p. 406, 407

5th September, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—Warrant, authorising the payment of 10 marks to Adam Moleyns, the clerk of the Council, for the expences which he had incurred for the release of a carrack of Genoa, which had been arrested by Sir John Speke in the port of Southampton - - - - - - - p. 109

—— *October,* 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—Petition to the King from the warden

and college of All Souls, Oxford, praying for a grant of letters patent exonerating them from the payment of any aids, tenths, fifteenths, contributions, &c. which might be imposed in a convocation of the clergy, or by the commonalty of the realm in Parliament; which was granted - - - - p. 109, 110

3rd December, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—Letters patent signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf, granting to John Carpenter the younger, late Secretary to the City of London, an exemption from sitting on any assizes, juries, inquisitions, &c.; from performing the offices of leader or arrayer of men-at-arms, hobelers, or archers; of customer, searcher, comptroller, taxor, or collector of customs, taxes, &c.; from serving in parliament; from being made mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, constable, bailiff, justice of the peace or of sewers, or any other commissioner, officer, or minister; and from receiving the rank of knighthood - - - - - - p. 111, 112

12th December, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—Petition to the King from John Earl of Somerset, praying that before his departure to France, and in consideration of the sums which he had paid to the Treasurer of England for the Count of Ewe and the Duke of Bourbon, he might receive all that was due to him of his inheritance in the Exchequer, and of the petty custom in the port of London, from Easter term in the third year of the King's reign, when he became of full age, notwithstanding that the certificate of his age was not returned into Court until the 24th of September following; which was granted p. 112, 113

18th December, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.—Petition to the King from the kings of arms, and heralds, praying for their livery out of the great wardrobe at every Christmas, "like to other squiers of the King's court;" which was granted - - - - p. 114

4th February, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Proceedings of a Council held at Reading, wherein Cardinal Beaufort consented to prorogue the term of redemption for certain of the King's jewels, which had been pledged to him for 7,000 marks, from Easter term to the feast of St. Martin next ensuing - - - - p. 115

About Easter, and apparently in the 18 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—An ordinance of Council, whereby the Chancellor was directed to write to all Archbishops and Bishops, requesting them to ascertain from the curates of their respective dioceses, the names of all householders who were liable to the payment of a subsidy, which had been granted to the King in the Parliament begun at Westminster and concluded at Reading - - - - - - p. 421

20th May, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Petition to the King from William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal, praying for a discharge for the sum which he received as apprest on his going on an embassy to Arras, he at the same time discharging the King from the payment of any other sum which might be due to him on that account; which was granted - - - - - p. 116

10*th June*, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Warrant authorizing the delivery to the warden, scholars, and college of All Souls, Oxford, of the "books and volumes" mentioned in a schedule annexed, which the King had given, "to remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide collage for the tyme being" - - - - - - - p. 117—119

20*th June*, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Warrant authorising the payment of 13 marks to Sir John Styward, late Master of the Horse, for a palfrey purchased by him for the King's use - - - p. 119

Ibid.—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to make indentures between the King and Sir Ralph Gray, for the custody of Roxburgh Castle for six years after the expiration of the former indentures - - - - - p. 120

7*th July*, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Warrant authorising the grant of letters patent to Sir Philip Chetewynde, and his heirs male for ever, of the viscouncy and town of Tartas in the duchy of Guienne, then in the hands of the Lord de la Bret, the King's rebel - - p. 121

Ibid.—Warrant for the payment of £6,000 out of the first money to be received from the tenth and fifteenth, for the payment of 200 lances and 500 bows in Normandy - - - - p. 122

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19 Hen. VI. 1440–1.

16*th September*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Warrant for the payment of £100 to William Bishop of Rochester, the King's ambassador at Calais, and for the Treasurer and Barons to account with him and with Lord Dudley, Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, for the said embassy - - - - p. 122, 123

16*th September*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to account with Lord Dudley for his wages, from the time when he left London to proceed to Calais to treat for peace, until his return - - - p. 123

28*th October*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Petition to the King from William Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, complaining that divers misdoers resisted and interrupted the franchise and liberties granted to the abbey by the King's progenitors; that the steward of the franchise, whose duty it was to defend the same, resided in a distant county; and praying that the Earl of Suffolk might be appointed to support and defend the said monastery, and to correct "suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres:"—which was granted - p. 124

22*nd December*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and Archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne p. 126–130

19*th November*, *apyarently* 19 *Hen. VI.* 1440.—The Treasurer and Chamberlains were commanded to pay to the Duke of York, who was retained to serve the King in France, such sums or parts thereof as he should by virtue of his indentures receive on the 1st of December - - - - - - - - p. 314

22*nd January*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for payment of £6 5*s.* 8*d.* which he expended in the King's message to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Maidstone, from Shene - - - - p. 130

29*th January*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Writ signed by the Council, commanding Robert Whitingham, keeper of the King's mint at Calais, to receive for the coinage of money at the said town, from John Orewell, the engraver of irons for the coinage, 12 piles and 96 crosses for grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for demi-grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for pennies, 3 piles and 12 crosses for mailles, 3 crosses and 12 piles for ferlings of silver; and to pay to the said John out of the profits of the said mint for every piece of the said crosses and piles for grosses, 7*d.*; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for demi-grosses, 6*d.*; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for pence, 5*d.*; and for every piece of the said crosses and piles for mailles and ferlings of silver, 4*d.* - - - p. 130–131

2*nd February*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Writ, stating the great difficulty of providing for the defence of France and Normandy, from want of money to pay the army which had been raised for that purpose, and that the King, wishing to render all the aid in his power, had authorised the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to coin, sell, or pledge all his jewels as advantageously and quickly as they could - - - - - - - - p. 132

13*th February*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—A list of military stores which were to be provided for the Duke of York, with a writ annexed, commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to purvey the same in all haste - - - - - - - p. 132, 133

Ibid.—Petition to the King from Edmund, Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith in South Wales praying for payment of the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, for the safeguard thereof, from the 7th March, 16 Hen. VI. a° 1438, to the present time: —which was granted - - - - - p. 134

19*th February*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council, praying to be presented to the church of Cottingham in the diocese of York:—which was granted. p. 135

16*th March*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from Richard Duke of York, praying for a licence to infeoff the Bishop of Lincoln and others, of various manors in the counties of Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Suffolk, and Surrey, to the use of the said Duke

and Cecilia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs general of the said Duke:—which was granted.
p. 136—138

17*th March*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, Justice of South Wales, praying for a reward for holding the sessions at Caermarthen and Cardigan in the months of August and September last:—200 marks were granted - - p. 138

10*th April*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Minute of the Council.* The Keeper of the Privy Seal, to make instructions for Lord Dudley and others who were about to proceed to Calais to treat for peace - p. 139

17*th April*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Lincoln, praying for a gift of certain books which he had received from Richard Harowden, late Abbot of Westminster:—which was granted - - - - - - p. 140

17*th April*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for a gift of "a porthose noted in two parties:"—which was granted - - - - p. 141

30*th April*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from the Abbots of Furness, Byland, Salley, Kirkstead, Hayles, and Morgan, stating that they had received a mandate from the Primate of the Cistercian Order to reform in "head and members" all the persons of that religion in England and Wales; that they had consequently called all the Abbots of the Order to appear at Northampton on the 8th of May following; and praying that letters of Privy Seal might be directed to all who ought to appear at the said convocation, that they might be received into the King's protection, and that all his officers and subjects should be commanded to assist in the execution of the said commission;—which was granted - - - - p. 151

4*th May*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* £10 to be paid to John Yerde esquire, who had taken the muster of 200 lances, with the proportionate number of archers, which were of the retinue of the Duke of York, at Portesdowne, in the month of April - p. 142

11*th May*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Writ for the delivery of money to the Duke of York for the payment of 150 spears, after the payment of France:—£50 to Sir Lewis John who was going into Normandy to be of the King's Council there:—Wages to the persons assigned to take the muster of the Duke of York and his army;—and 20 marks to Lord Cromwell, surveyor of the forest of Liffield in Rutlandshire, for the making of a lodge there - - - - p. 142

14*th May*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Writ to the Chamberlain of Chester, informing him that the manor of Frodesham being of greater yearly value than £20, the King had revoked a grant which he had made thereof to Thomas Darell esquire, one of his henxmen, and had granted to him £20 yearly out of the issues of the said manor.
p. 144

16*th May*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Note by the Lord Treasurer of the delivery to the Duke of York of "certaine ordennance, artillarie, and othere habillementz of werre," specified in an indenture thereto annexed - - - - - p. 145, 146

23*rd May*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Minute of Council.* Letters to be addressed to the Duke of York, informing him that sufficient shipping was in readiness to convey himself and his whole army over the sea at one time, and urging his speedy departure in consequence of the progress of the French - - - - - - p. 146

26*th May*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from Sir Francis de Surienne, called the Arragonese, stating that he had, for upwards of seventeen years, faithfully served the King in his wars; that by reason of the rebellions in France, himself and his wife had lost all their possessions, which he enumerates, and prays the King to grant to himself, his wife and children, some rent, fief, or possession in England, and to make them denizens thereof. He also requests that, if, in consequence of the peace which was about to be treated for, restitution was made of the castle and lordship of Loigny in Perch, of which he had been governor, and in defence of which he had incurred great expence, a stipulation should be made for repayment of the sums which he had expended: he adds that, on account of the diminution of the revenues of Normandy, it was upwards of a year since he and his retinue had received wages, excepting some of them who were at the siege of Harfleur, and whilst they were on the frontiers against the adversaries, being at Louviers and Conches; that they cannot now gain any thing from the enemy, because all those round about him have safeguards from lords who were obedient to the King, which he wished not to break, whereby he was obliged to remain inactive at Rouen or elsewhere, and prays the King to command that those who gave safeguards should expressly except therein the petitioner and his followers. He remarks, that such safeguards do great injury, inasmuch as the King's subjects preferred to reside in the obedience of the enemy, because under one safeguard from one of the King's adherents they were preserved against all others, and if they remained in the King's obedience, ten safeguards from his adversaries would not preserve them; and concludes by advising that those who might be sent to treat for peace should be experienced in treaties and well informed as to the state of the war:—The King granted to him an annuity of 100 marks - - - p. 147—150

3*rd June*, 19 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns clerk, secondary in the Privy Seal Office, praying for the same yearly reward and clothing as was paid and delivered to Master William Lindewood, late secondary in the said office:—which was granted. p. 150

20 Hen. VI. 1441-2.

14*th October*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* Provision to be made of victual, artillery, and warlike stores for the defence of Calais:—The lieutenant of Calais to be commanded to revoke the permission which he had granted to the inhabitants of Dieppe, to fish for herrings at Calais, under cover of which "great multitudes" had entered that town - - - - - p. 153

26*th October*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* £30 to be paid to Robert Manfeld esquire, who had been, and was again going with letters to Calais;—5 marks to be paid to Richard Sharp, a merchant, who was also going to Calais:—The Duke of York to be informed of the intention of the King's enemies to seize the town and castle of Crotoy p. 154

10*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Articles agreed to in a Parliament at Dublin, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other "messengers" to the King, requesting him to appoint an English Peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then deputy to Lionel Lord Welles - - p. 317—320

13*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 4*s.* per diem to Sir John Popham, who was going to Rouen with a message to the Duke of York - - - - - p. 155

14*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from John Lydgate, the poet, a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, praying for a new grant of the sum of £7 13*s.* 4*d.*, a previous grant which had been made to him of that sum being informal:—which was granted. p. 156

15*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Minutes of Council.* Letters of credence to be sent to the Duke of York in favour of Sir Lewis John and Master John Rivel:—Letters to be sent to the towns of France and Normandy, thanking them for their "trew acquitailles," and praying a continuance:—All captains, &c. of towns, strengths, and fortresses, to be warned to keep strict watch and ward:—The copy of the Duke of York's indentures for the lieutenancy of France and Normandy to be delivered to Sir John Popham:—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville to be bound to abide the award of certain lords in a dispute between them - - - - p. 157, 158

17*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* Answers were given to articles sent from the Duke of York to the King:—Letters from Guienne and Calais were delivered to the clerk of the Council:—Secret matters relative to Guienne were passed - - - p. 159

21*st November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* Sir Philip Chetewynde was examined relative to a violent assault which had been committed upon him and some merchants of Bristol in passing from Bristol through the town of Hungerford:—The ambassadors from the three estates of Guienne were promised speedy answers to their requests:—

The Council declined to confirm, in the King's name, a grant which had been made by the Earl of Huntingdon to William de Caupenne, of the seneschalcy of the Landes:—The following day was appointed to hear the dispute between Sir Robert Ogle and one Bedford:—Payment to be made for the conveyance to France of £5,000 to the Duke of York:—The Duke to be warned of the intention of the King's enemies to obtain possession of Harfleur, Caen, Hounflew, and other places near the coast, and to be directed to garrison the same:—An answer was promised to the ambassadors from Bayonne - - - - - - p. 159—162

22*nd November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* Lord Talbot to be informed of the intention of the King's enemies to seize the town of Harfleur, and to be charged to purvey victuals and habiliments of war for the defence thereof:—The merchants of the staple of Caleys to have an assignment of four nobles on every sack of wool shipped thither, until they should receive therefrom the sum of £10,000 which they had lent to the King:—The captains of various castles and towns in France and Normandy to be charged to keep strict watch and ward for the safety thereof:—Allowance to be made to Robert Whitingham, Treasurer of Calais, of all payments which he made during a quarter of a year and eighteen days, during which time there was no comptroller there:—A copy of an article in the instruction received from the Duchess of Burgundy to be enclosed in a letter to the Duke of York:—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville agreed to put "in treaty" a dispute between them respecting the office of steward of the duchy of Cornwall:—Sir Philip Chetewynde declared upon oath that no one urged him to make a charge of assault against the Earl of Devon (*vide Minute of* 21*st November*):—John Combe and others of Colchester who had been accused by a prisoner in the King's Bench of being "untrue to the King," having been examined, were dismissed:—The following day was appointed for the attornies of Ogle and Bedford to appear before the Council - p. 163—167

23*rd November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* The English merchants presented a bill of complaints against the merchants of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk:"—An assignment to be made to the merchants of the staple of Caleys of four nobles upon every sack of wool until they received £10,000 which they had lent to the King, as in the minutes of the preceding day - - - - - p. 167

24*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* Answer to be made on the morrow by one Ryman in a dispute between himself and Flete:—A licence granted to one Cantelowe to ship wools to Calais without "departison against the ordinance of the staple" to be suspended:—Wages of 40*s.* per diem for 60 days to be paid "in hand" to Sir John Popham, who was going into Normandy to the Duke of York p. 168

25*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* The Genoese to find security for the payment of soccage to the Mayor and Aldermen of London

if it should be found due:—The Earl of Huntingdon to be treated with for victualling his ship to Bordeaux, for the conveyance of William Basset esquire, whom the King was about to send there on a mission:—100 marks to be paid to Doctor Wilton, and £20 each to Edward Grymston and William Port, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy:—A protection for a year to be granted to Doctor John Derby, who was going into France to the Duke of York:—The complaints made by the English merchants against those of "Pruce, Hansze, and þe Dansk" having been examined, it was directed that application should be made to those countries for redress - - - - p. 169—171

27*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* An estimate was made of the number of soldiers which might be maintained by the Duke of York out of the £20,000 yearly allowed to him by the King, and the taxes which he imposed upon the inhabitants of France and Normandy:—One Ryman, against whom William Flete had preferred a bill of complaint, was commanded to appear before the Council in the quinzeine of St. Hilary - - - - - - p. 171

28*th November*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, between whom a dispute existed which had tended to the disturbance of the peace of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, were charged by the King and mutually promised to keep the peace towards each other, to submit to an arbitration, and to surrender their respective patents of the stewardship of Cornwall; and they were informed that a commission would be issued to ascertain by whom the riots, through which the King's peace had been broken, were commenced, so that the offender might be punished:—The oath taken by the Duke of Orleans was delivered to the Keeper of the Privy Seal:—10 marks to be paid to a clerk sent from the Archbishop of Cologne to apply for the arrears of his annual pension; it was promised that the said pension should be paid in Hilary term next:—100*s.* to be paid to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York, in Normandy:—Provision was made for the payment of Doctor Stephen Wilton and Edward Grimston, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy:—Application to be made to the Duke of Brittany for restitution of vessels, goods, &c. which had been taken by his subjects from the English:—Safe conducts granted to Spanish merchants and vessels to be prorogued for a year:—The Mayors and bailiffs of Southampton and other ports were directed to ascertain in what manner the English were treated in Pruce, Hansze, and Dansk, and what losses and grievances they had sustained since the appointments late made with those places, and to certify the Council thereof:—£5,000 to be paid to the Duke of York for the first quarter of the second year of his service as Lieutenant-general of France;—the constableship of the castle of Snith was granted to the Earl of Huntingdon:—A pardon was

granted to the Earl of Westmoreland, who had levied a fine to John Nevill his son and Anne his wife, of certain manors in Devonshire and Yorkshire without the King's licence; licence was also granted to the said Earl to vest in feoffees the manors of Bywell, Bolbek, and Styford, in Northumberland, and rents in Newcastle-upon-Tyne;—licence was also granted to —— Wollesley, citizen and mercer of London, to import such cloths of arras and furs as he should buy beyond sea without paying custom or subsidy therefore.

p. 173—180

28th November, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 100*s.* to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York in France, and 60*s.* to John de Frauwremborgk, who had brought letters from, and was returning with letters to the Archbishop of Cologne - - - - - p. 181

Probably in November, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—A letter from the King to the Earl of Devon, charging him under a penalty of £1,000 to refrain from injuring the servants or tenants of Lord Bonville, and to appear before the Council on the 25th of the month to answer such charges as should be preferred against him - - - p. 408

14th December, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from the masters and parish clerks of London, praying to have the letters patent by which they had been constituted a guild or fraternity delivered out of the hanaper without payment of a fine:—which was granted.

p. 182

13th March, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1441.—Petition to the King from John Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for a reward for his services between the months of July and December last passed, and for permission to make his will and to commit administration thereof to such persons as he pleased:—£100 and the licence which he required were granted to him - - - - - - p. 183

28th March, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, in reply to a message from a Parliament held at Dublin, requesting an assignment for the payment of the soldiers comprised in the Lieutenant's indentures, and that power might be given to the Lieutenant for the time being to create Peers of Parliament. To the latter request the King replied, that he would reserve that power to his own person, but desired that the names of such as were recommended to the peerage should be sent to him - - p. 184

22nd April, apparently 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Warrant for the appointment of Thomas Thorp as receiver of the "great good" which it was expected would accrue to the King from the general pardon he had granted to his subjects in Easter last, the which "good" were to be applied for the defence of Calais - - - - p. 185

14th May, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Warrant for the appointment of Sir John Echingham, Sir Roger Fenys, John Yerde, and Walter Strickland esquire, as commissioners, to take the musters of Lord Talbot and

200 men-at-arms, who were about to join the Duke of York in Normandy - - - - - - p. 186

14*th May*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Instructions issued to the commissioners who were sent into Kent for the purpose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais - - - - p. 187—189

26*th June*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Warrants for the delivery of eight barrels of gunpowder to Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, for the use of certain ships and vessels with which they had been appointed to keep the sea; and for empowering them to grant letters of safe conduct to such prisoners as they might take - - - - - p. 190

6*th July*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Writ to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to see diligently to the good rule and governance of the town, and to ascertain and punish the beginners and doers of divers rumours and congregations of people, who had proceeded "so fer forth that therfore the common belle of the saide towne was late rongen to grete distourbance of the peuple there" - - - - - - - p. 191

13*th July*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Writ to the judges of assize at Bedford, commanding them to punish such as should demean themselves at the assizes otherwise than according to law; and to send to the King the names of such as disobeyed them - - - p. 192

29*th July*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Minutes of the Council.* 940 marks to be paid to Sir Philip Chetwynde, Mayor of Bayonne, for the wages of as many archers as he could procure for that sum for a quarter of a year for the safeguard of Bayonne;—Sir William Eure, knight, John Heron and Miles Stapleton, esquires, to be commanded to perform the covenants contained in their indentures for keeping the sea:—Sir John Popham and William Soper to be added to the commissioners for taking the musters:—The commissioners from Holland for the reparation of attempts committed between the English, Dutch, and Zealanders, received permission to return for an extension of their powers:—It was provided that if the city of Bristol would furnish 100 archers for the safeguard of Bayonne for a quarter of a year, Sir Philip Chetwynde should have the command of them:—No safe conduct to be granted for any Spanish vessel being in Flanders to return to Spain:—Payment to be made to Walter Colles, late Constable of Bourdeaux:—The King's warrant for the release of two persons who had been committed to prison by the Council was entered on record:—A bill respecting John Machon's clothing was granted - - - - - p. 192

10*th August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* William Lindewode, who had been appointed by a papal bull to the bishoprick of St. David's, having renounced all words in the said bull which were prejudicial to the King's prerogative, the King restored to him the temporalities of his see, and received his oath of fealty - - - p. 195

21*st August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* The wardens of the craft of tailors of London to be forbidden to exercise the right of search amongst themselves, which had been granted to them, and to be commanded to obey the mayor after the old usages, customs, and laws of London:—Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, and John Heron and Miles, Stapleton esquires, to be directed to muster upon the sea under the Isle of White instead of at the Cambre:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Abbot of Gloucester who had been on an embassy to the Emperor:—The Archbishop of Bourdeaux stated the causes of his coming to England p. 196—198

22*nd August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Spears, bows, and arrows to be delivered to Sir Stephen Popham, Sir William Iver, knights, and Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, who were appointed to keep the sea:—Victualling for 100 archers to be delivered to the said Sir Stephen:—"What grounds" the King had for sending an army to France were discussed; it was agreed that goods should be provided on the security of the Lords:—Cardinal Beaufort promised to lend, for the King's use, plate to the value of £4,000:—The Duke of Gloucester and other Lords promised to give bonds for repayment of money lent to the King:—Wheat to be sent into Guienne:—Sir Thomas Kyryell to be summoned:—The Abbot of Feversham to be directed to retain in his custody the title deeds of Lewis Clifford, the King's ward:—The fellowship of the staple of Calais to be requested to lend £500 for the payment of the soldiers of Guisnes:—Letters to be sent to the said soldiers, thanking them for their services, &c. p. 198

24*th August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Letters to be sent to towns and persons requesting them to lend, and commissioners to be appointed to borrow, money for the King's use, in the defence of Guienne:—The Lords of the Council promised to lend the specified sums, if an army was sent there:—The city of London and "all towns that the King hath name in" to be sent unto:—The navy to wait until the expedition was ready:—The Lieutenant of Ireland to be sent for immediately:—The Archbishop of Dublin was to remain:—The Treasurer of Ireland to be examined as to who were the most indifferent persons to be appointed deputies in Ireland, and to state his complaints in writing - - - - - p. 201

27*th August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Popham to be appointed Seneschal of Guienne, and to command the army going there;—Bonville to be entreated on the said mattter:—A letter of request to be made for Master Thomas Chapman, a messenger to the Court of Rome, who was taken prisoner in Flanders - - - p. 203

28*th August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of Calais, promised to go there within ten days after the feast of St. Michael, and to send thither some of his

trusty servants in the mean time; and he requested that, if before he arrived at Calais the soldiers should seize the wools there, as they had before done in consequence of the nonpayment of their wages, blame might not be imputed to him:—Commissioners were appointed to take the musters of Sir John Popham, Sir William Eure, and others on the sea under the Isle of Wight:—The Treasurer to state the means which he possessed of making assignments to such as would lend money, and what jewels there were to pledge for the expences of the present army:—Lord Hungerford promised to lend 100 quarters of wheat:—The ships going to the vintage to be warned to assemble at one place, and not to depart until the army was ready:—A courteous letter to be sent to Bayonne in reply to their request for repayment of £2,000, for wheat, and for aid:—Sir Thomas Kyriell discharged from the office of Lieutenant of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford appointed:—100*s.* to be paid to Doctor de Lukomalo who brought letters from Bayonne:—The army to be directed to proceed straight to Bayonne, to inform the inhabitants that the King had sent them 500 archers under Sir Philip Chetwynde, and would shortly send wheat and fodder:—Safe conducts to be granted to persons bringing wines for the Duke of Orleans:—Rosencrans to have a gift of 250 marks:—The ordinary charges, wages, and rewards to officers in Ireland, to be paid out of the revenues thereof:—The discords between the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, to be repressed, and themselves to appear before the Council at the octaves of the Purification p. 203

29*th August*, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Provision made for the payment of the soldiers, and for the works at Calais:—Letters of thanks to be written to the soldiers there:—Memoranda respecting the mortgaging and sale of the King's jewels, and the payment of the Earl of Stafford:—1,000 quarters of wheat to be purveyed in Bristol and sent to Bayonne:—Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Mortaine, created Earl of Dorset:—Kyryell was forbidden to go to Calais:—Warrants were issued for the payment of rewards to a knight and a herald from the King of Portugal, to Garter king of arms, to a messenger from Bayonne, to the secretary and a herald of the Duke of Brittany, and to a herald of the Duke of Orleans:—Kyryell discharged from the lieutenancy of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford made captain of that town;—A levy to be made of various sums due to the King in South Wales - - - - - - p. 207—209

About August or September, 20 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, Treasurer of Ireland, "for the wele and profyte to the Kyng, and good gouvernaunce of his seid lande." p. 321—324

21 Hen. VI. 1442–3.

7th October, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* A truce to be entered into with France, in case the French Ambassadors would not conclude a peace: Instructions to be sent to the Duke of York - - p. 210

8th October, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* The King was advised to assent to a long truce with France, if a peace could not be had, under the instructions issued to the Ambassadors:—Lord Grey to be summoned, and to keep the peace towards . . . . Digby:—The statutes of the reign of King Edward respecting riots in Wales to be examined:—The Lords Marchers to be commanded to provide a remedy against riots in Wales before Christmas:—Restitution to be made to the Bretons of their goods which were seized during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, and also to such of them as had been taken prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same in case the present Duke should not "make his allegiance to the King:"—Letters of privy seal to be made for the delivery of the said goods to such Bretons as should sue for them p. 210—212

9th October, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* It was advised that Burgundy and Guienne, but not England, should be included in the "abstinences" taken and sealed between the Duke of York and the Duchess of Burgundy; and that the commissioners, who are named should be appointed to treat for peace with France:—The Lords Marchers to be summoned before the Council on account of riots in Wales:—The Duke of York to be requested to appoint some of his Council to commune with the other Lords Marchers on the same subject:—The statute of Winchester made against thieves to be executed under the Great Seal - - - - p. 212, 213

10th October, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed to take the musters of the Earl of Buckingham (Stafford) at Calais: The Earl to have licence to take with him gold, jewels, and plate, for his rank, to the amount of 5,000 marks:—Letters of Privy Seal to be issued, commanding the restoration to, and forbidding the seizure from, the Bretons of their goods - - - p. 213, 214

11th October, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Letters directing the Duke of York and others to meet the French Commissioners on the subject of the peace on the 25th of the month, to Lord Sudeley, the King's chamberlain, and to the Lords Marchers respecting riots in Wales, were read and passed:—The Chief Justice of the King's Bench to be directed to certify the Council of the tenor of the indictments against the Abbot of Tower Hill and others, and to stay all proceedings against them in the mean time - - p. 214, 215

12th October, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, in compliance with requests made by the merchants of the staple of Calais, that, for

the security of the wools shipped thither, payment should be made to the soldiers; also that they should have an assignment of one mark of the subsidy due for the sack of wool, for repayment of money lent by them to the King; to this, however, the Cardinal Beaufort and the Lord Treasurer refused their assent, on the ground that previous assignments had been made thereupon; the Cardinal also refused to dispense with the act which required the merchants to bring in a third part of the value of their wools in bullion:—The Treasurer declared "what grounds the King had to borrow money on," and the amount - - - - - p. 215—217

14*th October*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* The city of Bourdeaux to have 1,000 quarters of wheat, custom free, if they would have it of their "common good;" but if any "singular merchants" desired to have it, then the custom to be paid:—£20 to be paid as a reward to Master Gervais de Vulre, the King's secretary, who was going with letters to the Duke of York:—Letters to the King of Arragon were read and passed - - - - - - p. 217

16*th October*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* Six singers of England to be chosen, and to be sent to the Emperor:—The Duke of Somerset delivered in "a bill of the articles of his desires," if he should go into Guienne:—The Treasurer declared what grounds there were to borrow money on:—The office of clerk of the customs of Bourdeaux was granted to Robert John - - - - p. 218

18*th October*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, for various reasons, which are stated, that for that time only the act which required merchants to bring in the third part of the value of their wools sold at Calais in bullion should be dispensed with:—Chamberlains to ascertain what assignments the persons who had lent money to the King desired to have, and to certify the Cardinal thereof:—The Cardinal to declare the King's intentions respecting the borrowing of money upon assignments on the tenth and fifteenth granted in the last Parliament, and upon mortgage of the King's jewels:—A silver-gilt cup to be delivered as a gift to the secretary of the Duke of Brittany:—140 persons, or thereabouts, belonging to Lord Bonville, to be committed to bail until the octaves of the Purification:—A pardon of £40 was granted to Walter Strickland, late Sheriff of . . . .:—20 marks yearly to be paid to Friar John Bridde, whom the King had frequently employed as a messenger, until he had received £120 which were due to him for the said service:—Shipping to be provided at Pool for Master Gervais, the King's secretary, who was going into Normandy - p. 219—221

18*th October*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—Letters of Privy Seal addressed to the merchants of the staple of Calais, informing them that for this time only the act which required them to bring in a third part of the value of their wools sold in bullion would be dispensed with (*Vide*

the preceding minute);—Licence was granted to Ralph Bailly to ship twenty sarplers of wool in Normandy without payment of custom. p. 221—223

6*th February*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Minutes of a Council*, wherein the opinions of the Lords were given *seriatim*, respecting the provision to be made for the defence of Guienne and Normandy, and upon the question which country should be first provided for - p. 223, 224

25*th February*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* 100*s.* to be paid to Maine, a herald who was going to France with letters to the Duke of York: —The letters patent by which the office of Sheriff of Cheshire had been granted to Sir Robert Booth for life to be cancelled, bacause it was intended that he and William his son should have that office jointly for their lives - - - - - p. 224

26*th February*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty of York, and the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of St. Mary there, were to be directed to keep the peace towards each other, and to submit their disputes to arbitration:— A certificate was granted to Nanfan and Curzon of the sum for which they were bound to the soldiers at Rouen at the time when the Earl of Warwick's body was brought to England:—An exemption was granted to William Chartesey from serving on juries, &c. - p. 225

27*th February*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Credentials given to Master Adam Moleyn, and what he was to state to the Earl of Somerset on the King's behalf:—£200 was granted to Roger Hunt, baron of the Exchequer, out of customs in the port of London:—Licence was granted to the burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to purchase wools hides, and woolfells, the produce of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the bishoprick of Durham, for two years, to be exported to Bruges in Flanders during the first, and into Zealand during the second year, without payment of custom:— Restitution to be demanded of seizures made from the English by of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk," and the customers to be directed to permit the inhabitants of those places to trade freely with England: —A safe conduct was granted for the owners, crew, and cargo of a Flemish vessel called the Gabriel of Dunkirk - - p. 226—228

28*th February*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas was sent from the fleet to Caermarthen Castle, there to remain a prisoner until he should find security for 1,000 marks due by him to the King:—Sir John Clifton to be appointed Governor of Norwich in case the franchise of that city should be seized - p. 228, 229

2*nd March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared the impossibility of raising two armies:—The King granted to the Earl of Dorset the constableship of Windsor Castle and the keeping of Windsor forest for life, receiving his wages out of the issues thereof, instead of being paid, as previously, by the Chamberlain of South Wales:—The Sheriffs of Drogheda were to be directed to pay £30 out

of the fee-farm of that town to William Galway, for six horses which Thomas Wise, esquire, took from him for the King's use:—The men of the household appointed to go over the sea were to be before the Council in the quinzeine of Easter:—The receipt of letters from the Duke of York to be acknowledged:—The Earl of Somerset to "commit men to tell his money onward," whilst the indentures were ensealing:—Garter to have £20, and Stacy 20 marks p. 229—231

2nd March, apparently in the 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—Instructions issued to John Viscount Beaumont, Leo Lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire for raising loans, &c.; to which is annexed the copy of a letter received by the King, informing him of the ravages committed by the Adversary and Dauphin of France in the duchy of Guienne. As these and the preceding instructions are in English, it is unnecessary to give an abstract of them - - - - p. 414—418

4th March, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir William Estfeld to be summoned to appear before the Council in all haste:—Sir Richard Newton to be directed to end his assizes, and to hasten into Norfolk, where the Chief Justice and other Judges were waiting for him:—Letters to be sent to the Chief Justice, thanking him for his great labours, and informing him that Sir Richard Newton has been commanded to join him; and directing him to consult such as he should find well-disposed in the country there, as to the expediency of sitting at Thetford or Walsingham:—Question as to the army to be sent into Guienne, the leader thereof, the time when they should be ready, and the place where they should assemble:—Sir Richard Caudray and Sir William Estfeld to appear before the Council:—Lord Scrope to be directed to appease the discords existing between the Abbot of St. Mary and the Mayor and commonalty of York:—The Earl of Stafford, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Fanhope, Henry Bromflete, Stourton, and Caudray, to be directed to pay into the Exchequer the money which they had promised to lend to the King:—Proclamation to be made commanding the soldiers, who should have gone into Guienne with Sir William Bonville, to assemble at Plymouth:—Clerks to be appointed to arrest ships:—The answers given to the Duke of Somerset in the King's presence at Eltham were delivered to Gerard, and Sir John Fastolf and Waller were informed that they had been appointed to receive the money which the Duke should receive for himself and his retinue for the present expedition - - - - p. 231—233

5th March, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* It was agreed that a monk, who told "cronicles at commorthees and other gatherings" in Wales, should be arrested:—The Treasurer declared that "the Spruciers [Prussians] and Hansze" were more free in England than the King's subjects, to the amount of £100,000;—The Mayor and Commonalty of London, having desired that the Bishop of St. David's and the two Chief

Judges, who had been appointed to hear the disputes between the Prussians and the English, should be commanded to attend thereto, were informed that such command had already been given, and they were directed to prepare their complaints:—Commissions of trial to be made on all the sea coasts; and also commissions into divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne:—Four nobles to be paid to Master Robert Kent for his riding into Cheshire; and 20 marks to Master Adam Moleyns:—The said Adam and Sir John Stourton were to be with the Earl of Somerset on Saturday next, to commune with him on such matters as the former should declare on the King's behalf:—Letters were to be written to the Duke of Norfolk and seventeen other persons, whose names are annexed, thanking them for their diligence in finding the rioters and misdoers at Norwich, and requesting them to continue their exertions therein - - p. 233—235

6*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Letters of credence to be directed to the Earl of Somerset in favour of Master Adam Moleyns and Sir John Stourton:—Commissions of array to be issued to all the sea coasts:—A commission to be granted to Bowyer, yeoman of the crown, and others, empowering them to levy customs on all such goods as had for five years previously been shipped by the Lombards without payment of customs, the commissioners receiving a third part of all the custom so recovered - - p. 235, 236

7*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Commissioners were appointed to arrest ships in various ports which were to assemble at "the Caumbre" on St. George's day next coming:—The Recorder and Mayor of London were commanded to use their utmost endeavours to induce the people to lend an aid to the King:—A credence was given in favour of Master Adam Moleyns, both to the Earl of Somerset and to Sir John Stourton:—All the King's freemen, and also his Great Council, were to be summoned to appear in a Great Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter:—Such as had promised to lend money to the King were to be directed to pay it into the Exchequer - - - - - p. 236—237

8*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Five marks to be paid to Tymperlee, "that brought men of Norwich:"—Six marks to be paid to Wenlock, for his shipping to the Duke of Orleans:—40*s.* to be paid to Collar a pursuivant, who was going abroad on the King's service, for his passage, and five marks by way of reward - p. 238

9*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* All persons having any fee or livelihood of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster, to be before the King and his Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter next coming, for certain matters touching the good of the King, his realms and lordships:—Instructions were issued to the commissioners who were appointed to arrest ships for the conveyance of the army going into Guienne with the Earl of Somerset:—The Trea-

surer and Chamberlains to make "prests" for such ships as should serve now to do the King service of war:—The King's jewels to be mortgaged:—Payment to be made to Edmund Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith, for the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, from the 7th of March, a° 16 (1438):—The Earl of Devon to be informed of the enterprizes of the King's adversary in Guienne, and of his intention to besiege Averanches in Normandy, and to be requested to go in person for the relief thereof, following the steps of his father, who, when the late King desired him to go to Chirburgh, went thither and rescued it.

p. 238—240

11*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Lieutenant and other officers of Calais to be commanded to arrest all ships coming from thence to England, excepting six "passagers," until the owners should give security to be ready in the Cambre on St. George's day to convey the King's army over the sea - - - - p. 240

12*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir John Neville was charged, under a penalty of £1,000, to bring before the Council the persons who had committed a riot at Fountains Abbey; and also to keep the peace towards the Abbot and convent, their servants and wellwillers.

p. 241

13*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* A message was brought from the King, requesting that information might be sent to him relative to the matter of Sir John Neville, and also whether the journey of Seynloo to Bristol and Somersetshire might be dispensed with.

p. 242

14*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.*, containing various memoranda and answers given by the King to articles relative to the seizure of the franchises of Norwich:—The Earl of Dorset to be directed to appoint no man his deputy in Wales excepting such as the statutes would authorize:—Seynloo was charged to go to Bristol, and to do that which he might for the King's aid, as for Bayonne, &c.:—The Duke of Norfolk was commanded to depute Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises thereof should be seized:—Memorandum that the sum now delivered to John Merston was to be considered as the King's alms for Easter:—Griffith ap Nicholas and the Abbot of Whitland to appear before the Council in the quinzeine of Easter:—Owen, son to Griffith ap Nicholas, to be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Meredith Gough, bailliff errant of Caermarthenshire:—The Earl of Desmond, Lord Barre, and others in Ireland, to be requested to lend an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the defence of Guienne:—20 marks to be given to Thomas Stacy, who was going with letters into Ireland, and £20 to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters and credences to the Duke of York in France:—Letters to be sent to the Duchess of Norfolk.

p. 242—245

15*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The stewards of various manors in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, which came into the King's hands by the death of John Lord Tiptoft, were to be directed to make new estates of various parcels thereof, by copy of court roll, reserving to the King such rent as had been paid for the same during the life-time of the said Lord, and taking a reasonable fine for the renewals:—William Stevenys clerk, chaunter of the cathedral of Wells, was to deliver to the said stewards all court rolls, &c. concerning the said manors:—The Master of the Mint in the Tower of London to be commanded to make a new seal for the comptroller of the customs in the port of Bristol:—40 marks to be paid to the clerks of the privy seal for their labours in writing:—Such esquires of the King's household as had been appointed to do service of war were to appear before the Council in the quinzeine of Easter:—Letters of thanks were to be directed to Lord Hungerford, for the suppression of riots and assemblies at Salisbury - - - - p. 245—247

23*rd March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Ewe, captain of Crotoy, was to be commanded to release three merchants of Ipres, who were going to Calais to buy wool, whom some of his soldiers had seized between Gravelines and Calais, in defiance of the truce existing between the King and the Duke of Burgundy:—40 marks to be paid to . . . . . Bidan, who was going with letters to Ax, Bayonne, and elsewhere:—Letters to be sent to Lord Hungerford, thanking him for the suppression of riots at Salisbury, informing him that there was cause to believe that they were not wholly subdued, and requesting him to pay attention thereto:—Memorandum that the clerk of the council was to meet the Earl of Suffolk at the King's house, with a minute of a letter to the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin:—Canynges of Bristol was to be directed to give a passage to . . . . . Bidan, esquire, whom the King had sent to Bourdeaux, Baion, Ax, and other places with letters, in a vessel, called the Katharine of Bristol, which was going to Bayonne with provisions:—Bidan to have with him a duplicate letter to Bourdeaux, and a letter to the three estates at Bourdelois:—Chief Justice Fortescue and Judge Westbury reported their proceedings at Norwich and in Norfolk:—The Baron of Carew to be directed to give credence to Thomas West, esquire, who was to state to him the proceedings of the Adversary in Guienne, and to request him to man and victual ships to proceed to Bourdeaux and Bayonne, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the inhabitants of those places where the Adversary then was, and which of the said cities was most in need of succour - - - - p. 247—249

27*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Fauconberg to be captain of Roxburgh for five years, from Easter next:—Letters to be sent to the lieutenant of Sir Ralph Gray, the late captain, who was dead, thanking him for his services, requesting a continuance

thereof, and promising to reward him and his soldiers for them:—The Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin to be summoned to appear before the Council in Easter next, to answer complaints made against them:—Licences to be granted to such persons as would convey wheat or other provisions to Bourdeaux or Bayonne, to export the same without payment of custom or subsidy:—The Earl of Westmoreland and the Bishop of Carlisle as well as other lords to be summoned to attend the Great Council in the quinzeine of Easter:—A general pardon was granted to John Clerc, otherwise John Codeman, of Eggesford, in Devonshire, gentleman - - - - - - - p. 249—251

30*th March*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing the answers given by the King to certain articles and requests made by the Duke of Somerset, who was about to proceed into Guienne, as lieutenant and captain-general there:—John Geraldyn of Florence and Thomas Vaughan, a Welchman, were made denizens:—The King commanded the Council to make Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, and to appoint sheriffs and justices of the peace there - p. 251—256

3*rd April*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Waller exhibited a schedule of ordnance necessary to be purveyed for the army; attached to which is a list of the proportion thereof to be assigned to the Duke of Somerset:—Lord Dacre and his sons were to be summoned to attend the Council in the quinzeine of Easter, the former under a penalty of £2,000, and the latter of £1,000 - - p. 256—258

5*th April*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The victualler of Calais was to be commanded to deliver 1,000 "malles" of lead to the master of a ship, to be by him conveyed to Portsmouth, and there delivered to the master of the ordnance of the Duke of Somerset:—A clerk to be appointed, with Stratton and Selwood, for the making of a bridge of barrels:—£20 to be paid by way of apprest for the making of the said bridge:—Letters to be made for the deliverance of two ships of Bayonne, laden with wheat for the victualling of that town:—Memorandum of the passing of Thomas Brown's bill, in consideration that he should endeavour to discover the prisoners who had escaped from Maidstone gaol:—Instructions were given to Garter king of arms to state on the King's behalf to the Duke of York, lieutenant general and governor of France and Normandy - p. 258—264

6*th April*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Keeper of the privy seal was commanded to make a duplicate of the preceding instructions:—Letters of credence were granted to Garter king of arms:—An annuity of £40 was granted to John Saint Yon, and also 40 marks for his costs in coming from and returning to the Duke of York in France:—Licence was granted to the Bishop of Evreux to return home:—Masters Thomas Beckington and Adam Moleyns were directed to examine the letters of safe conduct which had been granted to a Spanish knight and a retinue of twelve persons, one of

whom, a Scot, had been impeached by two Englishmen, and to ascertain whether they were available for him or not:—The commissioners who had been appointed in divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne were to be directed to execute their commissions:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. David's, keeper of the privy seal, of the wages due to him for his office:—The King signed a schedule of the ordnance assigned for the Duke of Somerset.

p. 264, 265

11*th April*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Licence was given to the Duke of Gloucester, Richard Leyot, and Walter Shirington, to give the priory of Pembroke, in South Wales, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, to pray for the Duke's welfare and for the good of his soul after his decease - - - - - p. 266

25*th April*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, Lord Keeper, Giles Thorndon, Treasurer, and other Lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, respecting the state of Ireland - - - - - - p. 325—327

2*nd May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Prior of Farlee was to appear before the Council at Westminster, on the 12th of this month, to answer to certain matters, under a penalty of 1,000 marks - p. 266

3*rd May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Duke of Somerset requested that the shipping and ordnance might be prepared, and that he might muster on the 3rd instead of the 17th of June, as had been previously appointed:—It was agreed that no pardon should be granted to William Wadham, late sheriff of Devon - - - p. 267

5*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir William Bowes, knight, William Hoton, and William Rakwode, were to appear before the Council at Easter next, to answer certain matters, under a penalty of 400 marks each - - - - - - - p. 267

7*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per diem, for twenty days, to be paid to John Yerd, esquire, who was going to the sea coasts to provide "herbergage" for the Duke of Somerset and his retinue:—20 marks to be paid to William Toly, as a reward - p. 267, 268

8*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* 50 marks to be paid to Sir John Fortescue the Chief Justice, and £10 to Judge Westbury, for the execution of a commission at Norwich - - - p. 268

10*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York complained that, some of his officers having executed his spiritual jurisdiction within his diocese, a riotous assemblage had thrown down some of his houses, broken the pales of his parks, thrown down his water and wind mills, and wounded his servants; and that he was informed that it was their intention to injure his manor of Southwell:—upon which matter the two Chief Justices were commanded to report on the morrow what had best be done in the matter.

p. 268, 269

11*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The aforesaid Judges made their report, and the King's serjeants and attorney gave their advice as to the mode of proceeding against the rioters; Sir John Penyngton confessed that he was present at the said riot, and the Chancellor would have committed him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became security in £3,000 for his appearance;—all which matters were reported to the King - p. 269—271

12*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* £40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—Thomas Pilly of Norwich to be released from the Tower - - - - - - p. 271

13*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas to be released from the Fleet, Sir William ap Thomas having given security for him to the amount of 1,000 marks:—A list of Bishops and Abbots who had promised to lend money to the King. p. 272, 273

18*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the two Chief Justices were appointed to sit in Yorkshire upon an oyer and terminer:—The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl of Northumberland might be examined respecting a letter said to have been written by him to his officers in the north country, which had given rise to great riots and disturbances; upon the question whether he should be examined, the Lords of the Council delivered their opinions seriatim:—Licence was granted to the monastery of Erdebury in Warwickshire, of the foundation of Lord Sudeley, to purchase 100 marks of livelihood:—The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to be directed to account with Sir John Stourton for the custody of the Duke of Orleans; an annuity of £40 was granted to the said Sir John, out of the issues of two parts of the hundred of Ambresbury, and the manor of Bryghtiston Deverel:—25 safe conducts were granted for Flemings coming into England with ships and merchandizes - - p. 273—275

20*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* It was debated whether the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day appointed in his indentures or on the 3rd of June:—100*s.* to be paid to Philip Phoewzet, a priest, who brought letters from the Duke of Silesia:—The Earl of Northumberland delivered, in writing, an answer to the charges brought against him by the Archbishop of York:—5 marks per diem to be paid the Earl of Dorset, and 40*s.* per diem to Lord Willoughby, who were going to hold an oyer and terminer in Yorkshire, and they were to have letters of privy seal commanding the knights and esquires of that county to attend them - - - p. 275

21*st May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* It was decided that the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day specified in his indentures:—£8,000 were wanted, above what had been borrowed for the expesnes of his army:—The Mayor of Hull was to be directed to cause such ships being in that port as had taken apprest, to assemble at Ports-

mouth in all haste for the conveyance of the Earl and his retinue: —Sir John Stourton was sent to Eltham, to the King, with a minute of letters patent - - - - - p. 276

22*nd May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* In answer to the merchants who had made application for letters of marque against the Bretons the King replied that they should have "letters peremptory of request" to the said Duke, and if he did not make restitution to the complainants, letters of marque should be granted to them - p. 277

23*rd May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* . . . Ferrers, esquire, was charged under a penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the dwellers upon London Bridge and the inhabitants of Bridgeward:—Two persons of the King's household, who had made a riot in Southwark, were committed to the Fleet:—The Mayor and Aldermen of London were charged to keep the peace within the city, and to punish such as used seditious language - - - - p. 277, 278

24*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* A protection for a year was granted to Lord Clinton, a prisoner in France:—Licence was granted to Hamond Sutton, Mayor of the Staple at Calais, to take thither money and plate to the value of £500:—The Mayor and Sheriffs of London were to be commanded not to take scuage until the two Chief Justices had decided in the matter:—The Mayors of Calais, Lynne, Yarmouth, and Cromere were to be directed to send to Portsmouth, in all haste, all such vessels being in those ports as had taken apprest for conveying the Earl of Somerset to France. p. 278, 279

25*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The King commanded that the patent, made for the assignment for the surety of £10,000 lent to him by Cardinal Beaufort, should pass under the great seal:—The Treasurer of Calais was to be directed to deliver to the victualler of Calais the third part of the mark assigned for the payment of the soldiers there:—The Earl of Somerset to muster on the 17th of June:—The Cardinal declared that his patent should be similar to a minute which was read in Council, or that he would lend no money, at the reading of which the Duke of Gloucester inquired what was the use of reading it, since his uncle had plainly stated that he would lend money on no other terms:—Licence was granted to Benedict Boromey, a merchant of Florence, to ship in the port of London 600 sacks of wool, and to export the same to Middleburgh and Antwerp, to be from thence conveyed into Lombardy. p. 279, 280

28*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing memoranda relative to the payment of the Earl of Somerset:—Gilbert Parr, master of the King's ordnance, was to be directed to deliver military stores, which are specified, to John Dawson, the Earl's master of the ordnance:—Licence was granted to the Earl to employ 100 of the 800 spears specified in his indentures as archers:—It was agreed that the

Treasurer should shew to the Earl the "books of the King's livelihood," for the purpose of enabling him to select the lands out of which he would receive a yearly sum of £600 which had been granted to him and the heirs male of his body by the King - - p. 281

29*th May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* A vessel called the Grace de Dieu of Holderness, which had been arrested for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset, was discharged on account of her drawing so much water that she could not approach by ten miles the place where he intended to land:—£40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—The clerk of the hanaper was directed to deliver to the Anchoress of Westminster a patent, whereby the King had granted her an annuity of 6 marks, without payment of any fee. p. 282

31*st May*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Salisbury and Lord Bergavenny having given bonds to the Earl of Westmoreland for the appearance of the Lords Latimer and Falconbridge on that day, those four noblemen accordingly attended - - - p. 283

1*st June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Messengers were appointed to go to the Duke of Brittany with the complaints of English merchants, and to require redress - - - - - p. 283

3*rd June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid to John Langton, Treasurer of Calais, for making the east and west jetties, the wheel of the haven, and other water-works there, and for the repair of the walls of the town and castle - - - p. 283

4*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* £100 6*s.* which Whittingham, late Treasurer of Calais, had paid for the works there, were to be allowed in his account:—The petition of . . . . Franke of Lynne was granted:—Memorandum to request the King to direct that the Earl of Somerset's ordnance should be sent abroad at the King's risk:—£20 to be paid to a messenger who was going to Bourdeaux:—A letter was to be sent to the Mayor and commonalty of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, thanking them for the 100 marks which they had lent to the King:—Memorandum of what was to be done with certain money which the Duke of Somerset should take to, or receive in, Guienne for appatisements - - - - - - - - p. 284

5*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais to be directed to deliver to the Earl of Buckingham, Captain of Calais and of the Tower of Risbank, £3,400, in obligations of custom, which the Treasurer of England had delivered to him in part payment of £5,000, due to the said Earl for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - - - - - p. 285

20*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The King commanded that a clause should be inserted in the patent granting £600 yearly to the Earl of Somerset, to the effect that if any of the lands out of which that sum was payable should be recovered from him, others should be granted to him in lieu thereof; that the Earl having in his pos-

session the Lordship of Kendale, should have the title of Earl of Kendale to him and the heirs of his body, and that Tacyn his bastard daughter, and the heirs of her body, should be made denizens. p. 285—288

21*st June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made for a bridge of barrels, for the use of the Duke of Somerset:—Letters were to be written in reply to those received from the Duke of York, informing him that the power granted to the Duke of Somerset was not prejudicial to that which had been granted to himself:—£40 to be paid to the Earl of Somerset for the completion of the bridge of barrels:—The Earl declared the manner in which he understood the powers contained in his patent, and that it was not his intention to do any thing in prejudice of the Duke of York - - - p. 288—290

26*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Thomas Oker and Ralph Basset, esquires, appeared before the Council, and the copy of a bill which had been preferred against them by . . . . Fitzherbert was delivered to them - - - - - - - p. 291

27*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* . . . . Tanfield, in the name of the Mayor and town of Northampton, was commanded to permit . . . . Slaade to come in peace to the Council to answer to the complaints which had been made against him:—Master Adam Moleyns suggested the arguments to be urged to the Earl of Longueville to induce his son to surrender the town of Blaye to the King's officers:—Robert Whitgreve and Thomas Pound were to be directed to make a deduction in the second payment to be made to the Duke of Somerset of the wages of such knights, barons, and bannerets as he had received payment for for the first quarter, but who had not mustered with him, and to pay the sum so deducted to Sir Louis Despoy, who was going with a retinue into Guienne - p. 291, 292

28*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The surveyor of Calais to be directed to pay out of the money being in his hands for the repair of Calais, for the injuries done to Guisnes during the siege there:—The Treasurer of Calais to have £200 out of the subsidies of wools shipped to Calais, in repayment of £200 which he had lent for the payment of the lieutenant and garrison of Guisnes:—John Yerde to go over with the Duke of Somerset, to muster his army on the opposite coast, and to return with the ships, bringing with him the rolls of the re-musters;—The Duke of Somerset to be informed that there was not sufficient shipping to transport his army at one time, but that Yerde was to go over with the first portion of it, and to return for the remainder - - - - - - p. 293, 294

29*th June*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing minutes of the evidence of witnesses who were examined relative to a riot which had been committed in a disputed claim to right of common, in some place not specified:—A writ of proclamation to be issued com-

manding the attendance of witnesses in a dispute between . . . . Flete and the executors of . . . . Ryman:—Flete's counsel were to wait upon the Chief Justice, to settle what writs should be issued for the purpose - - - - - p. 294, 295

3rd July, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* One of the criers of the Common Pleas stated, that on the feast of Corpus Christi last he delivered a writ of privy seal to Sir Richard Vernon at Haddon in the Peak, in the presence of his wife:—£100 to be divided amongst Sir Louis Despoy, John Gassias esquire, and the town clerk of Bayonne, who had brought messages from Bourdeaux, Bayonne, and elsewhere in Guienne, and were returning thither - - - p. 295

4th July, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The instructions which were to be given to messengers to the Earl of Longueville and his son, to the Seneschal of Guienne, to the Council, and the Mayor and Jurats of Bourdeaux, were read and passed:—£100 to be paid to Sir Francis Arraganoys, and £20 to . . . . Galaad, who came with him:—Restitution to be made of certain horses which had been taken by Haukyng Selander from a Breton, and had come into the possession of Sir William Bonville and other of the King's subjects:—40 marks to be paid to Gervais de Vulre, the King's Secretary, who was going to the Duke of Brittany:—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Somerset:—Payment to be made to the Lieutenant of Ireland:—The Lieutenant to assemble the three estates of the land to examine patents of grants which had been made, to ascertain which were surreptitious, and to certify the Council as to the best mode of resuming the same:—The governors of cities and towns in Ireland to be commanded to pay their fee-farms and customs as they had done in old time:—500 marks to be paid to Ralph Lord Cromwell for his good services:—The Justices of the King's Bench were to be directed to record attornies for 140 persons who had been indicted, and for whom a capias was like to be immediately issued p. 296—298

6th July, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The [Archbishop] of Rouen declared the cause of his coming to the King:—Lord Cromwell requested the King to accept his resignation of the office of Treasurer, which he resigned chiefly on account of ill-health; and prayed that if any charge injurious to his character were made against him, his Majesty would give no credence thereto until he had answered it; that leisure might be granted to him until Christmas to make up his accounts; and that his successor might be commanded to observe the assignments made for money borrowed during his time:—100 marks were granted to Adam Moleyns for services rendered to the King since his return from beyond the sea; and an annuity of 50 marks was granted to Albert de Albertis Cardinal of St. Eustachius p. 299, 300

8th July, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Livery of clothing to be granted to Richard Alred, a chamberlain of the Exchequer, for the feast of St. John:—A clause to be added in the credence of Sir James Aleyn,

who was going into Ireland, to the effect that the King marvelled greatly that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid his duties in Ireland, and ordered him to be paid:—A balinger to be sent [to the garrison of the Bastile of Dieppe] to inform them that victuals should be sent without delay, and to desire them not to despair of the loss of their victuals which had been taken at sea:—The custumer of Winchelsea to be spoken with for the victualling of the Bastile at Dieppe:—Letters of thanks to be sent to the garrison of the Bastile:—The sergeant of the bakehouse to ascertain the quantity of wheat in the King's garners in Surrey and Sussex, and to take thereof for the victualling of Dieppe:—Whitingham to be sent to Cardinal Beaufort with the Act of Parliament for the keeping of the sea:—A mittimus of the indentures for the keeping of the sea to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer:—A schedule was delivered of the provisions required for the Bastile:—Proclamation to be made for all persons who were engaged to join the Duke of Somerset to do so forthwith, and to state that if they were found in London on the following Wednesday they would be committed to prison:—250 quarters of wheat, 500 quarters of malt, 100 pipes of beer, 10 quarters of salt, and 12 barrels of honey, to be sent over the sea in all haste in four great barges with forecastles, and two balingers having in them 120 men-at-arms and 480 archers:—Master Adam Moleyns desired to be discharged from the commission appointed to hear the mutual complaints of the English, and of the inhabitants of Holland and Zealand p. 301, 302

9*th July*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer and Chamberlains to be directed to purvey victuals for the Bastile:—Answers were given to . . . . Yerde and . . . . Eltonhede, who had been sent to the Council by the Duke of Somerset to request a prorogation of his day of muster - - - - - p. 303, 304

About the 9*th July*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and . . . . Eltonhede, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset - - p. 409—414

11*th July*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* "The addition for the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Lieutenant and Council in Ireland, and also to the Treasurer of Ireland as touching the seising of livelyhood," &c. were read and passed:—Letters to be sent to the Lieutenant and Council, and to the Treasurer of Ireland:—Letters of liberate, current, and allocate dormant to be made for the payment of Ralph Botiller and . . . . . Bartholomew, and eight soldiers, for the keeping of Conway, p. 304, 305

12*th July*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Grey of Ruthin to be commanded to keep the peace towards the inhabitants of Northampton:—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer and . . . . . Alrede were appointed to go to Norwich; and the estreats of all those who had been assessed to make any fines for any presentment made against them for offences were to be sent to them - - p. 305, 306

13*th July*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the victualling of the Bastile of Dieppe:—£1,000, which had been borrowed from Cardinal Beaufort, were to be delivered to Robert Whitgreve, and . . . Pounde for the payment of the ships assembled at Portsmouth for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset and his retinue:—An assignment of £1,000 to be made to Sir Robert Rolleston for the repayment of £1,000 which he had borrowed from the Cardinal for the King's use, for the Duke of Somerset's army:—The Bishop of St. David's and Master Adam Moleyns were appointed to treat with the commissioners of Holland and Zealand for the reparation of attempts, &c.:—The powers of the said commissioners being deemed insufficient, the Council resolved that the Bishop and Moleyns should proceed in the matter, and that the commissioners should in the meantime procure a new commission; and the said Bishop and Molines were to be empowered to issue letters of inquisition to inquire who were the takers of any of the Hollanders' and Zealanders' goods.

p. 306—308

—— *July*, 21 *Hen. VI.* 1443.—*Ibid.* Arderne, clerk of the King's works, was appointed to go into the north country to oversee the repairs of buildings belonging to the see of York which had been thrown down, and which, in pursuance of an award made between the Archbishop and the Earl of Northumberland, the latter had been directed to restore:—Two robes and garters of the order of St. George were to be delivered to Garter king of arms, one to be by him conveyed to the King of Arragon and the other to Don Henrik of Portugal, uncle to the King of Portugal:—William Okherst of Sussex and Thomas Staundon appeared in the matter concerning Flete, and were commanded not to depart:—A letter to be sent to the King of Arragon immediately:—25 marks to be paid to Sir Louis Despoy who was returning into Guienne, in addition to 50 marks previously granted to him:—The Earl of Longueville to be one of the King's Council in Guienne:—£20 to be paid to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of Brittany:—Letters to be written to the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux, stating that the King had confirmed the privileges of the inhabitants of Guienne, that that provostée should never be separated from the crown, but always be governed by the King's officers; and notwithstanding that the Earl of Longueville, the Mayor of Bourdeaux, and others had surreptitiously obtained grants of certain parishes and villages therein, belonging to that provostée, the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux were forbidden to put the said grants in execution, and to dispossess any person who had taken possession by virtue of them - - - - - p. 309—311

ADDENDA.

Indorsed in a modern hand, 15 *Hen. VI., but the date is very doubtful.*— Instructions to Commissioners who were appointed to summon before them all the householders and inhabitants of certain towns, of the age of sixteen and upwards, and to enter their names in a book. They were also to summon before them two persons of every parish, and to signify to them that, although the King might by law command the personal attendance of any of his subjects for the defence of the realm at their own costs, yet that he was pleased to dispense with that attendance if they would grant him a sum equal as would amount to their expences for two days if they served in person; the said two persons of each parish were to treat with the remainder of the inhabitants, being above the age of sixteen years, for the same purpose - - - - - - p. 417—421

APPENDIX.

23rd November, between the 17th and 23rd Hen. VI. 1438–1445.—Writ of privy seal commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to pay to the Duke of Bavaria, out of the money assigned for the use of the King's household, the sum of 4,800 marks - - p. 315

Apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, *and the 7th July, 21 Hen. VI.* 1443.—Petition to the King from the merchants of the Staple of Calais, praying that no licences might be granted to export merchandizes of the Staple to other places than to the Staple itself - - - - - - p. 316

Between 20 Hen. VI. 1441 *and 22 Hen. VI.* 1444, *probably late in* 1443 *or early in* 1444.—Articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England - - p. 327—334

ACTS

OF

THE PRIVY COUNCIL,

IN THE REIGN OF

KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

1422—1461.

ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

OF

KING HENRY VI.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92. *Original* Minutes.

ACTA DE ANNO QUINTODECIMO.

Minutes of Council, 21st November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxj. die Novēbr̃ a° &c. xv°. ap^d^ Westm̃ in Cam̃a Stellat̃ p̃ntib3 d̃nis Archiep̃o Eboz Cōite Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hungerf & de Tiptoft Robto Rollestoñ cl̃ico Cancellar̃ Thes̃ & Custode privati sigilli.

M^d^ p^t^ Conestables in Wales goo hom to þeir̃ office.

The Chāb̃leins to be at hom.

Evy lord̃ to holde h^s^ owne contrey and to holde þeir̃ courtes on ooñ day.

The gromes of þe chāb̃r̃ when þei wer̃ in þe werre þei had̃ but xl. marc̃ & now þei have xl. li.

To advtise þe K' p^t^ he yeve office to such̃ psones as þoffice wer convenient to & not to hiegh̃ estat a smal office & neþ to lowe estat a grete office.

And þe K' joelx be leyde oute by auctoritee of pl̃ement my lord̃ þe Tref York Chanc̃ & Whitynghā wol be bounde.

M^d þ^t þe Warderober speke to þe K' þ^t ~~þe~~ [a] saufconduyct of þe Scottꝭ ~~be be proged~~ be new maad to endure for iij. monethes.

þe Venicians saufconduyct was granted for a yer.[1]

[*Ibid.* 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxij. die Novēbr̃ in Cam̃a Stellat̃ ℞ ap^d Westm̃ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c ib̃m d̃nis Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Cōite Northūbr̃ Dño de Hung⁊ford Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode p^ivati sigilli.[2]

[*Ibid.* 23rd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxiij. die Novēbr̃ anno ꝛc. xvj.[1] ⸗ in Cam̃a Stellat̃ ℞ ap^d Westm̃ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ d̃nis Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Cōitibꝫ de Staff ꝛ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung⁊ford ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

Fiant l̃re Mr̃o Prucie [p^ima ꝑm̃candif sc̃da] ꝑ fro

Fundent^r l̃re sup appunctuamenta.

Fiat act̃ ꝑ Duce Bavarr̃.

~ the writ ꝛ reto^rne of Rosencrans was delivered into þe consail by ~~Rosencrans~~ my Lord Chanc̃
Pr̃t þerle of Saꝝ.

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[1] On the 7th November in this year letters of safe-guard were issued to some Venetian merchants. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 289.

[2] The proceedings of the Council on the 22nd November are not stated.

[3] *Sic;* but evidently a mistake, as these Minutes occur on the same paper as those of the 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 130. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 23rd November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.]

R. H. nous avons graũte.

Au dit nostre soverain seigñ.

Supplie vostre humble subget et oncle Humfrey Duc of Gloucestre que come le tresnoble Roy vostre pier qui Dieu pardoint graunta par ses lres patentz cynk centz marcz apprendrez annuelment a luy et ses heires males de son corps engendrez de toutz les chastelx seignuries manoirs terres et tenements a les principalte de Gales et duchie de Cornewaille apperteignantz ou regardantz as termes de Pasq$_{s}$ et Seint Michel par ovelx portions par les mains de general receivers de mesmes le principalte et duchie pour le temps esteantz tanque a vre dit suppliant et a ses ditz heirs serroit. Pourveu par vre dit pier et ses heires de terres et tenementz deins le roialme Dengleterre a la value de cinque centz marcz par an. Et ainsy soit que par le trespassement de Johan nadgaires Duc de Bedford frier du dit suppliant les Isles de Jeresey et de Gernesey sont devenuz a voz mains. Vous please de vostre bone grace grauntier au dit suppliant les ditz Isles de Jeresey et Gernesey a avoir a luy et ses heires masles de son corps engendrez[1] ovec les droitures et appurtenantz queconques en la manere et auxi entierment come le dit Duc de Bedford les avoit quant il estoit en vie en deduction de les cynk centz marcz annuelx avantditz.

(*In dorso.*) Lettre ent feut faite a Westm̃ le xxiij. jour de Novembre par manere come il est desire lan ꝛc. xv.

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[1] Those islands were granted to the Duke of Gloucester, by patent tested 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls vol. ii. p. 291.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92 b. *Original* Minutes.

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap^{i}l in p̃ncia R̸ in cam̃a ꝑ consilii ꝑliamēti ꝺ đni Dux Glouc̃ Cardinal̃ Cantuar̃ Eboꝝ Londoñ [Carlioleñ] Assaveñ Norwiceñ Wigorñ Ep̃i ꝺ Cōites Hunt̃ Warr̃ Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñi de Tiptofte ⁊ de Ponyngꝭ Cancellar̃ ⁊ Custos p^{i}vati sigilli p̃ntes.

Fiat l̃ra đno Ꝺuci Eboꝝ de expectando in Franc̃ ꝑ c̃tū tempus quousq; đns Rex possit ordinar̃ ꝑ alio capitaneo ⁊ hoc ꝑ c̃tū tempus.

It̃ fiant consĩles l̃re ~~cōit~~ al̃ đnis ib̃m.

ix^{o}. die Ap^{i}l a^{o} ⁊c. xv. in cam̃a consilii ꝑliamenti ap^{d} Westm̃ ꝺ in p̃ncia Regꝭ ib̃m ꝺ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali ꝺ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ ꝺ Ep̃is de Londoñ Carleoleñ Assaveñ Roffeñ ⁊ Wigorñ ꝺ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ Warr̃ Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Tiptot ⁊ de Fanhop̃ ꝺ Canc̃ ⁊ Custode p^{i}vati sigilli.

Dñs Carđ reportavit Regi q^{d} Canc̃ Franc̃ nōīavit Archiep̃m Eboꝝ ⁊ Ep̃m Linc̃ c̃e de consil̃ R̸ ꝺ et non vellet nõiari aliquē Fr̃ locūteñ R̸ in Franc̃.

Cōissar̃ ꝑ mat̃ia pacꝭ[1].

Arch̃ Eboꝝ.
Ep̃us Lincolñ
Cōites de Warr̃ ⁊ de Suff
Barones de Hung̃ford̃ [de Tiptoft] ⁊ de Fanhop̃.

Portent l̃re õim nōīum đnoꝝ sp̃ualiū ⁊ temp*aliū* ⁊ *oĩa* feođ R̸.
It̃ nōīa omniū q^{i} p̃starūt R̸ pecunias.

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[1] With the King, or, as he was styled, "the adversary," of France. *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 664.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap^{i}l̄ anno ⁊c. xv. in p̄ncia ℞ in cam̄a consilii ꝑliamenti ap^{d} Westm̄ ⸗ p̄ntibꝫ t̄c ib̄m d̄nis Duce Glouc̄ Dño Cardinale Archiep̄is Cantuar̄ ⁊ Eboꝝ ⸗ Ep̄is de Londoñ Carlioleñ Assaveñ Norwic̄ ⁊ Wigorñ ⸗ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̄ Warr̄ Northūbr̄ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Ponyngꝭ ⁊ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ ⁊ Custode privati sigilli.

Dñs ñr Rex de avisamento p̄d̄coꝝ d̄noꝝ considerans qualit̄ indent^{r}e int̄ ip̄m ⁊ consanguineū suū Duc̄ Eboꝝ ꝑ locūtenē*cia* Franc̄ ⁊ Normañ sunt quasi expirate ⸗ et q^{d} id̄ Dux [non] vellet ult̄ius morari in illis ꝑtibꝫ ⸗ sed vellet esse in Angl̄ voluit ⁊ concessit q^{d} fierent l̄re sub p^{i}vato sigillo eid̄ Duci regraciando ei ꝑ ſviciis ⁊c. ⁊ desiderando ꝑ easdem l̄ras q^{d} ip̄e vellet morari in dictꝭ ꝑtibꝫ post expirac̄ indenturaꝝ ꝑ c̄tū tempus ⁊c. sciens ꝑ firmo q^{d} si id̄ Dux reven̄it in Angl̄ ordinaciōe ℞ ꝑ illis ꝑtibꝫ non fact̄ ~~ee~~ ill^{d} cedet in grave ac maximū p̄judic̄ ℞ d̄nioꝝ ⁊ subditoꝝ suoꝝ ib̄m.

It̄ cū t^{a}libꝫ vel consīlibꝫ considerac̄ fient consīles l̄re om̄ibꝫ al̄ d̄nis in Franc̄ ⁊ in Normañ.

ix. die Ap^{i}l̄ eisd̄ anno ⁊ loco in p̄ncia ℞ ⸗ p̄ntibꝫ om̄ibꝫ sup^{a}d̄cis Dñis excepto Dño de Ponyngꝭ ac p̄ntibꝫ Ep̄o Meneveñ ⁊ Dño de Fanhop̄.

Dñs Card̄ ⁊ Archiep̄us Eboꝝ q^{i} ~~ass~~ ꝑ d̄nm ℞ missi fuerāt ad cōicand̄ cū Cancellar̄ Franc̄ ⁊c. reportarūt ℞ q^{d} Cancellar̄ nōīavit ~~a~~ d̄cm Archiep̄m ⁊ Ep̄m Lincolñ fore de consil̄ ℞ in Franc̄.

It̄ d̄ns ñr Rex de avisamento d̄noꝝ p̄d̄coꝝ appunctuavit cōmissar̄ ꝑ mat̄ia pacꝭ Archiep̄m Eboꝝ Ep̄m Lincolñ Cōites de Warr̄ ⁊ de Suff Barones de Hunḡford̄ Tiptoft ⁊ de Fonhop̄ milites.

[*Ibid.* 10th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Savoie. x°. die Ap'l eisd̄ anno ⁊ loco ⸗ in p̄ncia Regꝭ ⸗
p̄ntibꝫ d̄nis Duce Glouc̄ Dño Card̄ Archiep̄o Cantuar̄ ⸗
Ep̄is Londoñ Assaveñ Meneveñ ⁊ Wigorñ
Cōitibꝫ de Warr̄ ⁊ Northūbr̄ ⁊ Suff
Dño de Fanhop̄.

f. . . . Thes̄ hospic̄ R. Nōīat̄ sunt Henr̄ Bromflet miles ac Joħes Popham miles ⁊ Whytyngham armiger ⁊ Joħes Stourtoñ miles.

[*Ibid.* f. 93 b.]

x°. die Ap'l.

pro campo Dñs de Beaumond̄ }
Dñs de Bourghchier } vl̄ duo ip̄oꝝ
Dñs de Willugħby }
Dñs Dux usq; p'mū diem Julii ad report̄ Canc̄ Frāc̄
Fiāt l̄re ꝑ ꝯtꝭ Dñis de
Dies tractat⁹ Fiat l̄ra ꝑ Dño de Welles
Fiat l̄ra Joħi Pophā militi de ẽendo
d cū R cū õi festinac̄

Pro tractatu t ⁊ g Cões Warr̄
⁊ ꝑ consil̄ ~~t g ⁊~~ Dñs la Warr̄ ⁊ de Suff
Dñs de Hung⁹ford̄
~ Archiep̄us Eboꝝ
~ ~~Roffeñ~~ Ep̄i Lincolñ duo istoꝝ archiep̄ ⁊ ep̄oꝝ
Peant xviij. die Ap'l ~ ⁊ Norwic̄
Rauf Botiller
Joħ Stourtoñ
~ H Bromflet

[*Ibid.* 11th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Lr̃a salvi conduct' Savoie.

xj. die Ap'l̃ eisd̃ anno t̃ loco p̃ntib3 t̃c ib̃m in p̃ncia R̃ d̃nis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Card̃ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ t̃ Ebor̃ Ep̃is London̄ Cōitib3 de Hunt̃ t̃ de Warr̃ t̃ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Tiptoft t̃ de Fanhop̃.

[*Ibid.* 13th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xiij. die Ap'l̃ a° xv. in p̃d̃co loco p̃ntib3 t̃c ib̃m in p̃ncia Regr̃ d̃nis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Card̃ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ t̃ Ebor̃ Meneven̄ Norwic̃ Assaph̃ t̃ Wigorn̄ Ep̃is ac Carlioleñ Cōite de Warr̃ Northūbr̃ Suff' Dñis de Tiptoft Hungf̃ord̃ t̃ Fanhop̃ Cancellar̃ t̃ Custode p'vati sigilli.

Archiep̃us Ebor̃ concessit se ire in ambassiat̃ R̃ p̄ tractatu pacr̃.

Et sic fecit Comes Suff'.

H^s deptyng discoragyng of þe op̃ ptie to come to þe said̃ traitie by cause þ^t þei wold seye þ^t he seyng þe unlyklynesse þ^t w̄ þe K' had w^t it.

Whr̃ þ^t [it was desired̃ on þe K' behalf of] my Lord̃ þe Cardinal ~~desired̃~~ [for to go unto þis consail, the same my Lord̃ desired̃] of þe K' licence now to depte oute of Engl̃ to þe courte for to doo h^s duetee considered̃ þ^t he hath the K' patent of reste, also [þ^t] now God̃ hath sette þe K' in such age þ^t he may ~~be~~ þe better absente him, all̃ þabovesaid̃ lordr̃ considerynge þe ~~jup~~ unseuretee of þe wey t̃ þe greet jupdie of h^s p̃sone and þe grete good̃ t̃ neighyng to þe said̃ pees þ^t h^s p̃sence myzt doo whep̃ he wr̃ on þe said̃ tretie or elles hr̃ in Engl̃, concludedeñ þ^t in no wyse þei ne durste consaille þe Kyng to licence him after his desir̃, and namely at þ^s tyme, and þ^t ~~h~~ p̃for̃ þ^t he myzt be stured̃ [by þe K'] to leve h^s [said̃] desirr̃.

Considerac̃ons of h^s acq̃tailles .... fvices at all tymes.

... siderac̃ wysdom discrec̃on good consail.

[*Ibid.* f. 94.]

Die Sabbi v^i^z xiij. die Ap^i^l ⸗ in p̃ncia R̸ in cam̃a consilii ꝑliamenti ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c ib̃m đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Carđ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ ⸗ Ep̃is Norwic̃ Carlioleñ
Sic. ⁊ Wigorñ Ep̃is ⸗ Cōitibꝫ de Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff ⸗ Dñis de Hung̃forđ ⁊ de Tiptoft ⸗ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^i^vati sigilli.

Ꝑdonac̃o finis ⁊ feodi ꝑ l̃ris patentibꝫ de denzein ꝑ Ticolinio.

Dñs ñr R̸ de avisamento ⁊ assensu đnoꝝ de consilio suo vult ⁊ concedit q^d^ fiat warrant̃ ~~du~~ sub p^i^vato sigillo suo Cancellar̃ suo Angl̃ mandando eiđ q^d^ ip̃e fieri fac̃ sepalia brevia [ꝑclamac̃] s̃b magno sigillo [R̸] om̄ibꝫ ⁊ sing̃lis portubꝫ regni Angl̃ menc̃ faciencia q^d^ đns ñr R̸ quibꝫdam de causis ip̃m ⁊ consil̃ suū moventibꝫ vult q^d^ nullus eskippet nec eskippari fac̃ [absq̧ speciali licencia Regꝰ] aliquos pannos laneos extra regnū Angl̃ nisi fuint p^i^vilegiati ꝑ l̃ras patentes R̸ ut sunt isti de Prucia de Portugalia ⁊c ⸗ v̄l alit nisi statuta regia ~~ad~~ in ꝑliament̃ R̸ ~~ꝑ~~ v̄l in ꝑliamentis ꝑgenitoꝝ suoꝝ v̄l p̃decessoꝝ suoꝝ ꝑ antea [fac̃] velint aliquē aliq^o^s pannos laneos eskippari ꝑmitter̃ ⸗ Proviso q^d^ non sit aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie anteđce.

The K' wol by þadvis ⁊ assent of his counsail ~~þ^t^ þ̃e be~~ for c̃tain causes him and his consail moevyng þ^t^ þ̃ be maađ a warrant undr̃ þe p^i^ve seal unto þe Chaunceller of Engl̃ ~~char~~ cōmandyng him to [do] make seṽall̃ writtꝰ undr̃ þe Kyngꝰ grete seal to þe K' coustum̃s ⁊ oþ̃ [h^s^] officers in all ~~⁊ eṽich~~ þe portz of Engl̃ cōmandyng hē þ^t^ þei souffr̃ no man ship̃ [nor do ship̃] any wolleñ clooth ~~or oþ̃ m~~ oṽ þe see [neþ̃ carie oute of Englanđ eny wollen cloth̃] withoute þe Kyngꝰ specialle licence ⸗ but

yif he have power [~~of þe K'~~] so to do ~~by of þe K' by vertue of hs graunte or elles of hs confirmac̃on by hs l̃res patentes her̃ befor̃~~ by ~~our̃ ꝑgenitours or by us by our̃ or þeir̃~~ l̃res patentꝭ undr̃ ~~our̃~~ [~~þ our̃~~ þe K'] gret seel.

[The following article occurs on parchment, in a contemporary hand, but not in that of the Original Minutes.]

xiij°. die Aprilis anno ꝛc. xv°. đns ñr Rex [c̃tꝭ de causis ip̃m moventibꝫ] de avisamento ꝛ assensu đnoꝝ de consilio suo vult ꝛ concedit qd fiat warrant̃ sub privato sigillo suo Cancellario suo Anglie mandando eiđ q̃d ip̃e fieri fac̃ sub magno sigillo Regis sepalia brevia om̄ibꝫ ꝛ singulis custumar̃ ꝛ al̃ officiar̃ Regis in quibuscumq; portubꝫ regni sui Anglie eosđ firmiter injungentes qd ip̃i non ꝑmittent aliquos pannos laneos eskippari extra regnū Anglie absq; speciali licencia Regis nisi ꝑ tales extraneos qui sunt de amicicia Regis ꝛ sunt ad hoc per Regem privilegiati ut sunt isti de Prucia Portugalia Proviso semꝑ qd non sit aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie antedc̃e ꝛ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c apd Westm̃ in cam̃a consilii parliamenti đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ꝛ Eboꝝ Ep̃is Carlioleñ Norwiceñ ꝛ Wigornieñ Cōitibꝫ de Northūbr̃ ꝛ de Suff Dñis de Hung̃forđ ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode privati sigilli.

[*Ibid.* f. 94 b. *Original* Minutes.]

℞ ~~a noz t̃sch̃s ꝛ t̃n amez foiaulx les geeṽnueuar eschevyns juratz ꝛ cent pars de ñre citee de Baione saluz~~ ꝛ A laudience de nous ꝛ de ñre consail il est devenuz ꝑmy la grevous complainte de ñre ame lige

Rogger Spycer m̃chant de ñre ville de Bristwit en ñre roy^e Dengletr̃ q̃ combñ q̃n une cause dappelle nadgairs pendant devant ~~les goevnours eschevyns juaratz ꝛ cent pars~~ [le mair̃] de ñre đte citee pentr̃ le ſdit Rogger dune pt ꝛ un Sanbate de Fargud citein de mesme ñre citee dautr̃ pt sentence feust p ~~eux~~ [~~luy~~ le dit maire] dōnez p^r le dit Rogger [sicōe il appiert p credibles evidencꝭ ~~devs vo⁹~~ en la co^rte de mairallte de mesme ñre citee remaignantz a ce q̃st dit] de la quelle sentence mesme le Sandbate appella a la ~~courte~~ [Justice des appelles] civiles ꝛ criminelles de Gascoigne ⸗ la quelle sentence mesme le juge conferma [cōe dit est nientmains ycelle execuc̃on ~~ycell~~ mesme le Rogger] unquore ~~mesme le Rogger ne poet avoir~~ [nad peu avoir ~~execuc̃on de mesme le juggement~~ [~~sentence~~] ~~ja soit q̃il~~ [pur lexecuc̃on de la quelle mesme le Roggier ad] longement ꝛ ove grande instance ~~il ad~~ ꝛ diligence ~~il ad~~ pursuez ~~p^r mesme lexecuc̃on~~ avoir a ses grandz coustagꝭ ꝛ despenses en no⁹ suppliant [hūblement] de luy ycelle fair̃ avoir cōe justice la requiert ⸗ Et no⁹ considerantz ce q̃ dit est et vuillantz droit estr̃ fte ꝛ administree a cħun de noz subgitz ⸗ volo⁹ ꝛ vo⁹ mandons q̃ a toute bone haste ap̃s la veue dicestes [~~ꝛ saunz oultr̃ delay~~] vous facez fair̃ avoir a mesme le Roggier bone due ꝛ convenable execuc̃on de le ſdit jugement ~~saunz lui~~ solonc les loyes ꝛ usagꝭ de ñre citee desſđ ⸗ en faisant oultr̃ ce avoir au dit Roggier due recompence ꝛ satisfacc̃on p^r les coustagꝭ expenses ꝛ damages q̃ux il ad euz ꝛ sustenuz en moien temps p^r la pursuite de la susđte execuc̃on ꝛ a cause dicelle ⸗ Et ce ne lessez ~~en nulle manier̃ ⸗ D~~ ~~q~~ q̃appellez devant vo⁹ ceux q̃ de droit doient en ceste ptie estr̃ appellez et veue b̃n p vo⁹ [ꝛ examine] la ſdite sentence ꝛ appelle vous facez avoir a mesme le Rogg⁹ sur mesme

la sentence plein droit execuc̃on ⁊ justice selonc les loyes ⁊ usagꝭ de nr̃e citee desſđ. Et ce ne lessez en nulle maniere. D

A ñre cħr ⁊ ƀn ame Gēmote Dalbag . . lieuteñ ⁊ gouv̊nour de ñre citee de Bayoñ ſ

[*Ibid.* f. 112. *Original* Minutes. 16th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Apⁱł infᵃscriptꝭ loco ⁊ aᵒ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Archiep̃o Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ Ep̃is Carlioleñ ⁊ Assaveñ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ Warr̃ Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hung̊ford̃ ⁊ de Fanhop̃.

Fiat łra salvi conductꝰ ꝑ Joħe de Savoyse ⁊ xij. ꝑsonis in cōitiva sua duratur̃ vsq; pⁱmū diē Junii.

Dñs de Fanhop̃ concessit se p̊stare Regi - ccl. marc̃

Of the last p'tie of þe xv.

Dñs de Tiptoft concessit se p̊stare Regi - ccl. marc̃

undr' condic'on þᵗ he may have good assignem't of all' þᵗ þe K' oweth him at þˢ day ⁊ þᵗ may be founde due unto him by accountes her'after.

Dñs de Hung̊ford̃ cōcessit se p̊stare Regi [si non ibit in ſvic̃ ℞] - - c. łi

Mr̃ Tħ Bekyngtoñ - xl. łi Custos pⁱvati sigilli [si pot̊it bonas assignac̃ sive soluc̃ de õi eo q̃d ei ꝑ ℞ debit̃ existat] c. łi

Comes Suff - ccl. marc̃

si ⁊c. o'es cōites sil'i modo volu'int facer'.

Of þe latier p'tie of the xv. erga cras.

Comes Northūbr̃ - c. łi

erga cras.

Comes Huntyngdoñ - c. li

Epus Wigorñ - - c. li

As pe Tref t he may accorde.

Epus Bathoñ - - c. li

Epus Assaveñ - - x. li.

What assignement he wol gyve he wol agree.

Epus Carlioleñ - c. marc

As pe Tref t he may accorde.

Archiepus Eboz - cc. li.

Dñs de Cromewell ccl. marc

Archiepus Cantuar D. marc

Whityngham ~~c. marc~~ c. li

f Rauf Rochefort - c. marc

M^l ~~viij~~ [ix^c] iiij^xx ij. li.

[*Ibid.* 17th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvij. die Apli dcis a^o t loco pntibz dnis in pncia, P Dño Card Archiepis Cantuar et Ebor Epis Carlioleñ W Assaveñ t Wigorñ Duce Norff Cōitibz Northūbr Suff Dñis de Hungford t de Fanhop Cancellar t Thes.

Hit is appointed for Guysnes for 1 quarter

~~Yif John de Savoise.~~

Joñn de Savoise saufconduyct for to endur for ij. monethes t yif p nede any lenger saiffconduyct p^t pe Chanc of Frāce have in cōmandement to make it.

To bringe pe names of lordz knyztz t squiers to morow.

Be þꝰ maađ ƚres for Whetherby[1] } Wednesday after
Be it wist [of my Lorđ of Glouc̃] } Seint Georges day.
whoo put up þe bille - - - }

York } To see þolde endenturꝭ of þerle of Mortain
Chanc̃ } for Anjou ⁊ Mayñ ⁊ also h^s ar^les ⁊
Hungꝰforđ } to reporte þe difference betwyx hē

[*Ibid.* f. 95.]

xvij. die Ap^il in p̃scriptꝭ a^o ⁊ loco ⸗ in p̃ncia ℞ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Carđ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ Ep̃is Assaveñ ⁊ Wigorñ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ Warr̃ Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hungꝰforđ Fonhop̃ Wiłło Phelip̃ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

Lecti fuerūt c̃ti ar^li Cōitꝭ Warr̃.

Sic. þ^s day was þe p^ive seal of restreint of cloth was rađ in þe consail ⁊ confermeđ as for þ^s ty*me*.

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[1] The following, which occurs in f. 95. of the same volume, was probably a copy of the Letter alluded to:

Depar le Roy.

Cħ ⁊ ƀn ame ⸗ Pour c̃taines t̃sgrandes ⁊ t̃schargeables matieres nous ⁊ ñre counsail especialment moevantes volons de lavis ⁊ assent de mesme ñre counsail ⁊ vous mandons ~~fermement enchargeantz~~ [estroitement] q̃ toutes autres choses lessees ⁊ excusac̃ons cessantes soiez en v̄re propr̃ ꝑsone devant nous ⁊ ñre dit counsail a ñre paloys de Westm̃ le Mesquerdy ꝑcħ ap̃s le feste de Seint George ꝑcħ venant saunz nulle defaute p^r y ~~respondr̃ as c̃taines matieres ⁊ choses q̃ a v̄re venue~~ [~~q' alors~~] ~~vo⁹ front~~ [oyer ⁊ receiver ~~⁊ oyer~~ ce q̃ ꝑ mesme ñre consail ƒra] monstrees ⁊ declarees a v̄re venue illoeq̃s ⸗ Et ce ~~sur la foy ⁊ ligeance q̃ vo⁹ no⁹ devez~~ ne lessez en nulle manicr̃ D

Au Wetherby de Norwiz.

[*Ibid.* 18th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Ap^{i}ł ap^{d} Kenyngtoñ ⸗ in p̃ncia ℞ Glouc̃ Carđ Cantuar̃ Eboꝝ Warr̃ Northūbr̃ Suff Hung⸗forđ Phelip̃ Canc̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode p^{i}vati sigilli.

The ij^{d}. ar^{le} of my Lorđ Carđ is graunteđ.

He hath̄ leneđ x^{ml}. marc̃.

He hath̄ differređ þe day paiable of x^{ml}. marc þ^{t} lordꝭ be bounde inne unto him [unto Cristenmasse next] He hath̄ also ~~leneđ~~ differređ h^{s} day of iiij^{ml}. marc̃ [unto þe same tyme] ꝛ he wol deliv⸗e unto þe K' þe joyalx.

Be þ⸗ maađ a łre to my Lady of Westm⸗ł ~~to~~ þ^{t} she wol confourme here to þar^{le} of my Lorđ of Warrewyk.

xviij. die Ap^{i}ł a^{o} ꝛc. xv^{o}. ap^{d} Kenyngtoñ ⸗ in p̃ncia ℞ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ Dñis Carđ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Cōitibꝫ de Warr̃ Northūbr̃ ꝛ Suff Dñis de Hung⸗forđ Phelip̃ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode p^{i}vati sigilli.

Dñs de la Warr̃.

Stourtoñ concessit se ire in ambassiata ℞.

Hung⸗forđ

ad Dñam de Westm⸗ł { Alređ / Stokdale

* f. 95 b. * Warrewyk.[1]

The K' wol þ^{t} he have as large ꝛ ample power as þe Duc of York hađ usyng after þe fourme of an instrucc̃on þ^{t} shal be ~~maađ~~ [yeveñ] þ⸗upoñ unto him.

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[1] Richard earl of Warwick was appointed lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy on the 16th July in this year. *Vide* Fœderá, vol. x. p. 674.

He shal have paiement for iiij^{c}. speres w^{t} him [ꝛ þe bowes þꝯto] ꝛ viij^{c}. ꝉi. [ꝛ þe bowes þꝯto] to be paieđ ꝛ contenteđ in money ꝛ m̃chandise.

~~For~~ [half] ~~a yer w^{t} in þe whicħ þe K' shal be lerneđ.~~

R^{o}. The K' wol [especially] at þ^{s} tyme appointeđ ꝑvis . . . for þe keping of þ^{t} lanđ for a yer ꝛ an half ⸝ ~~and trustyng to Gođ~~ þ^{t} w^{t}inne þe yer ꝛ an half ~~by þe goođ~~ [labo^{r} ꝛ] diligēce ~~of h^{s} cousin of Warr̃ ꝛ of lieut̃~~ ꝛ of ~~h^{s} ch~~ þe worshipful ~~fadr̃ in Gođ~~ and befor̃ þe ende þꝯof p^{r}veie þꝯfor̃ [for þe tyme to cōe] as þe ~~t þ~~ necessitee ~~ꝛ behove þꝯof~~ shal req^{i}r̃ Trustyng alwey þ^{t} be the goođ labour ꝛ diligence ꝛ of h^{s} saiđ cousines ~~for raisones~~ the lanđ shal so growe þ^{t} þe necessitees shal not be so gret as þei be now.

[*Ibid.* 26th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxvj. die Ap^{i}ł a^{o} ꝛc. xv.⸝ in Cam̃a Stellata ℞ ap^{d} Westm̃ ⸝ p̃ntibȝ t̃c iƀm đno Duce Glouc̃ Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Comit̃ Warr̃ [Northūbr̃] Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode p^{i}vati sigilli.

Dñs de la Warr̃ concessit se ire in ꝼvic̃o ℞.

To þe mair̃ sherriefs aldremen ꝛ coĩaltee of Norwicħ ⸝[1] For as moche as þ^{t} þe K' is enfourmeđ diṽs bondes betħ betwix diṽs of þe K' subgittꝭ þꝯe as for þelleccioñ of þeir̃ mair̃ wher̃ þorougħ diṽs grete rumoures [ꝛ inconveniencꝭ] betħ lyke to ensue ⸝ þ^{t} Gođ forbede ⸝ The K' ~~wol þꝯf~~ hatħ deputeđ cōmissaries [ꝛc.] to be p̃sent þꝯe at þe day of þe saiđ ellecc̃on for to ~~her~~ see þ^{t} no sucħ rumoures noþꝯ inconveniencꝭ ensue ~~ꝛ to reporte~~

[1] *Vide* Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104 106.

ꝛ yif ꝑ any folowe ꝑt Goꝺ forbede ⸗ ꝑt ꝑenne ꝑei seese ꝑeir̃ franchise [into ꝑe K' hanꝺ] as for ꝑellecc̃on of ꝑeir̃ mair̃ unto ꝑe tyme ꝑt ꝑe K' yeve hē oꝑ in cōmandement.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b.]

The xxvj. day of Av̊ill̃ ꝑe xve. yer̃ ꝛc. In ꝑe Sterreꝺ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ The lordꝭ of ꝑe Kꝭ counsail ꝑt tyme beyng p̊sent ꝑ̊e considering ꝑt ꝑe bondes ꝛ ~~alliancꝭ~~ [confederacies] ꝑt of late tyme have be haꝺ ꝛ maaꝺ amongꝫ ꝛ betwix̃ div̊s of ꝑe Kꝭ subgitz in hs citee of Norwic̃ have late causeꝺ grete rumoures ꝛ discenciones in ꝑe saiꝺ citee wher̃ ꝑorough̃ ꝑt at ꝑellecc̃on of ꝑe mair̃ of ꝑe same citee on May day next folowyng grete divisioñ [at ꝑt tyme] is lyke to ~~falle~~ be amongꝫ ꝑinhabitantz ꝑe saiꝺ ꝛ grete inconvenientz to ~~falle ꝑ̊upon~~ ensue ꝑ̊upoñ ꝑt Goꝺ forbede wtoute ꝑt [it be prveieꝺ of] hastye remedie on ꝑt behalf. For somuch̃ ꝛ for reste ꝛ pees to be haꝺ amongꝫ ꝑinhabitantz ꝑe same citee have deputeꝺ ordeineꝺ and assigneꝺ ꝑe Kyngꝭ cōmissaires in ꝑs ꝑtie A. B. ꝛ C. to goo in all̃ haste to ꝑe saiꝺ citee so ꝑt ꝑei be ꝑ̊e on Tewsday next cōmyng at ꝑe ferrest and to be p̊sent on Wednesdaỹ ꝑenne next folowyngꝫ ~~at ꝑe~~ in ꝑe gildehalle ꝑ̊e to see ꝑt ꝑellecc̃on of him ꝑt shal be chosen into meir̃ ꝑ̊e ꝑe same day be haꝺ ꝛ maaꝺ wel ꝛ deuly after [the fourme ꝛ effect of] ꝑe franchises lib̃tees ꝛ pivilegꝭ graunteꝺ by ꝑe Kyngꝭ noble ꝓgenitoures ꝛ by ꝑe K' confermeꝺ unto ꝑe saiꝺ citee and ꝑt ꝑe K' be duely c̊tifieꝺ ꝑ̊of in fourme acustomeꝺ undr̃ ꝑe comeñ seal of ꝑe saiꝺ citee ⸗ And also ꝑt ꝑei see ꝛ ordeine ꝑt ꝑ̊ be nooñ p̊sent at ꝑe tyme of the same ellecc̃on but such̃ ꝑt of ryzt ough̃te to be ꝑ̊e ⸗ And ꝑt yif any of ꝑe Kyngꝭ subgittz doo or attempte any thing into ꝑe contrarye

of þees p̃misses to c̃tifie þe K' þ̃of wt all ~~all c̃~~ circūstancꝭ ⁊ dependentꝭ ~~th̃upoñ to þententem̃t ⁊c~~. And þei to do þeir̃ ꝑt to lette all̃ such̃ ryottes ⁊ rumoures ⁊ to punisshe þe favoureures þ̃of asfer as lawe ⁊ resoñ wol.

Th

[*Ibid.* 27th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xxvij. day of Aṽill ꝛ þabovesaid̃ yer̃ ⁊ place ꝛ p̃nt my Lordꝭ Glo Card̃ York̃ Warr̃ þe Lordꝭ Hung̃ford̃ ⁊ Tiptoft Chaunceller Tref̃ ⁊ Pive Seal.

Be þ̃ maad̃ all̃ executories upoñ my lordꝭ act of Som̃set ⁊c. to have him undr̃.

. . . . . .
. . . . . Verte

* f. 96. * for shippes f̃ Will̃ Wolf
for þe see f̃ Th̃ Nevill̃
The Baroñ of Carreau

[*Ibid.* 29th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Penultīo die Apil̃ a° xv°. in Cam̃a Stellata apd Westm̃ ꝛ p̃ntibꝫ d̃nis Duce Glouc̃ Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ ~~Dño de Tiptoft~~ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ Warr̃ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung̃ford̃ ⁊ de Tiptoft ꝛ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode pivati sigilli.

For þe see iijml. men ~~wher̃~~ for vj. wokꝭ wher̃of vc. speres ⁊ þe remenant bowes ꝛ and to have half in mōnoie ⁊ half in vitaille.

~~Be þ̃ writtꝭ to sende to all̃ p~~

~~Tiptot leneth̃.~~

for þe see. Be þ̃ maađ pⁱve sealx to þe Baroñ of Carreau.

Joħn de Savoie. As for þᵉ mōnoie as ~~þᵗ sholđ~~ wher̃of ŧres patentꝭ sholđ be maađ and to amende his sauf conduyct for xj. men.

[*Ibid.* 30th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Ultimo die Apⁱŧ anno ꝛc. xv. in Cam̃a Stellat̃ apᵈ Westm̃ ⸝ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c iƀm đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Comite Warr̃ [ꝛ Northūbr̃] Dñis de Hung̃forđ ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Lect̃ fūat ꝛ concordat̃ ŧre patentes ꝑ Dño Aurelianeñ quas Joħes de Savoise ħebit secū in Franc̃.[1]

~~Burtoñ~~	Kent	fiāt ŧre Dñis de Welles ꝛ de Beaumonđ.
~~Baroñ~~	Surr̃	
~~Caudray~~	~~Sussex̃~~	
~~Stopyngdoñ~~	Sussex̃	
~~Arderne~~	Essex	
~~Assħfelđ~~	Hertforđ	
~~Quatremains~~	~~Surr̃~~	
~~Alređ~~	S	
~~Derby~~		
~~Bate~~		

Kent Sussex̃ Surr̃	Breknok ~~v̄l Levesham~~
~~Southħ~~	
Southħ Wiltes̃ Dors̃	Yerde

[1] *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 665.

Berkꝭ Oxeñ Buk̄	Derby v̄l Haseley		
Devoñ Cornewaill̄	~~Baroñ~~	Merstoñ q̧ offic̄ R̸ ib̄m	
Som̄s̄	Baroñ		
Wirc̄ Warr̄ Glouc̄	M' Joħn Hody vel Whitgreve		
Derby Staff ~~Wircestr̄~~	Asshefeld̄		
Salop̄ Hereford̄	Harper		
~~Chestr̄~~			
Lancastr̄ Chestr̄	Giles Thornedoñ vel Will̄ Say		
Yorkshir̄ Not̄ ~~Northūbr̄~~ ~~Cumbr̄~~	Manfeld̄		
Lincolñ Leycestr̄ Northħ Hunt̄ ~~Bed̄~~ ~~Buk̄~~ ~~Oxeñ~~ Rotland̄	Joħ . . .	~~Lincolñ~~ ~~Cambr̄~~ ~~Li~~ Lincolñ Norff Suff Bed̄ Buk̄	Caudray Tħ Rookes

~~Cambr̃~~
~~Norff~~
~~Suff~~
Essex̃ } Stopyngdoñ ṽl Hotoft
Hertford̃ }

[*Ibid.* 1st May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Primo die Maii a° xv. in Cam̃a Stellat̃ ℞ ap^d Westm̃ ⸗ p̃sentibꝫ t̃c ib̃m Dño Cardinali [Ep̃o Lincolñ] Cōite Warr̃ Dño de Hung̃ford̃ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode privati sigilli Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ.

Lecti fuerant corā Dño Warr̃ ar^li sui ⁊ r̃nsiones ad eosd̃ ⁊ ꝑ ip̃m assentati cū al̃ inficiōibꝫ.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 112. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 2nd May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

A lui treshonure tresreverent tresgracious et tresredoute seigñ luy Roy⸗ Supplie humblement Guillyam Pieres Sarasyn jadys mescreant ore est convers a loy Dieu lui Roy Omnipotent et baptisez le veille du Seint Piere et Paule apostollez a Loundres la dit veille avener a deux annz passez en leglise parochial de Seint Magne al pe de pount du la dite ville⸗ luy quele Pieres ore en veillesce par maladie de jour en jour pluis fort est abesse et empoṽy et que pur la vray desir du coer du creer a la loy Dieu ad esloigne luy pays des mescreantz refuse toutz ses avoirs moundaynes sez parentz et amys et venuz cy en ṽre terre de vous requers du bon aide en sustenance de sa vie⸗ Que plese a ṽre graciouse roiale et de ṽre grand almoigne considerant la poverte du dit

suppliant et la grande necessite de sustenance a sa vie dordeigner pur le vivre du dit suppliant viande boir et vesture a son corps necessaire et raisonable et houstiel ou de reposer son corps es lieux as tielx convers avant ces heures par voz tresnobles progenitours Roys Dengleterre ordeigne sur cest cause foundez et de ent envoyer as gardeins des ditz lieux voz lettres especialx eux comandant densy ordeigner pur la sustenance de vie au dit suppliant en accomplisment des voloirs de voz tresnobles progenitours suisditz pur Dieu et en oevre de charite.

(*In dorso.*) Lr̃e ent feust fait a Westm̃ selonc lendorsement. Le second jour de May lan ꝛc. xvme. le Tresorer reporta a le conseil que le Roy voet que le suppliant eit deux deniers le jour a prendre chescun an pur terme de sa vie en lescheq̃ as termes de St Michel et de Pasche par oveles portions.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 97. *Original* Minutes. 6th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The ~~lordę of þe~~ [vj. day of May þe xv. yer̃ ꝛc. at Kenyngtoñ in þe grete chābr̃ þe] K' ~~cōsail~~ consideryng þ^t^ wher̃ þe Lord̃ Fanhoþ by vertue of a subsidie graunted̃ of mennes londes ꝛt possessones in þ^s^ land̃ unto þe K' by þe cōes of þ^s^ rea^e^ in a plement holdeñ at Westm̃ þe x. day of Octobr̃ þe xiiij. yer̃ of þe K' regne[1] the ~~Lord̃~~ said̃ Lord̃ ~~was as oþ of his estate wer̃ dede~~ paied̃ after [for all̃] h^s^ lyvelood̃ aswel for priories alienes as for ~~oþ of h^s^ lyv~~ [all̃ oþ of h^s^] lyvelood̃ þe said̃ subsidie w^t^ temporell̃ men. And after þ^t^ he was ~~accessed̃ w^t^ spirituell̃~~

[1] *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 486, 487.

~~men to paie~~ constreyneđ ~~to paie~~ to paie [~~to yev~~ to þe Kyng̃] dismes wᵗ men of holy chirch̄ for þe saiđ priouries alienes the which̄ dysmes amounteđ to þe sōme of xlv. marc̃ so þᵗ ~~is~~ [he] was for þe same priories double chargeđ and [~~þe saiđ lordꝭ~~ also þe K'] considering þᵗ þe ~~Tres~~ saiđ Lorđ [Fonhop̃] is accordeđ wᵗ þe Tref of Engl̄ to take of þe saiđ xlv. marc̃ so by hī paieđ for dismes xx. marc̃ [ayen] ꝛ to relesse unto þe K' þe remenant þꝯoff For so moch̄ ~~have~~ [hath̄] appointeđ þᵗ þꝯe be maađ a warr̃ to þe Tref ꝛ Chāb̄leines to paie unto þe saiđ Lorđ [Fanhop̃] xx. marc̃ [for þe cause abovesaiđ] takyng a relees of him of þe saiđ xlv. marc̃ for þe Kꝭ descharge þꝯof ayenst him for evꝯ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xᵒ. die Maii aᵒ ꝛc. xv ⸝ in Camꝯa Stellat̃ ℞ apᵈ Westm̃ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c ib̄m Dñs Canc̃ Angl̄ Cancellar̃ Frācie Comite Warr̃ Dñis Hungꝯforđ Cromewell̄ Thes̃ Tiptoft ac Dño de Willughby.

For þe half yer̃ ⸝ paiement for a quartꝯ in hande ꝛ for a quartꝯ at þe see side ⸝

. . die Maii 9r̃ in alio papiro ꝑ eođ die

To make an act ~~of~~ to borowe mˡ. mˡ. marc̃ ꝛ to assigne it of þe xv. at Witsontyde.

Joh̄ de Savoyse saufconduyct to endur̃ from þˢ day for ij. moneth̄.

Also a saufconduyct for a man of my Ladyes Say calleđ Grym Goupil ⸝ þe saufconduyct to endur̃ for xl. dayes.

The Kyng consideryng þᵗ for þe paiement of viijᶜ. speres ꝛ þe bowes þꝯto ~~þᵗ shal in haste be~~ now beyng in France þe which̄ shullen ~~in haste~~ wᵗ inne short tyme bee at þe

Kyngꝭ wagꝭ þꝫ fautetħ þe. sōme of m^{l}. m^{l}. D. marc̃ ⸗ Forsomocħ by þadvis ⁊ assent of h^{s} consail wol þ^{t} þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̄l of h^{s} escheq^{i}er borowe in h^{s} name m^{l}. m^{l}. D. marc̃ ⁊ of [⁊ for] þe same sōme [to leye þe Kyngꝭ weddes or] to make ~~assu~~ sufficeant assignement ~~of~~ [to] him or ~~of~~ [to] hē of whom it ~~was~~ [shal be] so boroweđ of [that ꝑtie of] þe xv^{e}. graunteđ unto þe K' by þe c̃oes of þ^{s} h^{s} rea^{e} paiable at Witsontyde next cōmyng.

[*Ibid.* 11th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Maii anno ⁊c. xv. in Magna Cam̃a ℞ ap^{d} Kenyngtoñ ⸗ in p̃ncia ℞ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Carđ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃is [Londoñ ⁊] Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Warr̃ ⁊ de Suff Dñis de Hungꝫforđ Scroop̃ Tiptoft Willughby De la Warr̃ Welles Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^{i}vati sigilli.

Seṽall warr̃ passeđ for my Lorđ Tref.

Concesf est licencia legat̃ exeundi extra regnū cū eq^{i}s bagagiis bonis ⁊ ħnesiis suis.

Will Aleyn concesf se ire in fvic̃o ℞ ad apportanđ aur̃ ⁊c̃ in Frāc̃.

Be þꝫ mađ a warr̃ to þe Tref ⁊ Chamb̄leins to paie unto þerle of Warr̃ in ꝑtie of paiemēt of þe xv^{c} iiij. l̄i. ~~x. s̃.~~ [vij. đ. ob̄] to him due ⁊c. m^{l}. marc̃ in hande ⁊ to [sufficeantly] assigne him of þe remenāt or by [þe K' weddꝭ to leye unto him sufficeant] plegge ~~to satisfie him of~~ [for] þe remenāt so due unto him.

It̃ a warr̃ to þe Tref ⁊ Chamb̄l to paie to maistres ⁊ marin̄s ~~for~~ mōney by wey of app̃st for þe keping of þee see.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 14th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.

The following article occurs on the same paper as, and precedes the following Minute of the 14th May, but it is in a different, though contemporary, hand.]

It is appointeđ by þavis of al my lordꝭ of þe counsail that of þe xx^{ml}. m^{a}rc̃ þ^{t} the Kynge haþe late boroweđ of þe staple of Caleys that þe T'sorer of Englanđ shal deliv͛e the sōme of m^{l}. ł̄i. to þe T'sorer of Caleys forto be employeđ upon arcħs on horssebak unto þe nombre as ferr as it may strecche for þe t͛me of half a yere takin̄g viij. đ. a day and thise arcħs to be pourveieđ in Englanđ and to be sent unto þe casteł̄ł of Guysnes by my Lorde of Glouc̃ capp^{ne} of þe same place for þe seuretee of þe same.

xiiij. die Maii a^{o} xv. apđ Fr̃es p͛dicatores Londoñ đni de consił Rꝭ consesſūt ut ſ^{a} p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinał Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Cōite Northūbr̃ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝫ Custode p^{i}vati sigilli.

It̃ sup isto ar^{lo} fiat warrant̃ ꝑ exon͛ac̃oe đce sūme ꝑ Thes̃ Cales̃ in compot̃ suo.

Eisđ die ꝫ loco concesſ ~~fuer~~ ꝫ concluse ~~int͛~~ fuerūt indentur̃ int͛ ℞ ꝫ Dñm de Willugħby.

For my Lord Willughbyes ar^{les} York.

It̃ div͛ſ garr̃ ꝑ Thes̃ ꝫ Cam͛ar̃ dirigenđ.

It̃ emendet^{r} garrant̃ direct̃ đcis Thes̃ ꝫ Cam͛ar̃ q̃d p͛t͛iit ꝑ illis de Hansza.

[*Ibid.* f. 97 b. This article occurs on the same paper and in the same hand as the following *Original* Minute of the 14th May.]

Caleys xij. ar^{le}.

For as moche as my saiđ Lorđ of Warrewyk̄ hatħ graunteđ to relesse unto þe Kyng of þ^{t} þ^{t} shal be founde due unto hym in þ^{s} ꝑtie m^{l}. ł̄i. on condic̃on þ^{t} he may have paiement or sufficeant assignemēt of þe remenant of þe sōme þ^{t} in þ^{s} ꝑtie shal be founde due unto him.

forsomuch̄ the Kyng wol þ^t þ⁊ be maad̄ a warr̄ undr̄ p^i h^s p^ive seel direct to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̄leins of h^s escheq^ier cōmaundyng hē þ^t of suche sōmes as [is ⁊] shal be founde due unto h^s said̄ cousin in þ^s ptie ~~þ^t as good̄ may growe unto ⁊ come~~ [he releesyng þ⁊of unto þe K' m^l. l̄i.] þei make [unto] him paiement or sufficeant assignement ~~for~~ [of þe remenant þ^t so is ⁊ shal be founde due unto him] of such̄ goodꝭ as ~~groweth ⁊~~ shal [growe ⁊] come to þe Kyngꝭ use.

P'sent at þe Freres P̄cheoures at Londoñ at afternooñ for þe re-q̄stꝭ of Frāce ⁊ Normādie ~~my~~ Therchebisshopꝭ of York̄ ⁊ of Roan [Chācell̄r of Fr̄] my Lord̄ þe Chanc̄ of Engl̄ Therles of Warr̄ ⁊ of Suff my Lord̄ Tiptoft.

The xiiij. day of May þe xv. yer̄ ⁊c. at þe ~~Grey f~~ Freres P̄cheoures at London [at afternooñ] my Lord̄ of Suff deliv̄ed̄ unto my P^ive Seal a ryng ~~b~~ to tokeñ ~~þ^t he~~ [fro my Lord̄ þe Cardinal latyng him wite þ^t my said̄ Lord̄ þe Cardinal] wold̄ þ^t þ^s bille sholde passe ~~undr̄~~ as it is desired̄ ⁊ to þe same entent my Lordꝭ [of York Warr̄] þe Chaunceller ⁊ my Lord̄ of Suff have yeve þeir assentes.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. 5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Quinto die Junii anno ⁊c. xv^o. ap^d Fr̄es P̄dicatores Londoñ ⸗ p̄ntibꝫ t̄c ib̄m Dñis de Glouc̄ Archiep̄is Rothomageñ ⁊ Eboꝝ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̄ ⁊ de Warr̄ Cancellar̄ Thes̄ ⁊ Custode privati sigilli.

Soit fte garrant dessouz le p^ive seal ñre f^r le Roy au Rob̄t Whytyngham Tref de Caleys [p^r sa descharge] p^r deliv̄er une balinger ~~nadgaers~~ ovec tout lapparaill̄ dicell̄ nadgairs p le Roy achatez de les executoures de nadgairs Counte Darondell̄ au a monf le Counte de Hunt̄ admirall̄ d'Englet̄r̄ ~~p^r ycell̄ vitailler ⁊ estoffer de gens~~

My lordꝭ warr̃ of Warr̃. [~~t mettr̃ sur la meer~~] ~~pr la guerr~~ la quelle balingꝫ le đ Counte ad achatez du Roy.

þarles of þe Chanc̃ of Fr̃ wer̃ answeređ þs day.

Fiat Cancellar̃ Fr̃ indigena largissīo modo.

Be þꝫ maađ an arle how þt þs mōnoie shal be emploieđ.

To amende þanswerꝭ of my lorđ of Warr̃

Also þe feffemēt þe K' graunteđ on Whitsonemoneday. p̃nt ſ W. Phelip̃.

~~Carđ~~
~~Cantꝫbirs~~
Staff
Hungꝫf
Tiptot

Fiāt ł̃re de ẽenđ ~~cor~~ [cū ał] consił ℞ in crastino Sc̃i Joħis ꝑx̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. It is not *certain* that the date of this Minute is the 5th June, as the figure occurs close to the outer margin, which has been pared off. It is, however, most probable that no figure preceded the "v."]

vo. die Junii ao xvo. apd Fr̃es P̃dicatores Londoñ concesſ fuit ꝑ đnos de consił ℞ q̃d fierent sepalia warranta s̃b pivato sigillo ℞ divꝫſ ꝑsonis de com̃ Cestr̃ ꝛ Lanc̃ de ẽendo corā consił ℞ in octaƀ Sc̃i Joħis sub fide ꝛ ligeancia ad audienđ ꝛc. p̃ntibꝫ t̃c iƀm Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode privati sigilli.

It̃ concesſ fꝫunt sepalia warr̃ parcar̃ de Pleschee ꝑ una dama. de Apechilđ ꝑ ał dama. ꝛ de Windesor̃ ꝑ ijb'. damis ꝑ Cancellar̃ Franc̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. *Original* Minutes, 8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yer̃ ꝛc. my lorđ þe Pive Seel senđ to þe K' from þe . . . . . at þt tyme beyng at Westm̃ for to have in knowlecħ of ~~c̃tain matierꝭ~~ hs entent in c̃tain matꝫs . . . . . as for þe seuretee of

my Lord of Warr as touching þe lordshyp of Bergevenny &c. an op . . . . . þe pdon of my Lord of Willughby ~~comanded unto~~ said þat so as his counsail be agreed þto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report ~~þe sa~~ [maad] to þe said lordes seyde þto þe same matier þei wer aggreed befor & yet þei aggree hē to þe same.

~~Rex~~ as Tref Chamb &c. f. Nous volo de lavis & assent de ~~ñre~~ counsail & vo mando q̄ p^r les gages & regardz q̄ sont ~~duez~~ a ñre ch & foial [chr] Francoys Arragoneys cappitain de noz chastel & ville de Mountarges & a noz souldeoures demorrantz sur les seur & saufgarde ~~de~~ dycell ~~ven~~ jusqs a la feste de Pasq darrein passez vous facez paier de ñre tresor a mesme le Francoys en plain paiement [& satisfaccon] de les gages & regardz desd jusqs a le dit feste ~~vo facez paier de ñre tresor~~ oyt centz livres ~~a ñre d.~~

Rex as Tref & Chāb &c. f. Nous volo de lavis & assent [de ñre consail & vo mando] q̄ p^r ce qst ~~duez a~~ p no duez a ñre ch & foial chr Francoys Arraganoys cappitain de noz chastel & ville de Mountarges p vertue de les appointement & acc*onte* fait pentr ñre sch & foial cousin le Counte de Suff & luy p^r la seur & saufgarde de noz chastel & ville desdtes jusqs a la feste de Pasq pch venant vous facez paier de ñre tresor ~~a mesme ñre~~ au d*it* Francoys p^r mesme le temps oyt centz ~~livres~~ sessant & dys sept troys souldz & dys den*iers* ~~D~~

[The following article, which is a fair copy of the first of the preceding Minutes of the 8th June, occurs in a different, though contemporary, hand.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yere &c. my lord þe Prive Seal send to þe Kyng from þe lordes of his counsail at þat tyme beyng at Westmynstre for to have knowlech

of his entente in certaine matieres as for þe seuretee of my Lord of Warrewyk as toucheing þe lordeshiꝑ of Bergevenny &c. an oþer as for þe pardoñ of my Lord of Willughby seid þat so as his counseil be agreed þerto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report maad to þe said lordꝭ seyde þat to þe same matier þei were agreed before and yet þei agree hem to þe same.

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. *Original* Minutes.]

Henri ~~to þe worshipful fadr in God þe . . . . Bisshoꝑ of Bath ouꝛ Chaunceller~~ au Chaunceller &c. ſ Cõe nos sommes agreez daccepter estat pr le ꝯme de deux ans & dun semaigne de [ñre ꝯsch & foial cousin] Richard Counte de Warrewyk de les chastel manoir ville & fie de Bergevenny avec les appurtenancꝭ ou des autres ꝑsones de ce a estr enfeoffeez en fee simple ꝑ le dit Counte la quelle feoffement [ensi] a estr fait Nous volo ꝙ sufficeant licence soit ſte en due fourme saunz fyn ou fee prce ~~estr fa~~ affair ou ~~ꝑ~~ appaier en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autr ~~ꝑ~~ lieu Et nos volos & grantons q depuis la dte lease . . . . . & dun semaigne ainsi a luy ſte q nos volons cõmettr ꝑ noz lres patentes la garde des ditz chastel manoir ville & f . . . . lor appurtenancꝭ et les issues & ꝑffitz diceulx as tieulx ꝑsones cõme le dit Counte nõmera durant deux ans de le dit ꝯme de la cõmencement dicel Rendant tantsoulement pr yceulx sys souldz & oyt deniers ꝑ an a le feste de Seint Michel larchangel. Et outr ce nos volos & grauntons q le dit Counte ou autres ꝑsones ꝑ luy anõmers a tieulx temps cõe le dit Counte desirera aꝯa ou aꝯont de ñre graunte la residue du dit ꝯme de & en les ditz chastel manoir ville & fie de Bergevenny ovec lor appurtenancꝭ & les issues & ꝑffitz dycell aꝑs la fyne des

ditz deux ans saunz aucune chose rendr̃ p^r ycell̃ saunz autr̃ graunte de ce a estr̃ fte a aucune autre psone. Et q̃ les dit feoffees ap̄s le dit t̄me de le dit lease a no^s ainsi fte finisshee av̄ont sufficeante licence roial a estr̃ fte en due fourme p^r refeoffer le dit Counte de t en les ditz chastel manoir ville t f^rie ovec lo^r appurtenanc̄ a avoir t tenier a luy t a ses heires p^r toutz joures saunz fyn ou fee en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autre lieu p^r ce a estr̃ fte ou paiez vo^s mando^s &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 11th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Junii a^o xv. in Cam̄a Stellat̃ R̄ ap^d Westm̃. p̄ntib3 &c ib̄m d̄nis Archiep̄o Ebor̄ C̄oite Warr̃ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ t Custode p^ivati sigilli concesf t appunctuat̃ fuit p d̄nos de consil̃ R̄ quodd̄ act̃ p̄ solūc̄ D̄ni Warr̃ in Fr̃.

Fiat l̄ra Will̄o Aleyn p̄ expen̄ Cancellar̃ Fr̃.

[*Ibid.* 12th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xij. die Junii a^o &c. xv. in Cam̄a Stellat̃ R̄ ap^d Westm̃ p̄ntib3 &c ib̄m D̄nis Warr̃ Cancell̃ Thes̃ t Custode p^ivati sigilli[1]

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. 13th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xiij. day of Juyn the xv. yer̃ &c. in þe Sterred̄ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ it is accorded̄ t assented̄ by þe lord̄ of þe K' consail þ^t þ̄eas þ̄ is due by þe K' our̃

[1] This occurs at the bottom of the folio, and the following part is not preserved.

souvain lorđ unto my Lorđ of Warr̃ ~~for~~ [as he seitħ] ctain sōmes of mōnie as for mōnie lent ~~ov þassignement [of] þt he hatħ of þe K' for þe same cause~~ and ſvice dooñ unto þe K' he beyng in þe reae of Fr̃ þt is to say for mōnoie þt my saiđ Lorđ [as he seitħ] boroweđ for þe saufgarde of Meaulx xjc vj. ƚi. xiij. s̃. iiij. đ. also for þe wagꝭ of xx. speres ꝛt lx. bowes for ij. monethes þe tyme of ~~yor~~ [þe K'] coronac̃on in Frāce an ciiijxxxix. ƚi. and by a bille of debentr of Hotoftꝭ þt tyme Tresorer of þe werrꝭ as it apperetħ by þe saiđ debentr ciiijxxxviij. ƚi. vij. s̃. iij. đ. oƀ. Of þe whicħ sōmes for as mocħ as þt my saiđ Lorđ hatħ graunteđ to do [at þs tyme to] þe K' ſvice of werr̃ in hs reae of Frāce for a ctain tyme my saiđ Lorđ shal have of þe K' ml. marc̃ in hande that for þe remenant of þe saiđ sōmes [þt is to say viijcxxxvij. ƚi. vij. s̃. iij. đ. oƀ] my ~~Lor~~ saiđ Lorđ [shal] have sufficeant assignement [of ꝛt] ~~to~~ upoñ [aƚ maꝰ of] þissues ꝓffitz ꝛt revenues of Southwales þt shal come unto þe Kꝭ use [aswel ~~for~~ of sessione as elles] to be paieđ egaly ~~w~~ of þe same sōmes wtinne iij. yer next folowyng after the feste of Trinitee next cōmyng ~~and yf it happen~~ [so alwey] þ t[ꝛt] þe mariage of therle of Arondeƚƚ wtinne þe same tyme be not solđ and yif þt it happen wtinne þe saiđ iij. yer to be solđ [ꝛt þt my saiđ Lorđ have noþing receiveđ by vertue of þe saiđ assignemēt upon Southw*ales*] þat þenne my saiđ Lorđ of Warr̃ [shal] have paiement ꝛt sufficeant assignement of ~~þt~~ þe saiđ remenant ~~or of~~ of ꝛt upoñ þt þt shal be paieđ for the said mariage [restoryng þe same assignement of Southwales]. And yif it so be þt my saiđ Lorđ by vertue of the saiđ assignement upoñ Southwales receive any mōnoie for the saiđ remenant [and in þe same tyme þe saiđ mariage be solđ] þt þenne of þt þt so remaignetħ unpaieđ of þe saiđ remenant þt my saiđ Lorđ [shal] have paiement ꝛt sufficeant assignement

of ⁊ upon̄ þe ~~said~~ mariage abovesaid restoryng also ~~þe sa~~ þassignement of Southwales abovesaid.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xv. day of Juyn þe xv. yer̄ in þe Sterred Chābr̄ at Westm̄ p̄nt þ̄ my Lordꝭ . . . . . therle of Warr̄ þe Lord Hungꝫford the Chauncellr Tref ⁊ P^i^ve Seel ⁊ all the jugꝭ.

Compuerūt Joh Cambrugge John Gerard Robt Toppes Robt Launesdale John Cypatr̄ Edmond Broo . . . . . Will Hempsted Henri Pykyng̃ Will Asshewell Gregory Drap ⸗ ⁊ mandat̄ est eis q̃d null⁹ eoꝝ absq; manda*to* Rꝭ se sepet s̃b pe^a^ mill li. ⁊ dat̄ est eis dies compend in die Martꝭ px̃.

My Lordꝭ power of Warr̄ is granted to have it as my Lord of York hadde it.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Junii anno ⁊c. xv. in p̄ncia Rꝭ in Magna Cam̄a sua ap^d^ Kenyngton̄ p̄ntibꝫ d̄nis Duce Glouc̄ Archiep̄o Eboꝝ Ep̄o Lincoln̄ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̄ ⁊ de Suff Dn̄o de ~~Suff~~ Hungꝫford Cancellar̄ Thes̄ ⁊ Custode p^i^vati sigilli.

Hit is graunted a pdon̄ as it is desired yif it so be þ^t^ my Lord þe Card have lres of ~~sale~~ [rejoysing] of þe jewelx ⁊c.[1] The which pdon̄ shall be seeled ⁊ deliv̄ed unto þe Tref unto þe tyme þ^t^ my said Lord Card come unto þe Kꝭ p̄nce at þe which tyme þe K' wol deliv̄e

[1] A general pardon for all transgressions was granted to the Cardinal on the 26th of this month. *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 670.

unto him þe same ꝑdoñ wᵗ þees wordꝭ þᵗ how be it þᵗ he have þe Kꝭ ꝑdoñ of þe saiđ jewelx yit þe K' trustetħ in him þᵗ at sucħ tyme as he shal [mowe] paie unto my saiđ Lorđ þe Carđ sucħ sōmes of mōnoie as þe saiđ jewelx weř leyde unto him for þᵗ my saiđ Lorđ wol [of hˢ kyndenesse] deliv͛e unto him ayen þe saiđ jewelx ~~as for hˢ owne~~ And yif it so be þᵗ my saiđ Lorđ have no sucħ ł̄re of rejoysing of jewelx as above þᵗ þenne þe K' wol sende unto him ꝛ̄t leye befoř him ~~the weighte~~ what þe saiđ ꝑdoñ wolde weye as touching þe saiđ jewelx.

Also þe K' hatħ graunteđ þe ꝑdoñ ~~of~~ for þe Lorđ Willugħby. But first þᵗ my saiđ Lorđ Willugħby make a gen͛alle acquitance unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 17th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Die Lune viz xvij. die Junii aᵒ ꝛ̄c. xvᵒ. in Cam͛a Stellat̄ Rꝭ apᵈ ~~Keny~~ Westm̄ p̄ntibꝫ Dñis Archiep̄o Eboꝝ Ep̄o Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dño de Hung͛forđ Cancellař Thes̄ ꝛ̄t Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Fiat ł̄ra ꝑ Francisco Araganoys ꝑ ᴅccc. ł̄i. ꝑ vađ suis ꝛ̄t soldař ꝑ tempe quo fuit cappitaneꝰ ib̄m usq; fm Pasche ꝑx̄ ꝛ̄t fiat de dat̄.

[*Ibid.* 18th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Junii aᵒ ꝛ̄c. in Cam͛a Stellat̄ apᵈ Westm̄ p̄ntibꝫ Dñis Archiep̄o Eboꝝ Ep̄o Carlioleñ Dño de Hung͛forđ Cancellař Thes̄ ꝛ̄t Custode pⁱvati sigilli ac justic̄ ꝺvientibꝫ ꝛ̄t attornat̄ Rꝭ.

Cōꝑuerunt p͛đci hōīes de Norwicħ ꝛ̄t ~~dat̄ est~~ mat͛ia ~~s~~ cōꝑitionis sue fuerat eis monstrata ꝛ̄t dat̄ est eis dies r̄ndendi in die Ven͛is ꝑx̄.

Fiat warr̃ p̄ Dño de Fanhop̄ p̄ xx. marc̃ &c.

It̃ p̄ Mr̃o Adam Moleyns p̄ viij. marc̃ x. s̃. viij. d̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 19th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xix. day of Juyn þe xv. yeř &c. in þe Sterred̃ Chambř at Westm̃ p̃nt my lordę the Chaunceller Tref & P'ive Seel & þe Kę justicę Kę ffgeantz & attourney, Will Pek of Bedfordshiř late assigned̃ ~~by þe K'~~ wt oþ̄ by þe Kę cōmissioñ to enqueř[1] [of felonees insurrecc̄ons & p̄spasses deceites &c.] ut in cōmissione sworeñ upoñ a bok̃ beforř my said̃ lordę & justicę for to seye þe treuthe of þingę þt he sholď be demanded̃ of ~~caus K' seide,~~ First it was demanded̃ of him ~~what he &~~ how [& what devoir] þt he & hs oþ̄ comissioners dideñ for to execute þe ~~sa~~ Kę said̃ cōmissioñ [& yif] and yif ~~any trouble weř at þe tyme if þt it sholde have ben executed̃ who þt þexecuc̄on þ̄of weř lette who & which weř causer or causers þ̄of & how for w wheř for [it was lette]~~ [þei sette not why & for what cause and yif þt any ~~þe~~ gaderyng of poeple was þ̄e þt day how & by whom] and shortly þt he sholď enfourme my said̃ lordę þe treuthe in dede & þe circūstancę þ̄of how þt þt þei demened̃ hē by vertue of þe Kę said̃ cōmissioñ [~~& yif any ryot gaderyng of people was þ̄e þt day was þ̄e þe day þt is sholď by whom & in what fourme~~] To þe which demandę þe said̃ Will as answered̃ þt be vertue of þe Kę said̃ cōmissioñ ~~he wrote~~ on þe ~~Friday viz~~ [þe Saturday viz] he ~~wrote unto~~ deliv̄ed̃ a p̄cept unto þe Sherrief of Bed̃shiř for to come beforř ~~so~~ þe said̃ cōmissioñs a sufficeant panel on þe Tewsday next after þt at Senleshoo in þe said̃ shiř for to ~~enfourme~~

[1] See also the Minutes of 28th June and 28th July for further proceedings on this subject.

ctifie hē ~~v~~ of þ^e pointes in þ^e said cōmissioñ At the which day þe said Will ⁊ Joħn Ludshop̃ on oþ⁊ of þe same cōmissioñs comeñ to þe said Senlshoo ~~befor̃ whom̃ was comen to þ^t towne~~ wher̃ þ⁊ was þe Lord Fanhop̃ comeñ to a place of h^s owne. And as þe said Joħn ⁊ Will stodeñ ~~at~~ in ~~p~~ a place by þe chirch wher̃ þ^t þei purposed hē to sitte þ^t day in sessions þ⁊ cam Endirby ~~⁊ abo~~ w^t a v^xx. or vj^xx. of ~~defensable~~ men ~~w^t on~~ foote w^t bowes sōme bent arowes palattꝭ [sōme] doublettꝭ of defense ~~⁊~~ gisarmes ~~⁊~~ polaxes [⁊ staves] ⁊ passed by hē þorough þe towne oute of þe same ⁊ mette w^t þe Lord Grey comyng ~~on her~~ þiderward w^t l. or ~~xl.~~ lx. men [as he supposed] arraied as above and broughten him to towne to þe chirch þ⁊e. At þe which tyme þe said Joħn ⁊ Will m̃vaillyn what ~~my~~ þe said [Lord Grey] ~~lordꝭ~~ dedeñ þ⁊e ⁊ what poeple [he] w^t þe said Lord Grey [comeñ unto] him ~~comeñ unto him~~ at þe which þeir̃ cōmyng þe said Lord Grey asked hē what þ^t þei dedeñ þ⁊e and þei answered for to sitte þ⁊e by force of þe Kꝭ cōmissioñ directed unto hē ⁊ oþ⁊ ꝑsones þe which þ^t þei shewed unto him ~~To~~ And þe said Lord seide þ^t he wolde abide ⁊ see what was doo þ⁊e þ^t day. At þe which tyme þe foresaid Enderby seide unto þe said Joħn ⁊ Will þ^t þe [labour of þe] said cōmissioñ was stoleñ oute ⁊ laboured bv nyztꝭ for to endite þe said Lord Greyes tenantꝭ [and þ^t þei þ^t beth now in cōmissioñ an oþ⁊ tyme may be w^toute] And þenne ooñ Roger̃ Squyer ~~seid aye~~ toward þe said Lord Grey seid unto þe said Pek þ^t he beyng toward þe [said] Lord Fanhop̃ m̃vailled þat he wold yeve þe same Lord Fanhop̃ counsail to sette þe said sessions þ⁊e consideryng þ^t it was þe said Lord Greyes towne. To whom þe said Pek answered þ^t it was þe Kꝭ matier ⁊ nooñ oþ⁊ ⁊ for him it was sette þ⁊e [⁊ þ^t ~~my~~ þe said Lord Fanhop̃ had noþing adoo þ⁊ w^t ⁊ ~~my þe some~~

ooñ of þe saiđ Lorđ Greys counceil̃ desiryđ of the seyđ Joħn & Will̃ þt no ssessions sholde be holđeñ þe þt day for þe multitude of poeple þt was come þidr̃ þt day & ~~more sholde come~~ [was lyke to come] ~~& þat þe saiđ Lorđ Grey~~ hađ but short warnyng & yif ~~he~~ had hađ rather warnyng ~~mo sholdeñ have come þider~~ hit it was askeđ of þe saiđ Pekke which it was and he answeređ þt as he supposeđ it was ~~Joħn~~ Boughtoñ. And þupoñ ~~comeñ~~ come in Fitz w' ~~div sopl ps~~ þe psoñ of Shitilyngtoñ & þe psoñ of Bartoñ. At whoes comyng ~~amongꝯ in þe p̃nce of þe saiđ Lorđ Grey & of beginn to~~ Enderby ~~& þe~~ [seyde to þe] saiđ Joħn & Will̃ Fitz is come ~~& þe~~ ooñ of þe justicꝯ of þe pees in þe quoꝫ & þe saiđ Lorđ Grey & he shal holde þis day sessiones heř [by ~~hē you~~ hē] & enquer̃ as wel for þe K' as þei. And þupoñ þe foresaiđ psones labouređ betwix þe foresaiđ lordꝯ to sette hē in reste & pees tretyn̄ þe saiđ Lorđ Fanhoþ ~~þt þe~~ amongꝯ & opl treties to avoyde þe towne wt hs meyny on þt ooñ syde of þe towne and þe saiđ Lorđ Grey ~~at~~ was aggreeđ to ~~do þe same~~ [dept] wt hs felowshiþ on þt opl syde of þe towne. ~~To þe whic~~ and þe sessiones for to be holdeñ. To þe which desir̃ þe saiđ Lorđ Fanhoþ aggreeđ ~~& depteđ~~ [after whoes agreement after þe . . . .] cōmyn [of þe saiđ psones] unto him for þe pees to be kept he seyn̄ what multitude of poeple cam̃ to þe Lorđ Grey ~~he~~ senđ to Ampthill for hs harneys & mor̃ men] And [þe saiđ agreement] þs reporteđ to þe saiđ Lorđ Grey & hs counsail [by þe saiđ psones] the saiđ Lorđ Greys [consail] answeređ þt þe ~~Lorđ Grey~~ saiđ psones hađ nooñ auctoritee [of þe Lorđ Grey] for to reporte to þe Lorđ Fanhoþ as þei ~~de~~ dide w'oute þt þe sessiones weř adjourneđ for ~~to~~ it weř no worshiþ to þe Lorđ Grey for to depte & þe sessiones to be holdeñ whеř þt hs tenantꝯ myzt be greveđ. And þe saiđ cōmissionl̃s con-

sideryng þe pill þ^t was [lyke] for to have falleñ þ^t day yif þ^t þe said sessiones had be holdeñ and also þ^t þe said Lord℘ Grey & Fanhop had cõpmised hẽ by þe labo^r of þe said cõmissiõns & psones to stande a [to] thaward & arbitrement of certain psones as for þe mariage of a wõman & for certain good℘ &c. adjourned þe said sessiones to þ^t eende þ^t a good eende myzt be had þinne & pees to be kept.

~~The said Will Pek also s~~

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 22nd June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxij. die Junii anno &c. xv. in Camra Stellat R℘ pntibz &c ibm dnis Duce Glouc Dño de Hungford Cancellar Thes & Custode p^ivati sigilli.

The Tref seide befor þe Chaunceller & P^ive Seel þ^t þe as he hath paied oute for Caleys þe sõme of a vij. or viij^ml. li. þe which he shold take of þe marc of þe sak assigned to Caleys for his repaiement ayen wolde þ^t noþing þ^t sholde passe into þe contrarie herof.[1]

For þe deniszein of þe Chauncellr of Fraunce.

[*Ibid.* f. 101 b. 28th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxviij. die Junii a^o &c. xv. in Camra Stellat R℘ ap^d Westm pntibz &c ibm Dño Cancellar Thes & justic R℘ capitalibz & capitat barone.

Knewe not unto þe same day on þe *mo*rowe þ^t any sessiones sholde be holden.

Fitz knowlechedf E'derby moeved him for þe sessiones of þe pees and he wold not for þe cõtrey was not sõmoned.

[1] See the Minutes of the 19th June and 28th July.

Also he seyth̄ þ^t my Lr̃d̄ Grey ~~be~~ destroubled̄ not þ^e pees noþ⁊ lette not þe sessions to be holde ⁊ þ^t þei wer̃ not defensably arraied̄.

Also he seith̄ þ^t seyng þ^t þe Lord̄ Fanhop̃ was ~~armed̄~~ arraied̄ ⁊ þe Lord̄ Grey unarraied̄ yif þ^t þei hadde sette in sessions it wolde have caused̄ grochgyng ⁊ þ⁊for̃ þe special sessions wer̃ diferred̄.

Also he seyth̄ þ^t both̄ þe lordꝭ ⁊ grete multitude of poeple was come to Senleshoo or þ^t he was come.

Ludeshop̃

Knowlechеd̄ Pekke ⁊ he come to þe towne w^t þ^e Lorde Fanhop̃ Endirby had̄ folowyng him [an] l. psones wher̃of vj. of h^s owne ~~w^t~~ w^t wepenes bowes ⁊ gisharmes. The Lord̄ Grey asked̄ Ludeshop̃ what þ^t þei dede þ⁊e ⁊ he seid̄ for þ⁊e to holde þe sessions ⁊ he asked̄ yif þ^t þei had̄ any oþ⁊ place to holde hē but þ⁊e hit was holde þ⁊e in despite of hī, nev⁊thelesse he wold̄ not lette þe sessiones but he wold̄ [wite] what þe cōmisf mened̄ or þ^t ~~he~~ [þei] wente. Wautoñ ⁊ Grimesby seyde ~~to~~ ⁊ y^t þe lordꝭ wolde putte hē on ij. men of þe on ptie ⁊ ij. on þ^t oþ⁊ ⁊ þei to make an eende betwix hē ⁊ þe sessions to be adjo^rned̄. When þe sherrief was come Wautoñ [⁊ Endirby] seid̄ ~~he wold̄ req^ir̃ þe sherrief to reteine a panel ⁊ to sitte for þe pees~~ [þ^t when þei have doo þei wold̄ sitte for þe pees and availle þe K' in þ^t sessions as much̄ as þei dede] ⁊ [þenne Ludeshop̃] seyde þ^t and ~~þe cōmisf had̄~~ [þei] sette þe Lord̄ Fanhop̃ wold̄ have sette w^t hē ⁊ þenne it wold̄ have ben an evel sittyng. The Lord̄ Grey came w^t an l. horses. The diferryng of þe sessions ~~w^t~~ was for þinconveniencꝭ þ^t was lyke to falle and also þ^t þe jurreurs ~~wold̄~~ [durst] not have appiered̄ and hangyng þis cõicac̃on þe contrey felle in to þe nōbr̃ of v. or vj^c. psones to þe Lord̄ Grey fróm h^s lordshippes sōme of Northamptoñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 102, *Original* Minutes. As a blank is left in the MS. for the *day* of the month, these Minutes are placed at the *end* of the Proceedings of the Council in the month of June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The day of Juyn þe xv. yeř &c. my lordę ~~be~~ of þe Kę counsail beyng at Westm̃ sendeñ my lordę and saiđ unto þe K' amongę oþ̃ þingę wt̃ þis cedule for to wite of hs hieghnesse yif þt he ~~were accordeđ~~ [he hađ graunteđ] to þe contentes w . . . . cedule.

The day of Juyñ þe xv. yeř [&c.] my Lorđ Pive Seal beyng by þe cōmandement of my lordę of þe K' counsail wt̃ þe Kę at Coppedhalle beside þabbey of Waltham desiređ of hs [hieghnesse] on my saiđ lordę behalf ~~whether~~ [yif] þt he hađ yeve hs assent to þe contentes wt̃ with̃ inne þis bille as þt my lorđ þerchebisshoþ of York hađ reporteđ unto my saiđ lordę þt hs hieghnesse hadđ [~~on~~ þ yeve on þe Moneday[1] next after Whitsonday]. To whom þe K' answeređ ~~þt he was not aviseđ þt he hađ. Nevthelesse þe K' cōmandeđ my saiđ Lorđ Pive Seal~~ þt yif [it sholđ seme to] þe lordę of his counsail at þt tyme beyng at Londoñ ~~woldđ assente~~ þt þis same cedule sholđ [&t myzt] passe in fourme as it is maađ menc̃on of with inne, þt þenne my saiđ Lorđ sholđ doo it to be executeđ by ~~hs pive seal~~ warrant̃ undř hs pive seal in due fourme. ~~And yif it so happeneđ~~ Whoes report on þe morowe next after my saiđ Lorđ declaređ unto my seiđ lordę, at þe which̃ tyme it was þought expedient unto my saiđ lordę þt it sholđ passe as it is maađ menc̃on of wt̃ inne. And þt by cōsiderac . . þt elles my saiđ Lorđ of Warř woldđ not in any wyse doo unto þe K' fvice of werř ~~at~~ in hs reae of Fraunce &t duchee of Normandie as þt he ~~hath~~ [hađ]

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[1] May 20th.

graunteđ ~~him to doo herbefor~~ to doo undr̃ certain condic̃ons contiegneđ in hs arles ministređ unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* The following article is written on a separate paper from the above, but in the hand of the *Original* Minutes.]

. . . . | for lyvees
Tresor̃ | for distresses

York Lincoln̄ Warr̃ Hungerford Chanc̃ Tres̃ & Pive Seel.

þassignemēt of my Lord of Warr̃ is passeđ.

To þenke þt þe Chanc̃ of Fr̃ bringe in hs arles & answers.

Loys Despoye, yif þt þe Chaunceller of France may be entreteđ þt þe same Lowes may have xx. archrs of hs mōn . . . it is wel and elles þt þ be maad a warr̃ unto þe Tref & Chābl̃ to make paiement for þe saiđ xx. archs for half a yer̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. The date of the following article is illegible.]

. . . . . at Kenyngton in þe Grete Chābr̃ þe the Kyng wol þat ~~fro~~ [of] þe some of xml. marc̃ . . . . saiđ Lord þe [Cardinal] good seur̃ & sufficeant assignement of þe xv. & ~~d~~ x. last graunteđ by þe cōes & clergie of þis reae unto þe Kyng. And moreov̄ þe Kyng wol þt ~~of such casualtees~~ [from hens forthwarđ] fro tyme to tyme til þt my saiđ Lord þe Cardinal be fully ~~satisfieđ & contenteđ of þe saiđ sōme~~ [paieđ of þe saiđ sōme] that ~~þe Tr~~ my saiđ Lord þe Tresorer ~~assu~~ make & delivē unto my saiđ Lord þe Cardl̃ sufficeant assignement upoñ such [casueltees] as shal falle into þe Kynge hande [& come unto hs use] at such tymes as þei shal falle Receivyng ayen toward him for þe Kynge use as moch of þe saiđ assignement of þe xv. & of þe x. as þe saiđ assignement of such casueltees wol stretche unto.

And moreov̄ [he wol] ~~yif~~ þ^t [as ofte as] my said̄ Lord̄ þe Card̄ desir̄ to have h^s said̄ assignement or ꝑcell̄ þ̄ of changed̄ þat my said̄ Lord̄ deliv̄yng such̄ assignement to my said̄ Lord̄ þe Tref he [doo] make unto my said̄ Lord̄ þe Card̄ such̄ assignement of þe same sōme þ^t he wol so restor̄ as may be accorded̄ betwix my said̄ Lord̄ þe Card̄ ⁊ him.

[*Ibid.* f. 103. 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

viij. die Julii a^o ⁊c. xv. in p̄ncia ℞ in Magna Cam̄a sua ap^d Kenyngton̄ ⸗ p̄ntibȝ t̄c ib̄m Archiep̄o Eboꝝ Ep̄o Lincoln̄ ⸗ Cōitibȝ de Hunt̄ Staff ⁊ de Suff ⸗ Dn̄is de Hunḡf ⁊ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ Thes̄ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli ac Will̄o Phelip̄.

Fiat l̄ra Gilb̄to Par ad delib̄and̄ Glouc̄ m̄ro ordinac̄ in Norman̄ v^c. . . . . de . . . . xl. c. l̄i. de salpetr̄ ⁊ j. pip̄ de sulphur̄ ⁊ m^l. arcz ⁊ m^l. garb̄ de siettꝭ p^r le Counte de Warr̄.

Fiat l̄ra Thes̄ ⁊ Cam̄ar̄ ad solvēd̄ Cancellar̄ Franc̄ in ꝑtē soluc̄ annuitatꝭ m^l. marcaꝝ capiend̄ ad festa Pasche ⁊ Sc̄i Mich̄ ⁊c. ij^c. ⁊ l. marc̄ ~~p~~ v^iz a fo Pasche ult̄ usq; ad fm Nat̄ Sc̄i Joh̄.

Be þ̄ maad̄ l̄res to archedeaknes denes bisshoppes ⁊ to all̄ to leene þe K' mōnoie upon̄ seuretees in þ^s h^s necessitee.

And þact of ꝑlement may be obfved̄ for þe takyng of þe marc of þe sak the K' wol þ^t and Caleys may be wel ordeined̄ for ⁊ fved̄ of a marc of þe sak that to þe sōme ~~of~~ þ^t þei of Caleys have late had̄ of þe revenues of Engl̄ ⁊c. ~~viij^ml. l̄i.~~ þ^t of þe same sōme þe Tref of Engl̄ doo make laie of the marc of the sak

graunted to Caleys yif þ^t it be not contrarie to þe saiđ act ⸗ In þ^s matier̃ be it c̃oeđ w^t Whitynghā.

Stewardꝭ to depte ⸗ p̃nt York̃ Hunt̃ Suff Chanc̃ Tref.

Lr̃es to Boneville ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* 9th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

ix. die Julii a^o xv^o. in eođ loco in p̃ncia ℞ [in Magna Cam̃a sua ap^d Kenyngton̄] ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Dño ~~Carđ~~ Glouc̃ Dño Carđ Ep̃o Lincoln̄ Cōitibꝫ de Warr̃ Staff ⁊ de Suff Dñis de Hung̃f ⁊ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ Custode p^ivati sigilli Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Will̃o Phelip̃.

Be þ̃ maađ a warr̃ to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̃ ⁊ cōmaundyng hē þ^t asmoche as hath̃ ~~now late~~ be paieđ [w^t inne þ^s ij. yer̃ last passeđ] of þe Kꝭ revenues to þe souldeours of Caleys of þeir̃ wagꝭ ⁊ rewardꝭ þ^t þe saiđ Tref ⁊ Chāb̃l̃ take somoch̃ up̃ of marc of þe sak [or of þe xx. s̃ of þe sak] assigneđ for þe wagꝭ ⁊ rewardꝭ to þe saiđ souldeoures in þe ꝑlement ~~last~~ halden̄ at Westm̃ for to satisfie þoo ꝑsones þ^t in þ^s þe Kꝭ necessitee for þe ~~souđ~~ soulde of men of armes ⁊ arch̃rs in h^s rea^e of France shal lene þe K' mōnoie.

Fiat salvus conduct⁹ ꝑ Ph̃o Caudrey ⁊ xij. ꝑsonis in cōitiva sua ꝑ ij. mēf.

Be þ̃ maađ a warr̃ to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̃l̃ ⁊c̃ for vij^c l. marc̃ from Estr̃ unto Midsom̃ last.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 10th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

x^o. die Julii anno ⁊c. xv. p̃ntibꝫ đnis in eođ loco in p̃ncia Rꝭ Dño Carđ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincoln̄ Cōite Suff Dñis de Hung̃f ⁊ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊

Custode p^i^vati sigilli ac Wiłło Phelip̃ ⁊ Justic̃ ⁊ ſvient̃ ⁊ attornat̃ Rꝰ.

Ordinac̃ fuit fc̃a ꝑ iłł de com̃ Cestr̃ ⁊ Lanc̃ ut in a^o^ paupir̃.

[*Ibid.* 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xj. die Julii a^o^. xv. in eođ loco in p̃ncia Rꝰ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c iƀm Dño Carđ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincoln̄ Cōitibꝫ de Staff ⁊ de Suff Dño de H Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^i^vati sigilli ac Wiłło Phelip̃.

Be ꝑ⁊ maađ a ł̃re of saufconduyct in þe largest wyse to þe berer of þe saufconduyct to come into Eng^d^ w^t^ c. ꝑsones for to bringe þe x^ml^. marc̃ for þe Duc of Orleance to endure unto þe Feste of Saint Mich̄ next.

Also Francoys Arraganoys to have łres to ałł cap^nes^ for conduyt unto Mountargꝰ.

Also to þe Tref ⁊ Chāƀł to paie unto him cxvj. łi. xix. s̃. ij. đ. for Montarges unto Estr̃ last.

Also łres to Warr̃ ⁊ Chaunceller to have him recōmended to þe first landꝰ þ^t^ . . . . . .

Also þe łres for þe x^ml^. marc̃ to be doubleđ for þe Duc of Orleans.

The Collecto^r^ to receive ƀnfice to þe value of c. łi.

That Baudwyn . . . . myzt ship̃ xl. sarpliers w^t^oute custume by div⁹s considerac̃ons.

verte ad aliud lat⁹ ꝑ eođ die

f. 103 b. * xj. die Julii ut inf^a^ p̃ntibꝫ siłit⁹ Duce Glouc̃ ⁊ Cōite Northūbr̃.

Thar^les^ of þe Erle of Arminak ⁊c. to be sende ov⁹ to þe Kꝰ consail in Guyenne a cōmission̄ to appointe ⁊ conclude a trieues w^t^ þar^les^ of þerles ⁊ also an instrucc̃on

of þoo matierꝭ þ^t þei doubte in þe saiđ ar^les ⁊ also w^t þ^s þ^t not oonly þe saiđ Erle shal not suffr̃ h^s subgittꝭ to go into Fr̃ to warre ayenst him but also he shal w^t-drawe þoo þ^t beth̃ in France.

Also þe saufconduyct for þe c. p̱sones in þe fourme of Engl̃ is graunteđ for þe Duc of Orleance as with̃ inne.

Also þe l̃res for þe x^ml. marc̃ as w^tinne to be doubled.

Be þꝫ maađ a l̃re to ꝼ Reynolđ Cobham to late þe heraulđ to speke w^t þe Duc of

[*Ibid.* 12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xij. die Julii anno ⁊c. xv°. in Parva Cam̃a Rꝭ ap^d Kenyngtoñ in p̃ncia Rꝭ p̃ntibꝫ t̃c ib̃m dñis Duce Glouc̃ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Staff Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hungꝫforđ ⁊ de Tip . . . . . Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

vj. of þat oon p̱tie of Norwich̃ ⁊ vj. of þ^t oþꝫ to abide of þe most notorie.

The warde of ~~Londoñ to~~ Norwich̃ to be cōmitteđ to Welle ꝫ the franchises to be seseđ for a c̃tain tyme.[1]

Tappes on to Bristowe to Cant̃
Weþerby.
Strange.
Grey.
Thabbotꝭ p̱tecc̃on of Chestr̃ is graunteđ.

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[1] John Welle was one of the aldermen of Norwich. *Vide* Rot. Patent. 15 Hen. VI. m. 6.

[*Ibid.* 13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Mđ þ^t xiij. day of Juyl þe xv. yeř &c. in þe Sterř Chābř at Westm̃ Lydyarđ seide beforř þe lordę of þe Kę counsail þ^t wheř þ^t he ~~w~~ late ~~he~~ was boundeñ to þe Lorđ Ferreres in c. li. þ^t he sholde stande to ~~þawar h^s awarđ~~ [þawarđ] and arbitrement ~~of Harecourť & hī as touching~~ [of iiij. ꝑsones to be chosen by hī & Harecourť þei to make an ende of] all matierę [or debatę hangyng] betwix ~~Harecourť~~ hē. That he wolđ abide þe saiđ awarđ & arbitrement after þeffect of þe saiđ bonde & to þ^t entent & þ^t no defaute sholde be founde in hī in þis ꝑtie beforř my saiđ lordę ~~sl~~ chese in ~~h^s ꝑ~~ þis behalf Newtoñ & Vampage to be ij. of þe saiđ iiij. ꝑsones.

[*Ibid.* f. 103 b. *Original* Minutes, 15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.

A fair copy of this article in another, but contemporary hand, occurs on parchment in folio 104, which has supplied many *lacunæ*.]

The xv. day of Juyl the xv. yeř of þe Kyng our souv̄ain lorđ. In ~~þe ꝑnce of þe Kyng &~~ [his hiegħ ꝑnce and in þe ꝑnce] of my Lorđ of Gloucestř in the Chapelle Chambre at Kenyngtoñ þe worshipful fadř in Gođ Joħn bisshoꝑ of Baaţħ Chaunceller of Englanđ in þe name of himself & oꝑ of ~~þe~~ [my] lordę of þe Kyngę counsail þoo beyng þ̄e p̄sent þat is to say Therchebisshop of York the Bisshoꝑ of Lincolñ Therles of Staff Northūbř & of Suff the Lordę Hung̃forđ and Tiptoft the Tresorer of Englanđ the Keper of þe Kyngę prive seel and ſ Will̃ Pheliꝑ declaređ as for þadvis ~~& answer~~ of him and of þe saiđ Archebisshoꝑ Bisshoꝑ Erles Barons Tresorer Keper of þe p^ive seel & ſ *William* Pheliꝑ þat it semeţħ to hem ~~and to þe saiđ lordę~~ þat how weř it þat þe Kyng nozt longe agoo *þat is to say soon after ye deeth of* [noble memoir þ^e] *Quene Kaţine his moder* whom Gođ assoille

desiredꝫ ꝛ willedꝫ þat on Oweyn Tidr̃[1] the whicħ dwelledꝫ wt *the saide* Qwene ~~Katꝰine his modr̃~~ sholdꝫ come to his ꝑsence ~~the which~~ . . . . . ~~Kyngꝭ saiđ wille strangeđ him for to come witħ oute þt assurance ꝛ promesse wer̃ maađ to him~~ [for ~~whenne ꝛ~~ execuc̃oñ ꝛ fulfillīg̃ of þe which þe K' desir̃ ꝛ doute þt was hađ þt þe saiđ Oweyn *wolde nozt so come wtouten that it were graunteđ and prometteđ him on þe Kyngꝭ behalv that he shulde* mowe freely come and freely goo ⸝ ~~the whicħ freedom~~ the Kyng graunteđ him [þt he sholđ ~~have~~ frely come to his presence *and freely goo* and willeđ my saiđ Lorđ of Glouc̃ [to] promitte hit in þe Kyngꝭ name ~~freely come and also goo~~ [to þe saiđ Owen] The which þe Kyngꝭ graunte and promesse my saiđ Lorđ of Glouc̃ maađ to be notifieđ to þe saiđ Oweyn and ꝑmitteđ him on þe Kyngꝭ behalf þat it sholđ treuly be obfveđ ꝛ kept him ⸝ Nevꝰthelesse þe arreste sitħ þe saiđ graunte now late maađ by þe Kyngꝭ cōmandement of þe ꝑsone of þe saiđ Oweyn was ꝛ is leful ꝛ lawful ꝛ in no wyse *ayenst þe* worship̃ of þe Kyng nor of my saiđ Lorđ of Glouc̃ ⸝ and þat for þe causes and resonys þat folo*we* *Furst* for as moche as whenne þe Kyngꝭ saiđ graunte and offr̃ was reporteđ [to þe saiđ

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[1] Owen Tudor, who married Katherine the queen dowager, and mother of Henry the Sixth. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January in this year. In the "Chronicle of London" the following passage occurs:

"Anno xvj. This same yere on Oweyn, no man of birthe nother of lyflod, brak out of Neugate ayens nyght at serchynge tyme, thorugh helpe of his prest, and went his wey, hurtynge foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the whiche Oweyn hadde prevely wedded the Quene Katerine, and hadde iij. or iiijor. chyldren be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed." p. 123. *Vide* also *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 686, 710; and *Stowe's Chronicle* by Howes, p. 377.

Owyn] by Myles Sculle the which was sent by my said Lord of Gloucestr [þfor] ~~reports~~ to þe said Oweyn, þoo leyng at Daventre he ne received not nor admitted þe Kyngꝭ said graunte or offre nor agreed him not to come þupoñ seyyng þt þe said graunte so maad suffised hī not for his seuretee o lesse þenne þat it wer sent him in writyng. And for so moch and in shewyng þat he cam not upoñ þe said assurance or graunte ne upoñ þe trust þof he at such tyme after as he cam in ful secree wyse to Londoñ dressed him streight to þe seintewarye of Westm and þe held him many dayes, eschuyng to come oute þof. How it *were þat* div̄s þsones stured him of frenshiꝑ t felowshiꝑ to have comen oute þof[t] sōme [in espial] to have disported *hem in* taverne at Westm yate. Moreov̄ at such tyme after þis as þe said Oweyn cam to þe Kyngꝭ *presence* after þat he had declared þe cause of his comyng and how þt he undrestood þat þe Kyng was *hevyly* enfourmed of him ~~and thingꝭ putte upoñ him such as he sholde [have] offended or displesed þe Kyng~~ he [affermed t] declared his innocence and his trouthe, affermyng þat he ne hadde no þing dooñ þat sholde yeve þe Kyng occasioñ or matier of offense or displaif ayenst him, offryng himself in large wyse ~~redy to deffende him~~ [to answer] as þe Kyngꝭ trewe liege man sholde, ~~and to answer~~ to all þing þt any man cowde or wolde surmitte upoñ him [or say to hȳ] And so submitted himself by his said offre to abyde all lawful answer, ~~And so~~ deptyng [þ be] fro þe benefite of þe said graunte, þough þat he hadde admitted it, namely unto þe tyme þat he ~~have~~ [had] byden þe lawe as toward [any] such þingꝭ ~~as bee or can be~~ [þt any man kan or wol *say* to hym or] surmette upoñ him. Over þis it is not unknoweñ how þat þe said Oweyn
* f. 104 b. after his said comyng to þe * Kyngꝭ p̄nce retourned

ayen into Wales and so hadde ℔t used ℔effect of ℔e Kyng℘ said℔ graunte ♪ the which graunte havyng reward℔ to ℔e ℘sone of the said℔ Oweyñ ℔at is ℔e Kyng℘ liege man and sholde with o*ute* difficultee or desiꝛ of any such promesse or offre ~~have~~ [~~had~~] comen unto ℔e Kyng℘ ℘sence ♪ was ℔t *is odyous* and moꝛ odyous ℔an a conduyt ℔at had be graunted in semble fourme to ℔e Kyng℘ enemy *and oweth* not ℘fo℔ to be extended but to be restreyned to o[nys] comyng of ℔e said℔ Oweyn and o[nys] goyng ayen *℔e which* as it is beforꝛ said℔ he [hath] rejoysed. Moreover ℔arreste maad℔ of ℔e ℘sone of ℔e said℔ Ow*eyn was* and is maad℔ at ℔e sute of ℔e ℘tie ayenst ℔t in ℘judice of whom ~~the Kyng~~ by ℔e *cours of ℔e K' comyn* lawe ~~ne~~ [℔t also of] statut℘ ~~also~~ maad℔ upoñ ℔e same the Kyng℘ graunte or ℘tecc̃on taketh̃ n*oon effect* sauf oonly in ℔e cases ex℘ssed in ℔e said℔ statutz in nooñ of ℔e which ℔e said℔ Oweyn *is or standeth̃* ℔e which avise so yovyn [to ℔e K'] be ℔e said℔ lord℘ my Lord℔ of G [consid̃ing ℔e said℔ ℘mes℔ maad℔ *by him* to *℔e said Oweyn on ℔e Kyng℘ behalf*] desiꝛid℔ for decl*aration* of his worship to be yovyn to hȳ in writīg und℔ ℔e K℘ grete sele ℔t *was ℔oo graunted* hȳ be ℔e K' ℔t he sholde so have.

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. *Original* Minutes. The following article, which occurs on a separate paper, relates to the preceding Minute respecting Owen Tudor.]

Furst reherse how he was send aft℘ undir ℔c.

At what tyme the K' ne my Lord℔ of Glouce℔ weꝛ not lerned of this malicious purpos and ymaginacioñ of the which he enformed sithe.

~~but~~ Also if any lord℔ or othiꝛ be callid℔ to plemēt bi the K' auc̃te wheꝛ bi hym owed℔ to rejoyse swich p℔velege

that he shuld̄ have fre goyng and fre comynge zit for mat̄es of lesse wyzth̄ than ben thes that the K' is enformed̄ as for surete of pees ⁊ moche more for gretter.

And sir it was thowzt mervelous and is that the K' liege man shuld̄ desir̄ swiche surete for to come to his p̄sence or ellis he wolde not come ⸗ the which̄ is more odyous than surete grauntid̄ to the K' enemyes.

And if the enemy beyng undir the K' save condite offende ~~hit~~ he forfetit the ~~bne~~ benefice of ~~the~~ his saf conduyte ⸗ moche rathir the K' liege mē thow he were undir ~~save conduyte~~ swiche surete.

More ov̄ thow he hadde suche surete for to save come and save ~~god~~ go ⸗ in so moche as he aft̄ ~~the~~ he come to the K' p̄sence depted̄ wtoute any empechement and come azein ⸗ if any surete [was] grauntid̄ hym he rejosid̄ the effectet therof.

And among othir ther is a grete thing that meved̄ my lordꝭ as thei have be lerned̄ whan he come to the K' p̄sence he submittid̄ and offered̄ hym to abide and aunswere to al thingꝭ that any man wolde sey to him.

And sithe that he is now in warde ⁊ sure hande if my lordꝭ wolde avyse the K' to enlargishe hym and aft̄ that if any rebellion̄ murmur or incōvenience growe hit is to suppose that my lordꝭ hadde to much to answere ther for.

And aft̄ this done ⸗ declare to the K' the disposicion̄ of Walys desiring that al men in her̄ p̄sones entende in ther̄ p̄sones ⁊c.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 47. *contemporary* MS.

Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, dated 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

Tresreverend pere en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin ⸗ Pour admener de Fra*nce en* ñre roy^me^ Dangleterre depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans certaine grant sōme de deñrs pourparlee ent nous et led Duc cōme vous savez ⸗ est besoing que ses gens aient saufcōduit de nous pour seurem̃t venir ꝑdeca ⸗ Mais pour ce que de p̃nt ne savons qui aura icelle charge ne en quel lieu sera assemblee lad sōme ⸗ Nous vous mandons que acellui qui depar led Duc vous sera nōme soit cħl̄r ou autre de mendre estat et jusques a cent ꝑsonnes en sa compaignie ou audessoubz vous donnez noz l̄res de saufcōduit soubz ñre seel de France en tele fourme que aviserez estre cō . . . . . expedient de faire ⸗ pour venir en ñred roy^me^ Dangleterre et retourner en ñred roy^me^ de France ⸗ Et a fin de abregier les besoingnes dont len a parle ⸗ Il nous pla . . . . . samblabem̃t vous donner saufcōduiz a aut̄s quil appartendra pour le b̄n de . . . mati̅es ⸗ Nr̃e ame ⁊ feal cousin se requiz en estes depar Jehan de Saveuses escuier ſviteur de ñred cousin Dorleans dep̃nt estant ꝑdela la mer donnez a icelui escuier soubz ñred seel tel saufconduit que besoing lui sera pour retourner ꝑdeca en ñred roy^me^ Dangleterre. Tresreverend pere en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin ñre ſ soit garde de vous ⸗ Donne a Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e^. jour de Juillet.

A t̄srev̄end ꝑe en Dieu ñre ame ⁊ feal cousin Larchevesque de Rouen ñre Chancell̄r de Frañ.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46 b. *contemporary* MS.
Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany, dated 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

Tresch'r et t͛same oncle ⸗ Nous savons c͛tainem̃t q̃ tous temps estes desirant oir bonnes nouvelles de lestat de ñre ꝑsonne ⸗ Pour quoy a v̄re consolation vous signifions q̃ de p̃nt sōmes en t͛sbonne sancte et prosperite corporele ⸗ graces a ñre benoit Createur qui par sa misericorde le samƀle vous ottroit ⸗ Et vous prions de tout ñre cuer que souvent vous veulliez acertener de v̄re bon portem̃t ⸗ car ce nous est joye singuliere q̃ den oyr souvent en ƀn ⸗ Trescħr et t͛same oncle par voz ƚres escriptes le ix^e^. jour de May dar̃ment passe a ñre ame et feal conseilƚr le Sire de Saint Pierre ⸗ nous est ƀn apparu le continuel vouloir que avez de vous emploier au ƀn de la paix entre nous et ñre adv͛saire de France cōment celui qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir dev͛s vous en Bretaigne [1] ⸗ Et que pour estre p̃nt a tout ce qui seroit fait a v̄re assamblee et cōvention avez retenu dev͛s vous le Bastard Dorleans ⸗ lequel y estoit venu pour le ƀn dicelle paix depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans ⸗ a fin de tousjours a v̄re povoir induire au ƀn de lađ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter ⸗ Et oultre plus que vous et leđ Bastarđ avez si seurem̃t ordonne que en la finā̃ce appointiee pour lalee de ñređ cousin le Duc Dorleans par dela la mer naura aucune faulte ⸗ avec pluſs aut͛s raisons ſvans en ceste matiere en icelƚ voz ƚres cōtenues ƀn au long ⸗ Sur quoy t͛scħr ꝛ t͛same oncle comƀn que la sōme de deñrs acordee par ñređ cousin Dorleans nait point este aportee en ñre roy^me^ Dangleterre dedens le temps

[1] *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 664.

ordonne entre nous et icelui ñre cousin ainsi que ꝑmiz lavoit ⸗ nous vous signifions de c͛tain ⸗ En ensuiant ce que ou mois de Mars dar̃m̃t passe vous escripvismes par James Gadart ṽre secretaire et Bretaigne ṽre herault que sur toute chose mōdaine avons desire et desirons paix amour union et concorde par tous bons honnourables et raisonnables moiens ⸗ et que pour rev͛ence de Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint pere le Pape et du saint consille g̃n͛al qui deslors nous avoient escript sur ceste matiere ⸗ aussi pour amour et a la req̃ste de vous ñre t͛sch̄r et t͛same oncle qui par vos diz secretaire et herault nous aviez fait declairer let͛sparfait desir q̃ avez de vous emploier de toute ṽre puissance aud̄ b̄n de paix avecq̃s ce pour eviter la piteuse effusion du sang humain ⸗ la desertion du peuple ⸗ et finablem̃t pour nous mettre en ñre devoir et nous acquiter env͛s Dieu et les hōmes ⸗ tout ainsi que deslors le vous feismes savoir encores sōmes concluz et det͛minez de faire ꝑchainem̃t passer dela la mer ñre dit cousin le Duc Dorleans pour le b̄n de la matiere soubz les manieres et au temps entre nous et lui avisees et acordees ⸗ se a lui ne tient ⸗ et en lieu assez prouchain des marches de Bretaigne ⸗ a fin que sil vous plaist y puissiez venir aiseem̃t pour ce que nous en avez requis ⸗ avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans envoierons gens de grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu et cōsolation des hōmes de bonne volente ⸗ si vous prions t͛sch̄ et t͛same oncle que en ꝑseverant en ṽre noble propos vous vous emploiez tousjours pour la conclusion dicelle paix selon verite et raison cōme en vous en avons t͛sparfaite confidence ⸗ Tresch̄r et t͛same oncle nous prions le benoit Filz de Dieu qui vous ait en sa sainte

garde et vous doint acomplissem̃t de voz bons desirs Doñ en ñre hostel de Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet.

A ñre t̃sch̃r ⁊ t̃same oncle le Duc de Bretaigne Conte de Montfort.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46. *contemporary* MS.

Letter from the King to the Seigneur of St. Pierre, dated 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

N're ame et feal ⸗ Nous avons veu les l̃res originaulx que ñre t̃sch̃r et t̃same oncle le Duc de Bret*aigne* vous a escriptes le ix^e. jour du moys de May dar̃ment passe ⸗ contenans le grant vouloir q̃ ñre oncle a de soy emploier au b̃n de la paix entre nous et ñre adṽsaire de France ⸗ Cōment . . . . qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir deṽs lui en Bretaigne ⸗ Et que . . . estre p̃nt a tout ce qui seroit fait a leur assemblee ⁊ cōvention ⸗ il avoit retenu devers lui le Bastard Dorleans ⸗ lequel y estoit venu pour le fait dicelle paix ⸗ depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans afin de tousjours a son povoir induire au b̃n de lad̃ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter ⸗ Et oultre plus que ycelui ñre oncle et led̃ Bastard̃ ont si seurem̃t ordonne q̃ en la finance appointiee pour lalee de ñred̃ cousin Dorleans pardela la mer naura aucune faulte ⸗ Avec plufs aut̃s rais . . . ſvans en ceste matiere cōtenues b̃n au long es l̃res de ñred̃ oncle ⸗ Sur quoy vous signifions de c̃tain en ensuiant ce q̃ ou ~~ma~~ mois de Mars dar̃ment passe nous escripvismes a icelui ñre oncle par James Gadart son secretaire et Bretaigne son herault Comb̃n que la sōme de deñrs acordee par ñred̃ cousin Dorleans nait point este apportee en ñre roy^me Dangle-

terre dedeins le temps . . . . entre nous et icelui ñre cousin, ainsi que promiz lavoit, Que sur toute chose mondaine avons tousjours *desire et* desirons paix amour union et concorde par tous bons raisonnables et honnourables moiens, Et que pour reverence de Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint pere le Pape et du saint consille gñal qui deslors nous avoient escript sur ceste matiere, aussi pour amour et a la requeste de ñreď oncle de Bretaigne lequel par sesdiz secretaire ⁊ herault nous avoit fait declairier le ꝑsparfait desir quil a de soy . . . . . sa puissance audit ꝺn de paix, avecq̃s ce pour eviter la piteuse effusion du sang . . . . . finablem̃t pour nous mettre en ñre devoir et acquiter . . . . . deslors le feismes savoir a ñreď oncle encores sõmes concluz et deꝑminez de faire ꝓchainem̃t passer de la mer ñreď cousin Dorleans pour le ꝺn de la matiere soubz les maniere et au temps entre nous et lui avisees et acordees, se a lui ne tient, et en lieu assez prochain des marches de Bretaigne a fin que ñreď oncle sil lui plaist y puist venir aiseem̃t pource quil le nous a requiz, avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans envoierons gens de grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu et consolation des hõmes de verite et de bonne volente, Lesqueles choſ escꝛpvons de p̃nt a ñreď oncle, Et encores se bon vous samble len poiez aꝑtener seurem̃t en le exhortant que pour la conclusion dicelle paix il se veulle tousjours emploier selon Dieu raison et verite cõme bon pꝛince catholicque doit ⁊ est tenu defaire, ainsi que en lui en avons ꝑsparfaite confidence, Donne en ñre hostel a Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e^. jour de Juillet lan ⁊c. xvme.

A ñre ame ⁊ feal conseillr le ſ de Saint Pierre.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 175. *contemporary* MS. and apparently *Original.*

Writ, tested on the 23rd July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437, summoning a peer or peeress to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering at Bower in Essex on the 10th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbeloved cousin ; for asmoch as þat we by þavis of oure beal uncle of Gloucestre and oþer of oure counsail have appointed þe funelles of oure graundmodre Quene Johane whom God assoille to be holden and solempnized at Caunterbury þe xj. day of August next comyng where þat we have appointed oure saide uncle and oþer lordes and ladyes of þis our reaume and you oon to be present at þe same day to þe worshiþ of God of us and of oure saide graundmodre ; We desire þerfore and pray you hitely þat all oþer þingis lefte and excusacons cessyng ye dispose you to be in persone at þe solempnite of þe saide funelles and þat ye leve not þis as oure singular trust yis in you. Yeven undre oure prive seal at Westm þe xxiij. day of Juyll þ^e^ yere &c. xvme.

[*Ibid. contemporary* MS.]

To be at Caunterbury at Qwene Johanes enterement.

My Lord of Glouc
My Lady of Glouc
Therle of Hunt
Therle of Northūbr
+ Therle of Oxen
+ The Lord Fonhop
+ The Lord Ponyngs
The Duchesse of Norff þe yonger
The Countesse of Hunt
The Countesse of Northūbr
The Countesses of Oxen

* Therchebisshop of Caunterbury
* The Bisshop of Norwich
+ The Bisshop of Rouchestr
* The Prior of Crichirch at Caunterbury
* Thabbot of Seint Austyns þ/e
* Thabbot of Bataille
+ Thabbot of Fevshā
+ The Prior of Rouc

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 106. *Original* Minutes.

28th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

THE xxviij. day of Juyl þe xv. yer in þe Sterred̄ Chābr̄ at Westm̄.

Fitz oon of þe justicꝭ [1] assigned̄ by cōmissioñ ~~ꝛc.~~ to enquer̄ ꝛc. knowleched̄ that he knewe not þ^t he was cōmissioner in þe said̄ [cōmissioñ] til þ^t it was þe Tewsday in þe morow tyde þ^t þei sholde sitte on þe same day ⸗ in þe which̄ tyme of morowe tyde he cam to Senleshoo wher̄ þat þꝫ was þe Lordꝭ Grey ꝛ Fanhop̄ ꝛ grete multitude of poeple ⸗ And he seyth þ^t Enderby moeved̄ him for to have holden þe sessiones of þe pees [þ^t day þꝫe] and he seyde þ^t ~~we~~ he wolde not for þe contrey was not sōmoned̄.

Also he seyth̄ þ^t my Lord̄ þe Grey desturbled̄ not þe pees noþꝫ lette not þe sessiones to be holde and also þ^t noþꝫ he noþꝫ h^s poeple wer̄ defensably arraied̄.

Also he seyth þ^t ~~þe said̄~~ [he ꝛ þe oþꝫ] cōmissioners seyng þ^t þe said̄ Lord̄ Fonhop̄ was arraied̄ ꝛ þe Lord̄ Grey unarraied̄ yif þ^t þei hadde sette in sessiones it wolde have caused̄ grouchgyng and þꝫfor̄ þe special ~~assises~~ [sessiones] wer̄ differred̄.

Ludeshop̄

Knowleched̄ þat Pekke ꝛ he cōmeñ to Senleshoo w^t þe Lord̄ Faunhop̄ ⸗ and þ^t Enderby had̄ folowyng him in þe same towne wheñ þ^t he yede for to mete w^t þe Lord̄ Grey ł. aboute l. ꝑsones sōme of hē w^t bowes ꝛ gisarmes ⸗

[1] See the other proceedings on this subject in the Minutes of the 9th and 28th June.

of þe which psones vj. wer̃ of his owne men ⸗ and þ^t ~~at þe comy~~ wheñ þe Lorđ Grey was comen into þe towne Ludeshop̃ [ꝛc.] yede for to see him ⸗ And þe Lorđ Grey askeđ him what þ^t ~~þei~~ [he] dede þꝯe ꝛt he seide for to holde þe sessiones by vertue of þe K' ~~special~~ cōmissioñ and þe saiđ Lorđ Grey askeđ him yif [þ^t] he ꝛt h^s felowship̃ ~~hadden̄~~ hadden any oþꝯ place to have holde þe saiđ sessiones but þꝯe ⸗ For he seyde þ^t it was holde þꝯe but in despite of him ⸗ nevꝯthelesse he seyde þ^t he wolde not lette þe saiđ sessions but he wolde wite what þ^t þe comissioneres meneđ or þ^t þei wenteñ ~~And~~

Also he knowlecheđ þ^t Wautoñ ꝛt Ormesby seydeñ unto him þat yif þe Lord~~s~~ Grey ~~ꝛt Fonhop̃~~ wolđ putte him on ij. men ꝛt þe Lorđ Fonhop̃ on [oþꝯ] ij. men for alł matierꝭ ꝛc. þei to make an eende betwyx hem ꝛt þe saiđ sessiones to be adjourneđ þeim semeđ it wer̃ best so to doo.

Also whenne þ^t þe Sherrief was come Wautoñ ꝛt Enderby seydeñ þ^t whenne þe saiđ cōmissioners hadden dooñ þei woldeñ sitte for þe pees and availle þe Kyng in þ^t sessiones as moche as þ^t ye saiđ cōmissioners sholde availle the Kyng by vertue of þeir̃ saiđ cōmissioñ ⸗ And þenne seide Ludeshop̃ þ^t and þei so setteñ for þe pees the saiđ Lorđ Faunhop̃ wolde sitte w^t hē and he supposeđ þ^t it wolde be an evel sittyng

He seide also þ^t þe Lorđ Grey cam to þe towne w^t an l. psones.

He seide also þ^t þe differryng of þe sessions was for þinconveniencꝭ þ^t hađ be lyke to have fallen ꝛt þe sessiones hađ be holdeñ and also þ^t þe jurrours dursteñ not have appieređ and hangyng þis cōicac̃on þe contrey

felle in to þe nōbr̃ of v^c. or vj^c. þsones to þe Lord̃ [Grey] from his lordshippes, some oute of Northamptoñshir̃.

*f. 106 b. * Henri of Lye knowleched̃ þ^t whenne þ^t he came to Senleshoo he ~~sye my~~ say þe Lord̃ Faunhop̃ standyng in h^s place w^t an lx. þsones and Enderby had̃ an lx. þsones, the Lord̃ Grey cam to towne w^t l. þsones.[1]

He seyth̃ also þ^t þe contrey felle in to þe Lord̃ Grey to þe nōbr̃ of ij^c. or iij^c. þsones.

He seid̃ also þ^t Fitz seyde þ^t Cokain Justice defferred̃ at Bedford̃ oones a sessiones ⁊ counsailled̃ his felowship̃ þe cōmissioners to do þe same þ^t day.

He seith̃ þ^t þe Lord̃ Faunhop̃ [atþende] þ^t is to say at þeir̃ deptyng had̃ to þe nōbr̃ of vj^xx. men amongę þe which̃ þ̄ wer̃ non haberjons but oon þ^t Wenlok had̃ ⁊ on oþ̄.

The Lord̃ Greyes counsail seyden þ^t whenne þe said̃ comissioners haddeñ dooñ þei wold̃ sitte for þe pees and availle þe Kyng in þ^t sessions as moche as þ^t þe said̃ comissioners sholden availle þe Kyng by vertue of þe said̃ cōmissioñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary*, hand.

29th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

By the King.

Right̃ trusty and welbeloved̃, For asmuche as now late we directed̃ our l̃res undir our p^ive seal

[1] Another contemporary copy of Henry Lye's testimony occurs on the same folio.

unto ℓ Rogier Fenys Knyght and oth̄r upon a suggestion nat verray made unto us, as it is said, by the which̄ the Priour of Michelh^{a}m which̄ is of our patronage as of the right of our duchie of Lancastre of thonno^{r} of the Egle in Sussex̄ was amevēd and put oute aswele of the said priourie as of the possessions spirituel ⁊ tēporel ꝑteto belonging by ꝑe said Rogier, and ꝑe cōe seal of the same priourie with̄ all ꝑe goodꝫ and catall̄ of ꝑe said Priour taken and beraste by ꝑe said Rogier in derogacion and disheritance of the libertees and franchises of our said duchie and ayeinst oure lawes ⁊ statut of the grete chartre and oꝑ statutz by the which̄ we undirstande is ordeined that no man shal put away ne to answere of his freholdꝫ goodꝫ ne catell̄ but by deue processe that is to say by original writ or deue presentement, We wol ꝑefore and charge you that und̄ our p^{i}ve seal being in yor warde ye doo repelle and adnulle the saide our l̄res of p^{i}ve seal charging the said Rogier and oth̄r cōmissioners to surcese of thair̄ power in that behalf. Soo that our said duchie may use and enjoie the fraunchises and libertees ꝑeto belonging and ꝑ^{t} the said Priour be restored ayein unto our said priourie and possessions ꝑeof with̄ the cōe seal and al oth̄r goodꝫ and catell̄ abovesaid and so to stande and dwelle ꝑe undre the proteccion and tuicion of our said duchie. And thise our̄ l̄res shal be unto you souffisant warrant. Yeven und̄ our signet at thabbey of Seint Alban ꝑe xix. day of Juill̄ the yere of our reigne xv^{e}.

(*In dorso.*) To our . . . . . .
Maistre . . . . . .

[*Ibid.* f. 108. *Original,* on parchment: *contemporary* MS. Apparently in the 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

[1] Like it to the Kynge oure souv̊ain lorđ to g^a^unte youre gracious ƚres under youre signet directe to the Keper of youre p've seel chargyng hym to make a warrant under the prive seelƚ direct unto Joħn Merstoñ Keper of youre jewellꝭ by the vertue of whicħ ƚres youre saiđ suppliant may be dyschargeđ ayenst yow youre heres and executors as for þe deliveraunce of certeyñ jewellꝭ the whicħ was appointeđ by youre gracious cōmaundem̃t to deliv̊e c̊teyñ persones as folow for youre yiftes on Newyeris day last passeđ the yer̃ of youre regne xv^e^.

Fyrste deliveređ by youre graciouse comaundem̃t and appointem̃t to senđ to Quene Kat̊ine for her yeresyifte on Newyeris day she beyng at Bermondesey j. tabulett of golde with a crucifixe garnizeđ with sapħ and ꝑƚ weyng aboute xiiij. unc̃ of golđ and was bought of John Patteslee goldesmyth for þe sōme of xl. ƚi.

Item deliv̊eđ by youre saiđ comaundem̃t to senđ to Quene Jane for her yerisyfte she beyng at Langeley on that same day a tabulett of golđ garnizeđ witħ iiij. baƚ viij. ꝑƚ and in þe myddes a gret sapħ of entaille weyng vj. unc̃ j. q^a^rt'n đi the whicħ tabulett some tyme was yove the Kynge by my Lady of Gloucestre.

Item deliv̊eđ by youre saiđ cōmaundem̃t to senđ to the Cardinaƚƚ of Englonde for his yerisyfte that same day he beyng at Essher in Surr̃ shire a tabulet of golđ witħ an ymage of Oure Lady on that on partye and garnizeđ witħ iij. ruƀ and vj. ꝑƚ and on that other partie

[1] This article is printed in the *Excerpta Historica,* p. 148.

a ymage the face of camew and the body of an emeraude weyng x. unc̃ the which̃ tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by Quene Kat̃ine.

Item deliṽed̃ by youre said̃ cōmaundem̃t to my Lord̃ of Gloucestre that same day he beyng at Grenewich̃ a tabulet of gold̃ with an ymage of Oure Lady hangyng by thre cheynes garnized̃ with̃ vj. count̃faitz in man̄e of diamand̃ vj. saph̃ clxiiij. p̄l weyng xvj. unc̃ j. q̄a rt̃on the which̃ tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Erle of Warrewyke.

Item deliṽed̃ by youre said̃ comaundem̃t to send̃ that same day to my Lady of Gloucestre a nouche maad̃ in man̄e of a man garnized̃ with a fayre gret bal̃ v. gret p̄l j. gret diamand̃ pointed̃ with thre hangers garnized̃ with̃ rub̃ and p̄l bought of Remonde goldesmyth̃ for the sōme of xl. li.

Item deliṽed̃ by youre said̃ comaundem̃t to send̃ to my Lord̃ of Warrewik that same day he beyng in Wales j. saler of gold̃ and of jaspis beyng upon̄ a grene carage enameilled̃ with̃ egles and ij. antilopes holdyng up the staffe of the said saler garnized̃ with̃ vj. rub̃ vj. emeraudes and xxxiij. gret p̄l and a saph̃ upon the topett̃ weyng vj. unc̃ di q̄a rt̃on and half a . . . . of golde the which̃ was some tyme yove the Kynge by Sire Rob̃t Rollestoñ youre warderober.

Item deliṽed̃ by your said̃ cōmaundem̃t to send̃ to my Lady of Stafford̃ the moder on that same day a tabulet of gold̃ maad̃ with ij. levys and with̃ ynne an ymage of the Salutac̃on of Oure Lady garnized̃ with̃ roses maad̃ with̃ rougeclere and with̃ xl. p̄l hangyng by a cheyne weyng vij. unc̃ j. q̄a rt̃on the which̃ tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Bysshop̄ of Norwych̃.

Item deliv̄ed by youre said comaundem̄t on that same day to the Bysshop̄ of Norwych̄ beyng with̄ the Kynge at Elth[a]m j. rounde tabulet of gold garnized with̄ xij. garnades and xxiiij. p̄l hangyng by a cheyne weyng v. unc̄ j. q[a]t̄orn the which̄ tabulet some tyme was yove the Kyng by the Abbot of Westmynster.

Item deliv̄ed by youre said comaundem̄t and appointem̄t to take to youre chamb̄leyn on that said day j. gipsier of velvet russet garnized with̄ silver and gylt that was bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the sōme of a c. s̄.

Item deliv̄ed by youre said comaundem̄t to Maister Richard Praty dene of youre chapell̄ þat same day a litel̄ tabulet of gold maad in mañe of a boke and enameilled withynne on that oon side with̄ an ymage of the Trinite and on that other side with̄ an ymage of Oure Lady and her Sone garnized with̄ oute with̄ iiij. garnades iiij. sapḥ and xxiiij. p̄l weyng j. unc̄ d̄i q[a]t̄orn þe which̄ tabulet was yove the Kynge by my Lady Butiller.

Item deliv̄ed by youre said comaundem̄t to Rob̄t Rollestoñ youre warderober that same day d̄i. peyre of bedys of calcidoyne garnized with̄ golde the which̄ was some tyme yove the Kynge by my Lord of Gloucestre the which̄ was take fro the kepyng of John Penycoke yomañ of youre robes the which̄ conteyne xij. gaudes and thre litel̄.

Item deliv̄ed by youre saide comaundem̄t the Erles of Warrewyke and Stafford and youre Chamb̄leyn beyng p̄sent at that same tyme that is to say on Alle halowenday laste at Mertoñ whanne ye wer crouned ye yaf to an heraude Kynge of armes afore that tyme called Aungoye and thanne at that fest his name chaunged by yow and called Lancastre j. belle of sylver weyng xvj. unc̄ and

an other belle of sylver at that tyme deliv͛ed to oon that was maade pursevant and thanne called Coler the which weyed viij. unc̃.

W. PHELYP CHAUMB'LEIN,

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. IV. f. 114. *Original* Minutes.

ACTA DE ANNO SEXTODECIMO.

21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

THE xxj. day of Octobr̃ þe yer̃ of þe Kyng þe xvj. at h^s manoir of Shene þer̃ appiered befor̃ hī of ꝑsones called to h^s grete consail þe ꝑsones þat folowe.[1]

By for̃ whom the Chaunceller of Engl purposed iij. causes ~~of þe~~ touching þe gaderyng of þe said consail refvyng oþ͛ to þe tyme ~~the~~ þ^t þe Kyng wolde cōmande to shewe hē.

The first cause was consideryng þat þe gen͛al counceil beyng at Basile which was gedered for iij. causes p^incipally that is to say for extirpac̃on of herresies pacificac̃on of reaumes ⁊ p^incꝭ and reformac̃on of maneres exhorbitantz ⁊ nowe late have decreed a certaine monytorie ageyns our̃ hooly fadr̃ þe Pope reclamyng ⁊ ꝑtestyng þ͛ ageyn c͛tain cardinales p͛sidentz of þe said counceil the which monitorie is lykly þat God forbede to gendr̃ a scisme in þe chirch the which ev͛y good Xp̃en prince ought to withstonde ⁊ Wher̃upon̄ þe Kyng̃ desireth to have þeir̃ good [advises] what wer̃ conveniēt ⁊ fittyng for him to doo in þe said matier̃.

The second cause was ⁊ consideryng how after þe journey of Arras wher̃ þe pees trowed sholde have ben

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[1] A space is left in the MS. for the names.

concluded failled our hooly fadr the genal counceil wrote to þe Kyng yet for to receive ⁊ to cōfourme hī to all resonable meenes of pees and in espialle the Duc of Bretaigne stured by þe Popes lres ⁊ oþ wyse wrote to þe Kyng for þe same cause openyng a mene by þe delivance of þe Duc of Orleance whom he desired to be sent into som place into Normandie for þe same entent. To þe which desire the Kyng hath agreed hī so þ^t þe said Duc of Orleance sholde w^t inne a ctain tyme þ^t is to say þe moneth of May last passed ~~and after þat~~ have purveied of a sōme of mōnoie accorded for h^s conduyct þier. the which tyme so assigned failled ⁊ was proged to þe moneth of Juyl last passed. and so from þens to Michelmasse now last passed grauntyng a saufconduyct to hē ⁊ þ^t sholde bringe into Ingland þe said . . . . . to endurier to þe xv. day of Januer nexte cōmyng [the which mōnoie is not yet brought. And ~~in þe which matier~~ . . . [for as moche as] it is lykly [þe said matiere] to be renewed the King desireth to have þeir good advis what is to doo her inne.

The iij^de. cause was consideryng þat þe Kynge pgenitoures ⁊ pdecessoures had of lawdable coustumes ⁊ usage at þe begynnyng of þ^e yer to purveie by ~~h~~ þassēt of h^s greet counsail for all necessaires ⁊ charge longyng unto hī ⁊ to h^s lordship that wer lykly to falle and sue all þe yer after. folowyng þinne þe steppes of h^s said pgenitoures ⁊ pdecessoures hath at þ^s tyme called hē togidr ~~how~~ for to have þeir good counsailx and advises how þe charge of the which fro day to day falle unto hī un [to þe] govnance of h^s lande ⁊ lordshippe may best p^r*veied* ⁊ ordeined for.

* f. 114 b. * xxj. die Octobr a^o ⁊c. xvj. ap^d Shene in pncia R pntibȝ dnis Duce Glouc Dño Cardinali Archiepis Cantuar

t Eboz Epis Lincolñ t Saz Cōitibz [de] Hunt Staff Saz Northūbr t Suff Dñis de Welles Tiptoft Hungfor t Fonhop Cancellar Thes t Custode pvati sigilli ac Willo Phelip t Pho Courtenay Henrico Bromflete t Stourtoñ militibz Dño de la Warr Dñs Cancellar declaravit dis cauf quare dns ñr [Rex] convocari fecit eos ad hoc consil.

Prima causa ~~de cita quide~~ [considerato qb] genale consil ~~citarūt~~ [decrevit unū mōitoriū 9a] dnm Papā ~~qui~~ qd ad ctū diē cōperet ~~in consil sb pa depositionis~~ [p se vl deputat in consilio tc. ex quo decreto visile e scisma oriri ni tc. pvideatr de remedio] Qualip dns ñr Rex se heret in hac matia.

Scda declara vel qualiter. Scda causa quomodo si Dux Aurellaneñ portari fecit aurū in Angl scdm qd appunctuatr inp Regem t ipm [viz p tractatu pacę] qualip se debet heri et qui ibunt in hoc negocio tc. a Chirburgh.

Tercia causa qualip ubi habebitr aurū p oñibz infra regnū t extra p anno futuro.

Eod die J. Dñs Henricus Inglose decl loctenens Cales declaravit in pncia R t pdcoz dnoz necessitat Cales sup quibz necessitat porrexit Regi billā cui rndetr cras.

The lre pt cometh from pe K' Chaunceller t Counsail of Normandie wolde pt as pe K' . . . to go to pat such conclusioñ as he wolde take her in Engl ageyns pe sisme Nota. tc. pt . . . pof wolde in pe same wyse write.

Over see all pe lres and entitle pe substanc of hē.[1]

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[1] This line occurs on the same paper, and above the Minutes of the 5th November, (p. 69, *postea*,) which are pasted under and join the above Minutes of the 21st October. The handwriting more closely resembles the Minutes of the 21st October, than that of the Minutes of the 5th November.

[*Ibid.* f. 113. This paragraph occurs on the same paper, and in the same hand as, but above, the following Minutes of the 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437. It is probably part of the Minutes of the 22nd or 23rd of that month.

. . . . . ꝼ Henri Bromflete ⁊ . . . . . appoint . . . . . of . . . . . duyct of þe Duc of Orleans . . . . . þ^t þe K' sholđ confourme hī to þe . . . . . ~~herauld late bar̃ to hī to be sought up~~ . . . . ed to Saveuses ⁊ to Fuzelier of þe which credence the Chancellier of Frāce . . . . . đ pees take som oþ⁊ wey ⁊c. . . . . to þe gen̄al counsail in þe [best] man̄e [⁊] as p̄cedentz have passeđ befor̃.

[*Ibid.* 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xxiiij. day of Octobr̃ þe xvj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þe K' p̃nce at Shene p̃nt my Lorđ of Glouc̃ my Lorđ þe Cardinal therchebis*hop̃* of York̃ the Bisshoppe of Lincoln̄ Saꝝ Wircestr̃ therles of Hunt̃ Staff [Devon̄] Saꝝ Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff the Lorđ Hung⁊forđ thabbot of Glastyngbury Will̃o Phelip̃ Dn̄o de Welles Ph̃o de Courtenay þe Lorde Tiptoft ⁊ Fonhop̃.

The bille of þe Florentyns is graunteđ for a yer so þ^t þei ~~fully~~ [hooly] ~~descha~~ charge ⁊ discharge [in þ^s lanđ] paying all̃ maner custumes subsides ⁊ devoirs.

Be þ⁊ maađ a l̃re to ꝼ Reignolđ Cobhā to bringe þe Duc̃ of Orleance [to London̄] ~~to London̄ on Satureday next~~[1] so þ^t he may be w^t þe K' at Shene on Moneday next[2] for to cōe w^t hī of c̄tain matiere [⁊c.] of þe pees if þ^t þe Chaunceller of Frāce myzt take paiement in Frāce for þe souldee of c̄tain men of armes ⁊ arch̃rs

[1] 26th October. [2] 28th October.

nowe þ͛e of þe paiement þ^t þe Duc of Orleance sholđ paie for þe souldee of c͛tain men of armes ⁊ arcħrs þ^t sholđ goo over w^t him to Chirburgħ ~~wher~~ for h^s seuretee wher̃ þe traictie of pees sholđ be ⸗ and as moche as þ^t þe saiđ Chaunceller sholđ [so] take þ^t for þe saiđ souldee of meñ of armes ⁊ arcħrs þ^t sholđ so for þe saiđ cause condue þ^e Duc over paiement myzt be maađ by þe handꝭ of Treſ ⁊ Chamƀl ⁊c. To þe [whicħ] questioñ it was answeređ by div͛s of my lordꝭ þ^t þeim semed goođ ⸗ and to þe whicħ questioñ my Lord þe Treſ seyde he ~~m͛vaille~~ hađ no mōnoie to paie for þe saiđ souldee ~~wheþ͛~~ yif þe ꝑtie adv͛se or h^s ambassadeurs þe Duc Bretaigne ⁊ oþ͛ for þe matier̃ of pees wol agree [to] come to Chirburgħ wheþ͛ þe K' shal confourme hī to ~~þentent~~ þe paiementz as in Saveuses ⁊ Fuzeliers instrucc̃on as touching þe xij^ml. ~~se~~ saluz in seeles [or breke] all þe temporell ⁊ spirituel lordꝭ conclu*de* þe K' sholđ raþ͛ take þe saiđ paiement [~~of~~] ~~þan~~ of xij^ml. ſ þan breke ⸗ saufꝭ my Lordꝭ of York Cardinal ⁊ Glouc̃ seme þ^t and þe saiđ Duc ~~v~~ wol breeke in þe paiement of þe saiđ xij^ml. saluz þ^t þeim semetħ [in] all oþ͛ [þingꝭ] þ^t folowe [he] wolđ breeke ⁊ so it wer̃ in vayñ to lede him over ⸗ Moreover þeim semetħ and þe K' go fro oñ þing the ꝑties adv͛se wol labour̃ to dryve hī from on oþ͛ ⁊ so fro appointement to a newe appointement the whicħ sholđ be ~~g~~ to grete an hert to þe K' in þe matier̃ [for þe traictie of] ~~of~~ pees.

[*Ibid.* f. 112 b. Though the following paragraph occurs on a separate paper, it evidently belongs to the preceding article.]

Questio

* f. 112b. * Their for al þingꝭ was assigneđ by for̃ the whicħ but yf þe K' wolđ breke þact of ꝑlement by þe whicħ meñ þ^t leneđ mōnoie sholđ have stille þeir̃ assignement w^toute

any takyng awey þ͛of he coude not see ~~how he myzt~~ wher̃ he myzt have any grounde to make any suche paiement ⸝ to þe which̃ Tresorer it was answered̃ þ^t we wold̃ be advised̃ þ͛of.

Questio Sic.

[*Ibid.* f. 114 b. 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The v. day of Novēbr̃ þe xvj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þe K' p̃nce at Shene ⸝ p̃nt my Lordꝭ of Glouc̃ my Lord̃ þe Cardinal therchebisshop̃ of York̃ the Bisshopꝭ of of Salesbury Sic. Wircestr̃ therles of Saꝝ Suff the Chaunceller Tref ⁊ P^ive Seal f Will̃ Phelip̃ the Lordꝭ Hung͛ford̃ ⁊ Tiptoft.

ut xxxj. die Octobr̃ vide þ^e app̃ntem̃t.

Hit is graunted̃ þat of þat þat is due ⁊ behinde to my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ cappitain of Caleys ⁊ to h^s souldeoures þer̃ for þe tyme þ^t my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ hath̃ be cappitain þ͛e þ^t þe Tresorer of Engl̃ make paiement to my said̃ said̃ Lord̃ ~~for a quarter~~ Sic. in hande sōme in mōnoie ⁊ sōme in vitaill̃ þe iiij. ꝑt þ͛of ⸝ ⁊ þe next quarter þe iij. ꝑt of þat þ^t [so] remaygneth ⁊ so at þe next quart͛ þe ij. ꝑt þ͛of ⁊ so ~~þe iiij.~~ at þe iij. quart͛ þ^t þ^t shal so remaigne.

Also it is cōed̃ þ^t þe Tref of Engl̃ þe Tref of Caleys þe Tref of þe cappitaines in Caleys see what is þe iiij. ꝑt of þ^t þ^t is due ~~⁊ þ~~ unto þe souldeoures ⁊ þ͛of þs ꝑvisioñ is appointed̃.

Pñt my Lord̃ꝭ of Cant̃ Londoñ Hunt̃ thabbotꝭ of Glastyngbury ⁊ of Bury the Bisshop̃ of Norwic̃ ⸝ Hit is ordeined̃ þ^t þe fgeant of þe bakkhows

or som̄ oþ⁊ of þ^t office shal go [by cōmissioñ] in haste to purveie for Caleys in all̄ haste whete malt barley otes or ote malt to ~~m^l.~~ [v^c.] quart⁊ of whete ⁊ [~~m^l~~] m^l. quarter of malt.

The Duc of Norff p̄nt Devoñ Lincolñ Bromflete Stourtoñ Boneville.

This vitaill̄ to be purveied̄ in Kent ⁊ to be carried̄ to Sondewich̄.

An offic⁊ of þe halle to purveie iij^c. m^l. billet by cōmissioñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 115. 9th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The ix. day of Novēbr̄ the xvj. yer̄ ⁊c. at Seint Joh̄ns ⸗ p̄nt my Lord̄ of Glouc̄ my Lord̄ þe Cardinal therchebisshoppe of Cant̄ ⁊ of York the Bisshoppe of Londoñ Lincolñ Saȝ Norwich̄ ⁊ Wircestr̄ therles of Hunt̄ Stafford̄ Saȝ Northūbr̄ ⁊ Suff̄ þe Lorde [Hung⁊ford̄] Tiptoft ⁊ Fonhop̄ the Chanc̄ Tref̄ ⁊ P^ive Seel ⸗ thabbot of Glastyngb̄ury the Duc of Norff̄ ꝑ Will̄ Boneville ꝑ Joh̄n Stourtoñ þerle of Devoñ the Lorde Lovell̄ Welles ꝑ Henri Bromflete ꝑ Will̄ Phelip̄.

A l̄re to my Lord̄ of Warr̄ ~~⁊ consail in Frāce~~ to make c⁊tain cōmissioñ⁊s in Frāce to take on ooñ day þe moustres of þe feld̄ ⁊ of þe garnisons to þentent þ^t and þ⁊ be not poeple sufficeant for þe feelde þ^t þe K' myzt in all̄ haste p^rveie for men to be send̄ over ~~in w~~ And þ^t þe K' myzt be c⁊tified̄ þ⁊of in haste in wyse as þe K' p^ayed̄ hī by Pophā ⁊ Par

For to sende over mōnoie v^iz xxiiij^ml. l̄i. ⁊ þ⁊ wer nooñ Englisshmeñ to receive it ⸗ it wer̄ but in vayñ.

As touching þe matier̄ of Caleys ⸗ for to see how þ^t þe charge may be boreñ and yif it myzt be to be admenised̄.

It is concludeđ þ^t my Lorđ of Glouc̃ [cappitain] be treteđ w^t to see how þ^t it may be kept w^t as litel charge as may be.

[*Ibid.* f. 116. 12th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xij. die Novēbr̃ anno ꝛc. xvj ⸝ in p̃ncia ℞ in ~~p^loratu~~ [hospitali] Sc̃i Joħis juxta Clerkenwelle p̃ntibꝫ Dño Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃is [Londoñ] Lincolñ Saꝝ Norwic̃ ꝛ Wigorñ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ Staff Northūbr̃ Saꝝ ꝛ Suff Dñis de Hungꝰforđ Tiptoft ꝛ de Fonhop̃ Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode p^ivati sigilli ꝛ Wiłło Phelip̃ milite.

Thei þ^t wer̃ of counsailx befor̃ beth̃ appointeđ to be of counsailx now.

Also þe Bisshop̃ of Seint Daviđ
Therle of Saꝝ
þe Warderober
ꝼ Joħn Stourtoñ
} to be also of counsail.

And þe K' wol þ^t after þe fourme as power was gyve by K' [H.] þe iiij. to h^s counsaillers that þe Kynge counsaillers þ^t now be þ^t þei so doo ~~And þe K' to graunte us now~~ after a cedule þ^t was rađ þꝰe þe whicħ passeđ in þe plement tyme of K' H þe iiij.[1]

Glouc̃	Hunt̃	Hungꝰforđ
Carđ	Staff	Tiptoft
Canterbur̃	Saꝝ	Cromewell Treꝼ
York	Northūbr̃	ꝼ Wiłł Phelip̃
Lincolñ	Suff	
Bath̃		

[1] *Vide* Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572-589.

The Keper of þe p^i^ve seel ⁊c. have sworeñ ⁊ maađ feytħ unto þe K' to counsaille him wel ⁊ trewly in sucħ matierꝭ as shal be openeđ unto hē by wey of þe K' consail ⁊ to kepe þe K' consailx secree ⸝ and shortly þei shal [consail ⁊] doo all̄ þ^t^ goođ consaillers sholđ ~~doo~~ counsaille ⁊ doo unto þe K' þeir̄ souvain lorđ.

Be þꝭ maađ a l̄re to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̄l̄ ⁊c. to paie to iiij. psones keping w^t^inne Wyndesore ij. p^i^soners to þe K' to evicħ iiij. đ. on þe day for þe tyme þ^t^ þei have entendeđ ⁊ shal entende to þe keping of þe same p^i^soners.

[*Ibid.* 14th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xiiij. day of Novēbr̄ þe xvj. yer̄ ⁊c. at þe priourie of þospital of Seint John's besiđ Londoñ the K' consideryng þe costꝭ [chargꝭ] ⁊ labourꝭ þ^t^ þe lordꝭ of his p^i^ve counsail shal have ⁊ souffr̄ for to entende at all̄ tymes to h^s^ saiđ counsailx in recōpensac̄on of her̄ saiđ costꝭ chargꝭ ⁊ labourꝭ hatħ graunteđ to hē þe rewardes as folowetħ.

First to h^s^ cousin therle of Staff t̄me of h^s^ lyf yerly cc. marc̄.

Also to þe Lordꝭ Cromewell̄ Hungꝭforđ ⁊ Tiptoft ~~yerly~~ for þe same cause as longe as þei leve evicħ of hē yerly c. marc̄.

Also to ꝼ Joħn Stourtoñ knyzt xl. l̄i.

[*Ibid.* 15th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xv. die Novēbr̄ [anno xvj.] in Cam̄a Stellat̄ p̄ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̄ Dño Cardinali Archiep̄o Eboꝝ Cōitibꝫ de Saꝝ ⁊ Northūbr̄ Dño de Hungꝭforđ Canc̄ Thef ⁊

Custode p^i^vati sigilli Cōitibȝ Staff ⁊ de Suff Dño de Tiptoft Joħe Stourtoñ milite the Lorđ Bardolf.

When þe t͛me shal begvnne.

Thees endenturꝭ to be maađ in fourme accustumeđ w^t^ clauſ of moustres and he to have þe iij^de^ of þe gaignes of werr̃ of þe xxx. ł. ⁊ þe xxx. arcħs.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Novēbr̃ anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cam͛a Stellat̃ ℞ ap^d^ Westm̃ p̃ntibȝ đnis Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dñis de Hung͛ſforđ ⁊ de Tiptoft Joħe Stourtoñ milite Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^i^vati sigilli.

Fiat Warr̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Cam͛ar̃ de solvenđ Gartier̃ ℞ Armoꝝ q^i^ in ſvic̃o ℞ cū łris ⁊ credenc̃ v͛ſ Cōitē Warr̃ ꝑfectur̃ est xx. marc̃ ꝑ viā p͛stiti.

Fiat lr̃a Cursoñ recitando łram quā ~~ħet s~~ ħuit secū ⁊ de [supvidendo iƀm statū pat^i^e ⁊ de] se festinando v͛ſ ℞ cū r̃nsione łraꝝ suaꝝ ⁊ łraꝝ Cōiti Warr̃ nūc direct̃ ⁊ etiā de statu pat^i^e.

Fiat łra salvi conduct⁹ ꝑ quadam navi de Catalonia de p̃nti existeñ ꝑpe Southt̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. The following Minutes are pasted on the same folio, but they were not written on the same paper, as the Minutes of the 16th and 18th November. No date is mentioned, nor can one be assigned with certainty, but it is nearly positive that they were made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Yif þe Duc of Bourg^ne^ come to ~~Cal~~ Guysnes as it is supposeđ how þ^t^ it shal be p^r^veieđ for þe rescowyng þ͛ of.

PTHE Stourtoñ Cromewell } Cōmissiōns [þe worthiest þ^t beth in þe shire] of þe moustres in the countrees to trete w such poeple as þei may gete.

Also þ^t men of court in innes of courte be warned to be arraied / the cōmissioners to retourne and who of þe shire shold have þe ledyng of þe owne shir / Wage for a moneth.

Suff / þe comiss to seye to ſve þe K' on foote undr suche Lorde as þe K' wol depute for þe wage of a moneth or mor as it shal lyke þe K'.

Northūbr.

Saz / after þe fourme of þestatut what men shal be arraied.

Staff.

Cancellar / a p^ive seal to be directed unto þe cōmissiōns to shewe how nedeful Caleys be to þis lād & how necessarie Guysnes is for þe defense of Caleys & w^t oþ such motives &c.

Card / the K' undrestandeth þ^t he þ^t calleth him Duc of Bourg^ne dispsoseth hī to cōe to Caleys & Guysnes to do þe noyssance þto þ^t he can or may forsomoch þe K' wol þ^t h^s lres of cōmissiōn be directed to notable psones in evich contrey þei to see þ^t gentilmen be arraied after þ^e fourme of þestatut and to be treted at þe same tyme by þe said cōmissioners for to come ~~by a c~~ upoñ a ctain warnyng for þe rescowyng of Caleys &c. yif þ^t it happe.

[*Ibid.* f. 117. The following Minutes, which evidently belong to the preceding article, are assigned to the 18th November, 18 Hen. VI. (*query*, a mistake for 16), in a modern hand.]

Be þ made a serche how it was write for þe rescowyng of þe siege of Caleys & to whom.

Yif þe cappitain in þ^s ꝑtie wer̃ knowe þe poeple wolđ þe rather ~~be know~~ come.

Also þ^t þei ~~ha~~ come upoñ ~~w~~ deliv͡ace of wagꝭ.

Lr̃es to þe townes.

Noyse shal doo goođ in þe contrey.

Cōmissioñ gen͡al ⸝ þe K' is enfourmeđ þ^t þe gentilmen of h^s lanđ beth̄ oute of arraye.

Armurers ⁊ bowers in Londoñ to be set a werk.

þe mair̃ to see by þe over sigh̄t of þe K' squiers knyzts what stuff

. . eđ men to senđ to make hē redy.

Lordꝭ ⁊ citees ⁊ boroughes to be treteđ yif þe cas happeñ.

Men to be maađ knyztꝭ after þe fourme of þestatut.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Novēbr̃ anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cam͡a Stellata ℞ ap^d Westm̃ p̃ntibꝫ tc̃ ib̄m đnis Dño Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ Staff Saꝝ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung͡forđ ⁊ de Tiptoft Canc̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

Be þ͡ maađ a l̄re to þe Bisshop̃ of Chestr̃ for a man þ^t is in h^s p^isone.

Berewykꝭ bille is graunteđ as touching þe restreint of þe m^l. l̄i. of tailles þ^t sholđ be in my Lorđ of Northūbyrlandꝭ handꝭ.

Rokesborough̄. Yif þ^t þ͡ can be founde any man þ^t wol take it better cheep̃ þenne m^l m^l. l̄i. be yer þ^t þenne he have it. And yif no man wol take it þ^t þenne Grey to endente fro Midsom͡ last unto Midsom͡ next for þe sōme of m^l m^l. l̄i.

Miles de Jerłm ħeat de dono ℞ c. escutꝭ.

Rempstoñ to have for þe first q^a^rt͛ in hande ꝛ after fro ~~t͛me~~ [q^a^rt͛] to ~~t͛me~~ [q^a^rt͛] at þende þ͛of ꝛ þe iij^de^. peny in vitaill.

[*Ibid.* f. 118. The date of the following Minutes is not mentioned, but they are presumed to have been made about the 18th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

þe marchal ꝛ þe port͛ þe K' to make hē ⸗ ꝛ yif he be mysgoev͛neđ to ~~distr~~ not souffr̃ hē to occupie ꝛ to c͛tifie þe K' of h^s^ goev͛nance.

For p^i^soners to graunte saufconduyctꝭ.

To have power of punisshement.

To accounte by h^s^ othe or by h^s^ executoures oþes at þescheq^i^er at Caleys.

þ^t^ of p^i^ncꝭ it is not graunteđ.

As for þe cōmyng home at þende of þendent^r^e it is graunteđ.

Sith þ^t^ þe franchises of Norwicħ[1] betħ now in þe K' handꝭ and consideryng þe grete chargꝭ þ^t^ þei ber̃ . . . for þe wardein whe͛þ þ^t^ it wer̃ not to deer̃ þe K' to sette ooñ to be meir̃ ~~to be~~ þ͛e unto May at þe whicħ tyme by þe K' ~~his~~ grace ꝛ licence þei myzt be restoređ to þeir̃ franchises ꝛ ellecc̃on of þe ma*ire*.

Hung͛f ⸗ [þe K' to make a meir̃ for a tymė] þei þ^t^ sholđ submitte hē be nameđ A. B. ꝛc. late aldr̃meñ ꝛ þ^t^ þei make a notable fyn.

Tiptoft ⸗ s̃bmissioñ maađ ⸗ to make a meir̃ ꝛ to þe use of þeir̃ franchises for a tyme ꝛ ꝑticulerly how it shal be useđ herafter.

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[1] *Vide* William of Worcester, p. 458; and Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104-106.

Tref. to make a good fyn þough þt þe K' dispense wt hē.

Staff. how be it þt þe fyn be maad yet to have a seuretee of þeir welberyng herafter.

All þe lordꝯ concludeden upon a meir.

My Lord of York. t Carpenter to make þs act t also þe sbmission.

Pive Seal } As touching relessyng herafter þeim
Warderober } semeth it is to doo as to þt þt þei have bounde hē to paie wilfuly þeim semeth þt it be paied or to make a fyn þfor.

Hungf. ~~þe~~ as þe K' noble ꝑgenitours have reuled hē so he supposeth þe K' wol. as touching to þe remission of þeir bondꝯ. him semeth it is to be doo. He wold þt þs maye wer fair handeled þt þe mchantz had no boldenesse þt þe K' had to hem wrong.

Tiptoft. þe K' may shette hs port [for many causes] ~~he may he troweth~~ þe clooth most goo t passe. as for þt þt is doon hī semeth and þe Tref may accorde wt hē to take som t þe K' som to astonye hē wt þe first bille.

Chaunceller. to paie þ good or to make a fyn þfor for wilfully þei bounde hē.

Tref seith þe K' ꝑgenitours have stopped þeir portz. desireth þt þe K' ꝑgeantz t attourney may be called t seye her advises.

Northūbr. þe portz may be shette. þei þt have wilfully bounde hē as for lucr þt þei paie. þe jugꝯ opinion to be herde herinne.

Saz. þe same.

Staff. þt and þe [K' do] grace ~~þe~~ þt þei knowe it.

Northū

Lincolñ setħ þ^t þe K' tooke þexcepc̃on of clotħ in ꝑlement. Him semetħ þe K' myzt not set þ^s imposic̃on ꝛ þ^t goođ þ^t . . . he hatħ ꝛ shal receive he most restorr̃ it.

*f. 118 b. * Eboꝝ ⸗ he wolđ at þe ferst þing the m̃chantz know þeir̃ defaute in puttyng up of þe first bille setħ þexepc̃on passeđ by corrupc̃on of m̃chantz ~~and w^t~~ ꝛ hī semetħ þ^t þe rather w^t lasse concience to take þ^t þ^t þei be bounde inne ⸗ the jugꝭ to seye þeir̃ advises her̃inne ⸗ the bondꝭ þ^t betħ maađ to stande in suspense unto þe next ꝑlement so þ^t yif þei wolde labo^r þ^t þe bonde myzt put hē in feer̃.

That þ^t be doo if grace

Carđ ⸗ hī semetħ þ^t þ̃ as þe first bille is regeurous þe jugꝭ to see it ꝛ þei to telle þe K' ꝑrogatives.

Sergeantz ꝛ attourney.

Yif þimposic̃on wer̃ not lawful þe desier to far̃ w^t hē yif it may be doo to put þe bonde in suspense unto þe next ꝑlement at whicħ tyme it is supposeđ þe K' shal have it if graunteđ.

Glouc̃ ⸗ som̃ ꝑlement hath be þ^t þe K' hath no graunte.

* f. 117 b. * S'bmissioñ ꝛ þe groundꝭ seyen what was þe cause of þe dissensions.

And to pute hē in a newe reule.

þt þei have any restituc̃on þ^t þei make a declarac̃on.

þe nōbr̃ of aldremeñ to be admeniseđ.

þei þ^t [wer̃] aldr̃meñ ꝛ . . ꝛc. be punisheđ.

For þe bille of wolleñ clotħ.

This matier̃ to be hađ to þe K'.

~~The mair̃~~ an indifferent man to be maad̃ meir ⁊ ij. oþ⁊ sherriefs of Norwich̃ unto þe next elleccon of meir̃.

[*Ibid.* The following paragraph occurs in the same hand on the other side and at the opposite end of the paper.]

This to be had̃ to þe K' ⸝ bygynne on þe rigereus bille ⁊ þenne how þe matier was debated̃ ⸝ ⁊ how þ^t þe K' myzt shette þe portꝭ.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 19th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

~~xx.~~ xix. die Novēbr̃ a^o ⁊c. xvj. In Cam̃a Stellat̃ ℞ ap^d Westm̃ p̃ntibȝ d̃nis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinale Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibȝ de ~~Hunt̃~~ Staff Saꝝ ⁊ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung⁊ford̃ ⁊ de Tiptoft Rob̃to Rollestoñ cl̃ico Canc̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

The joelx to be leyd̃ to wedde for paiement of þe m^l. marc̃ to Rempstoñ.

Yif þe l̃re to Caleys shal be re . . elled̃.

H'eat Petr⁹ Cousin Anglic⁹ licenciā exeūdi regnū cū xx. marcꝭ ⁊ duabȝ togꝭ v̄f Mag̃rm Petrū Wiltoñ ⁊ Joh̃em Clyftoñ p^isonar̃ in Henauld̃ ꝑ eoꝝ lib̃ac̃ aliq^o statuto sive ordinac̃ in contrariū fact̃ nō obstātibȝ.[1]

Cōmissioñ for Rempstoñ for h^s lieuten^acie.

Cōmissioñ for array.

For þe makyng of knyztꝭ.

Be þ⁊ maad̃ a l̃re to Porteñ lic̃nciā.

It̃ a l̃re of credence to þe souldeo^rs of Caleys.

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[1] A similar licence for this purpose was granted to Peter Cousin on the 19th November, 17 Hen.VI. 1438. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 292.

vj^{c}. q^{a}rt^{s} of whete to Caleys ; also after þafferant of malt.

iij^{c}. to Guysnes
i^{c}. to Hammes } And after þafferant of þe malt.

þe names of hē þ^{t} shal be maad̄ ffgeantz to be send̄ unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 119 b. 25th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

In die Sc̄e Katerine die Lune v^{l}z xxv. die Novēbris a^{o} &c. xvj. in Cam̄a Stellat̄ R ap^{d} Westm̄ ; p̄ntib3 d̄nis Dño Cardinali Archiep̄o Ebor̄ Cōite Sar̄ Dñis de Hungerford̄ & de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ Thes̄ & Custode privati sigilli.

Salvus conduct^{o} p̄ Dolman est concess̄.

Rempston̄ to bringe in þe names of þeim þ^{t} shal goo w^{t} him & ~~so~~ after þei have moustred̄ & yif þei after þ^{t} be lette by wynde or by water or in such̄ wyse þ^{t} it is not in h^{s} defaute þ^{t} þenne þ^{t} certified̄ þe same Rempston̄ have such̄ a reward̄ for h^{s} said̄ felowship̄ as shal seme good̄ to my said̄ lord̄ discrec̄on.

To bringe þendentur̄ of Caleys & þe riches p̄le of K' Rychard̄ dayes.

A lre to be send̄ from þe K' to my Lord̄ of Glouc̄. For asmoch̄ as ye knowe wel we

The Baron̄ of Dudley to go to Caleys in alle haste and when̄ þ^{t} he cometh̄ ayen þe lord̄ have appointed̄ þ^{t} he shal endente for þe lieutenancie of þe castel of Caleys fro þe day þ^{t} he tooke þe charge p̄of of þe K' at Seint John's beside London̄.

The Lord̄ Fanhop̄ to have his fermes of [Trematon] Calstok &c. for vij. yer folowyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 120. It is not certain that the following belong to the preceding minutes, but it is most probable that they do so.]

v. ƚres þ^t is to say

j. to þe Duc of Ostrich̄.

ij. to þerchebisshop̄ of Coloign̄.

to þe Bisshop̄ Seignen̄.

to þe Lord̄ Walessey.

to Hertonk.

It̄ þinstrucc̄on

Thees ƚres shal be deliv̄ed̄ to Throgm̄ton̄ or to som oþ̄ officer of þe Tref of Engƚ being at London̄ to do sende to Coloign̄ ~~to þe Crown by þe grete chirch̄ þ̄e and deliv̄e to~~

~~þ^t þe þe to þe good̄ men of þ~~

By þe token̄ þ^t he send̄ him a token for Bryan.

To my Lord̄ Card̄.

In so moch̄ First þ^t þ̄e as it is said̄ þ^t þe Quen̄ of Scotƚ shold̄ have send̄ now late unto h^s faderhod̄ c̄tain ƚres of þe son̄ comyng of þābasf of Scotƚ into þ^s land̄ ~~In so~~ wheþ̄ þ^t þ^s ƚre þ^t was appointed̄ þ^t shold̄ to Ogle ⁊c. shal forth or no ⸝ and yif so þ^t my Lord̄ have any ƚres frō þens as it is said̄ þ^t he hath̄ þ^t he wol ley both̄ þees þingꝭ ⁊

It̄ þe K' p^ayeth̄ hī þ^t he wol see þees names ⁊c. ⁊ to appointe such̄ as hī shale [seme] best to be at þobbit of þēp̄eur [~~to þ^t end̄~~] and which̄ of hē tēp̄el shal nowe go to þe gen̄al concile.

To þ^t eend̄ þ^t sich̄ of hē as shal seme most best of þe tēp̄al þ^t shal go to þe gen̄al consail ~~þ^t~~ aswel as of þe lordꝭ

m̃chers þ^t þay be wel w^t as touchyng þe good̄ goev̄nance of Wales.

It̃ ~~as touching~~ [to sende] h^s advise to þ^t þ^t Rempston̄ send̄ to þe K' ⁊ þinstrucc̃on̄ þ̄upon̄.

þ^t þerle of Angulesme in Wallers keping may go to þe Duc of Orl̄ to speke w^t hī in both̄ þeir̃ kepers sigh̄t ⁊ heryng and it seme to my Lord̄ Card̄.

* f. 120 b. * Also to sey to my Lord̄ þe Card̄ þ^t Pierr̃ Durant þ^t put h^s bille to þe K' þe which̄ is in plee þ^t þ̄for̃ for h^s ꝼvice þe K' myzt gyve hī a sōme of mōnoie such̄ as hī shal seme good̄ unto þe tyme þ^t þe K' may oþ̄ wyse purveie for hī.

The K' sendeth̄ my Lord̄ a token̄.

My Lord̄ Chanceller also ⁊ lateth̄ him wite þ^t he sped̄ þe bille þ^t he send̄ unto hī as touching Bernard̄ Augevin.

To take w^t me to my Lord̄ þe Cardinal þe names of þe lordꝭ tēpal ⁊ spiritual of þ^s londe.

Also to knowe þe lordꝭ marchiers of Wales.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 29th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xxix. die Novēbr̃ a^o ⁊c. xvj. in Cam̄a Stellat̃ Regꝭ ap^d Westm̃ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ d̄nis Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Rob̄to Rollestoñ cl̄ico Canc̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli ac Thes̃.

Fiat warr̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Cam̄ar̃ ⁊c. de solvēdo fri Joh̄i Heyne qui cū l̄ris ℞ v̄ꝼ d̄nm Papā Impatorē ⁊ consil̄ gen̄ale ⁊c. ꝑfectur̃ est xx. marc̃ ꝑ viā regardi.

Be þ̄ maad̄ l̄res for Norwich̄.

Be þ̄ maad̄

Fiāt warrant̃ Custodi garderobe ꝑ liƀac̃ vestur̃ ꝑ baronibꝫ erga f̃m Natał Dñi.

It̃ łre dirigende in divꝰf ꝑt̃ Angł.

~~Fi~~ Be ꝑꝰ maađ łres direct to Breretones . Eggertoñ

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 519. *contemporary* MS.

Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of counties, dated 4th December, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

By þe Kyng.

Trusty and welbeloveđ ⸗ we beth̄ credibly enfourmeđ þat þer are in þise dayes within þis oure reaume gaderinge of greet routes and divers conventicules of mysgoeverneđ men assembleđ in diverse places ⸗ and among oþꝰ withinne your̃ sherriefwyke wherþrough̄ divers and greet robberies ravisshement of wōmen ⸗ brennyngꝭ of houses ⸗ manslaughteres and many oþꝰ greet ryotes and inconvenientz have of late tyme falle and enseweđ and ar lykely to falle her̃ aftir withoute þ^t we put þerto oure hanđ remediable in þat behalf ⸗ þe which̄ mysgoverneđ men ⸗ as it is saiđ ⸗ gooth togeder . . . . . by xl. ꝑsones moo or lesse as þei may see tyme to þe fulfillyng of þeir entent. Thorough̄ whoos mysgoevernance our̃ trewe liges and subgitz may not lyve in sykernesse and in quiete of þeir ꝑsones and goodes as we wolđ þat þei dide. The which also mysgoeverneđ men as it is supposeđ beth̄ such ꝑsones as wol not labour for her̃ sustenaunces but rather desir̃ in ydelnesse goo wel arraieđ and far̃ delicately w^t outen þ^t þat þei have any possessiones wherwith for to mainteine such̄ astate as þei shewe ⸗ For þe resistence of whos misgoevernaunce and also for to execute due punisshement ayens hem ⸗ and

all such ⸝ after þe lawes of þ^s our̃ lande we ~~directe~~ [send̃] unto you at þis tyme ~~our wryttes conceived wr and~~ . . . . under oure seal [þestatut of Wynchester ordeined̃ ⁊ maad̃ in þe dayes of our̃ ꝑgenit^r E. þe first ayenst such̃ man͡ne of poeple] þe which̃ we woll̃ þ^t in all goodly haste ye execute and doo ~~hem~~ to be executed̃ in ev͡y article and pointe ~~of hem~~ [þ͡of] withinne youre sherriefwik̃ and so to contenue duryng þe tyme þat ye shal be our̃ officer̃ in þe same ⸝ as ye wol answer̃ unto us at your ꝑill. And we wol þat ye leve not þis in noo wyse ~~yeven~~ upon þe paine y^t shall falle yif doo þe contrarye Yeven at Westm̃ þe iiij. day of Decembre þe yere ⁊c. xvj.

Vic̃ Warr̃ ⁊ Leyc̃	Vic̃ Londoñ
Vic̃ Staff	Vic̃ Som͡s̃ ⁊ Dors̃
Vic̃ Surr̃ ⁊ Sussex̃	Vic̃ Bed̃ ⁊ Buk̃
Vic̃ Kanc̃	Vic̃ Lincolñ
Vic̃ Eboꝝ	Vic̃ Essex̃ ⁊ H'tford̃
Vic̃ North̃	Vic̃ Cant̃ ⁊ Hunt̃
Vic̃ Oxoñ ⁊ Bark̃	Vic̃ Norff ⁊ Suff
Vic̃ Glouc̃	Vic̃ Suth̃
	Vic̃ Wiltes̃

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 74 a. *Original.*
Petition to the King, with the Answer, 8th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

R. H.[1]

Y^e Kyng hathe gra'nted.[2]

To the Kyng oure souverain Lord̃.

Besecheth mekely youre poev͡e bedman Joh̃n Spenser that was and is professed a monk of Mochelnay in the

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[1] The King's autograph.

[2] In the hand of Lord Bardolf, whose signature occurs to this petition.

countee of Soñs to considre hou þat but late at þinstigacõn and sturyng of certain persones it was laboured unto oure holy fadre þe Pope for þe same Joħn þat he myzt have a capacite for to have and rejoice bñfices of holy chirch̄ þe which̄ was graunted unto him and þerupoñ receyved and admitted þe Popes bulles by vertue of þe which̄ he toke admitted and receyved a bñfice in þis youre reume of England nozt knowyng þat þere þorough̄ he sholde doo or attempte any þing into þe prejudice of you and of youre statutz and lawes. And alsoo yt like youre hiegħnesse to consideř þat after þat þat youre said bedman had þus admitted þe said bulles and bñfice oon of þe saide persones that counsailled him soo to doo castyng unto him withoute any cause evel wille. toke a sute for þe saide causes ayenst youre saide bedman in youre name. by þe which̄ sute he is putte oute of youř proteccioñ and is outlawed him not knowyng of any such̄ sute where þorough̄ he myzt have maad any defense and al soo all̄ his goodes beth̄ escheted in to youre hands to his undoyng for ever. and þerupoñ of youre moste plentiuouse grace to graunte unto him your gracious ĺres of pardon after þe teneur of a cedule here to annexed with̄ oute fyn or fee to be paied to youř oeps consyderyng his innocencie as above. and þat for Goddis love and in wey of charitee.

W. P. le Bardolff
Chaumblein.

Lře ent feust fte a W Kenyngtoñ le viij. jor de Januer lan tc. xvj.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 121. *Original* Minutes.

. . January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. These Minutes precede, and are on the same paper as the next article, which is said to have been dated on the 29th of that month.]

As touching to þe matier̃ of pees rather þan þ^t^ it shold̃ brek̃ &c. the [Kyng] to ordeine hier̃ mōnoie for þe conduyctyng over of þe Duc of Orleance [&c.] And to be repaied̃ of þ^t^ þ^t^ þe Duc of Orleance shold̃ paie &c.

The place of convenc̃on to be at Chirbourgh̃ fro þe which̃ place þe lord̃ wol not depte and sp̃ially for þe Duc of Orleance.

The tyme of þe convenc̃on þe sonner þe lever & for þ^t^ cause a message to be sent &c.

Pophā [& Lowys John] to goo to þerle of Warrewyk þe Chaunceller of France & cōsail of Normandie ~~& also to the Duc of~~ And the said̃ Pophā [& Lowes] & Maistr̃ Joh̃n Ryvel to go to þe Duc of Bretaigne w^t^ instrucc̃on &c.

Lr̃es to be send̃ to þerchebisshop̃ of Coloigñ of þe takyng of h^s^ messangier þ^t^ he send̃ unto þe Kyng wher̃of þe K' is sory &c. and lating hī wite how þ^t^ þe Kyng hath̃ stande & shal stande toward̃ hī.

Seth þ^t^ p̃ is allianc̃ betwyx̃ þe Kyng & þellisour̃ of þempir̃ þ^t^ it be writeñ unto hē þ^t^ þei cheese nooñ to be empeur þ^t^ is ennemy unto þe Kyng.[1]

Ambassadeurs to be send̃ to þe Duc of Ostrich̃ for iij. causes. ~~On for allianc̃ þe ij^de^~~

[1] Sigismond, Emperor of Germany, died on the 9th December 1437, and his son-in-law, Albert V., Duke of Austria, was elected Emperor in March 1438, by the title of Albert II.

The first for þe gartier.[1]

þe ij^de^. for allianc℄

þe iij. for mariage.

[*Ibid.* 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. The *day* of the month is supplied in a modern hand: it is now illegible in the original.]

xxix. die Januar̃.

Be þ̄ maad̃ ĩres of answer̃ to ~~þe Chanc̃ of Fr̃ & to~~ þerle of Warr̃ &c. & Chanc̃ of Fr̃ & consail of Norma*ndie* upoñ þe ĩres þ^t^ cam last þ^t^ is to say for þe matier̃ of pees & also for þe gen̄al consile.

Lr̃es to be send̃ to þe Duc of Ostrich̃.

It̃ to þe Duc of Baver̃.

[*Ibid.* 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

In c^a^stino Pur̃ B'e Marie.

Remēbr̃ to speke [to] þe K' þ^t^ no man be maad̃ receivo^r^ for ỹme of lyf ne þ̄ to occupie þ^t^ office by deputee.

The K' to ordeine newe men to goo to þabbot℄ myne of Bukfast for to myne þ̄e as þe men þ^t^ beth̃ in p^i^soñ at þe said̃ abbot℄ sute myned̃ to þentent to reverse þe
Sic. jugement þ^t^ was gyve gyve for þe said̃ Abbot ayenst þeim þ^t^ beth̃ in p^i^sone.

My Lord̃ of Cant̄bury to ~~clepe~~ calle a convocac̃on of clergie in alle hast.

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[1] The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, created by the death of the Emperor Sigismond, was filled by the election of Albert Duke of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 119.

[*Ibid.* 5th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

M⁊cur̃ ꝑx̃ fm Pur̃ Bẽ Mar̃.

To write to all̃ cathedrell̃ chirches in Engl̃ ⁊ Wales for to doo exequies in alle haste for þempeur[1] in þeir̃ cathedrell̃ chirches or to do to be doñ solempnelyth̃ in all̃ goodely haste.

It̃ at after Estr̃ þe K' to be in ꝑsoñ at Poules þe Moneday next after Seint Georgꝭ day for to solempnise þ⁊e þequies of þe said̃ Empour̃.

It̃ to see what estatz of holy chirch̃ ⁊ also of tempel men shal be þ⁊e at þe same tyme.

A poursevant to ryde befor̃ Popham ⁊ Lowys Joh̃n to þe Chanc̃ of France ⁊ consail þ⁊e c̃tifying . . . . . of þe comyng of þe said̃ Pophā ⁊c. ⁊ þe said̃ Chanc̃ ⁊ . . . . . þ⁊of to þe Duc of . . . . .

x.[2] Febr̃.

To shewe unto þe K' Popham ⁊ Lowes Joh̃n instruc-c̃on ⁊c.

In þis matier̃ þ⁊ is mor̃ þingꝭ.

[*Ibid.* f. 121 b. 11th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xj.[2] Febr̃ a° xvj.

Remēbr̃ to speke unto þe K' to be warr̃ how þ^t he graunteth̃ ꝑdons or elles how þat he doeth̃ hē to be amended̃ for he doeth̃ to him self þ⁊inne greet disavaille.

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[1] *Vide* p. 86, *antea.*

[2] Supplied in a modern hand.

and now late in a ꝑdoñ þ^t he graunteđ unto a custum̃ þe whicħ disavailleđ þe K' ij^ml. marc̃.

Stephan ꝛc. to goo ~~to þe~~ seṽally to þe Duc of Ostricħ.

Remembr̃ a knyzt of þe Rodes ꝛ M' Adam Moleyns to goo dowñ to Akoñ to awayte on þemꝑeur at h^s cōmyng dowñ.

It̃ to Coloigñ

The Maistr̃ of þe Rodes to sende of h^s ordr̃ to þe geñal concile ꝛ þ̃for̃ to write unto hī.

A ł̃re to þerchebisshop̃ of Dyvelyn to confourme to all̃ þ^t may be to þe reste ꝛ pees of Irł ꝛ to be entendant þ̃to.

Popham ꝛ Lowes Joħn to see of þe goeṽnance of þe garnisons in Normāđ France ꝛ of all̃ oþ̃ þingꝭ ꝛ to reporte.

A ł̃re to þe Bisshop̃ Seigneñ.

A ł̃re to þe Lorđ

To write [to] þerle of Warr̃ to appointe þe p̃latz ꝛc. to go to þe geñal concyle ꝛc. And yif þeim seme any þ̃e to be dooñ at þe geñal concyle to advise þe K' her̃ þ̃of.

[*Ibid.* 12th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xij. Febr̃.[1]

Remēbr̃ to speke unto þe K' what losse he hatħ hađ by þe graunte þ^t he maađ to Inglefelđ of þe constableship̃

[1] Supplied in a modern hand.

ꝛt stewardshiꝑ of þe castel ꝛt lordshiꝑ of Chirk to þe losse of m^{l}. marc̃.

The Bisshoppꝭ of Londoñ Seint David Norwich Rouchestr̃ Seint Assaph̃ þe Bi of Carleal thabbotꝭ of Glouc̃ Bury Shrowesbury Colchestr̃ þe P^{i}our of Norwich̃ þabbot of Seint Osyes þabbot of Glastyngbury to sende a maistr̃ of divinitee to þe gen̄al concile.

M^{d} to þenke on þanswerꝭ to þe messangiers of Irl.

M^{d} to appointe þe K' counsaillers in Irl ꝛt to see ~~how~~ [what] þ^{t} ~~þei~~ shal be writeñ unto hē.

M^{d} to appointe whoo þ^{t} shal goo to þe convenc̃on for þe pees.

M^{d} þ^{t} lres be send to my Lady of Westm̄l ꝛt to þerle of Westm̄l to be her̃ in þe xv. of Pasq$_{3}$ [1].

[*Ibid.* f. 111. The date of the following Minutes is not stated, but they are presumed to have been made in February in this year. Many of them are repetitions of former Minutes.]

M^{da}

First to see hou þ^{t} notwithstandyng þe Kyngꝭ writyng for þe rescous of þe siege of ~~Caleys~~ [Guysnes] yet þ^{t}

[1] A serious quarrel at that time existed between the Earl of Westmoreland, supported by his two brothers, Sir John and Sir Thomas Neville, on the one side, and the Countess of Westmoreland, daughter of John of Gant, who was the second wife of their grandfather, and her two sons, the Earl of Salisbury and George Lord Latimer, on the other. To such a height was the dispute carried, that in a letter commanding the several parties to appear before the King, it is said that they had proceeded against each other "by manner of war and "insurrection, have late assembled great routes and companies upon "the field, and done furthermore other great and horrible offences, "as well in slaughter and destruction of our people, as otherwise." *Vide* "Excerpta Historica," pp. 1-3.

beth̄ but fewe cappitaines as of knyztz or squyers þ^t wolleñ goo ⸗ and namely for a moneth̄ wagꝭ ⸗ And þ̄ꝫfor̄ þ^t yif þe cas happe þ^t Goḋ forbede ⸗ to ordene of covenable remedy.

It̄ to ordeine who shal go to þe Kyng of Arragon for ⁊c.

It̄ who shall goo ꝼ into Normandie for þe tretie of pees and who shal conduycte þe Duc of Orl̄ ⁊c. þe retenue of þe iiij^c. sperꝭ to be gadereḋ in þe west contrey.

Philip̄ Courtenay.

It̄ for þe Lieutenñ of Gwyenne.

It̄ was cõeḋ þ^t þe Kyng sholḋ have senḋ [a knyzt of þe Rodes ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns] his ambassadeurs [to goo] dowñ to Akon for to have mette w^t thempeur̄.

It̄ yif þ^t any l̄res shal be directeḋ to þoo psones þ^t þe Chaunceller of Irlanḋ hath̄ nameḋ to be of þe Kyngꝭ counsail þ̄ꝫe or no.

It̄ ambassadeurs to be senḋ to þe gen̄al concile ⁊c. to Ferrair̄ or to Basil whed^r þ^t þe Grekes wol come.

For þabbot of Bukfast.

It was adviseḋ þ^t newe men sholdeñ goo þider ⁊ begynne to myne ⁊ soo to debate þ^s matier̄ of newe ⁊ to ~~se ⁊c.~~ þentent to rev̄se þe jugement þ^t þabbot hath ayenst c̄tain men for þe K' mynyng in p^isone.

It̄ þ̄ꝫ passeḋ l̄res to þe Sherrief of York̄shir̄ to sende in all̄ haste hider̄ þoo ij. men þ^t stale oute of þ^s rea^e wolles not paieng to þe K' h^s coustumes.

To þe consail gen̄al.

ij. bisshoppe j. erle ij. barons ij. bachelers ij. doctours for þe K' iiij. bisshope vj. abbottz for þe ꝑvince.

Londoñ Carleal Norwich̄ Seint David̄ Assaph̄ Wirc̄ Rouchestr̄ bisshoppe.

It̄ to ordeine for þe good̄ rule of Norwich̄.

þabbote of Glouc̄ Bury Shrowesbury Colchestr̄ Seint Osyes the Pⁱour of Norwich̄.

Md̄ It̄ þe lordes m̄chers þᵗ beth̄ send̄ for to come hider.

Thabbot of Glastyngbury to sende ij. maistres of divinitie.

For þˢ Octobr̄ at Shene ⁊ Novēbr̄ at Seint Joh̄ns.

Md̄ to see þe l̄re in þe filace ⁊ þ̄upoñ putt þᵗ was last maad̄ for þe souldeoure of Caleys ⸗ and þe l̄re þᵗ was writeñ þ̄upoñ unto hē.

Remēbr̄ ~~h~~ þᵗ when Radclyf yede last into Guyenne hou þe mˡ. l̄i. þᵗ was deliv̄ed̄ unto hī was spend̄ ⸗ the which̄ shold̄ have be depted̄ amonge þe barons.

Therle of Westm̄l ⁊ my Lady of Westm̄l shalleñ be hier̄ at þˢ xvᵐᵉ. for an covenant to be maad̄ betwix hē ⁊c.

It̄ þe lorde m̄chiers of Wales to be hier̄ at þˢ xv. to appointe ~~ho~~ of þe goev̄nance of þe m̄ches.

Md̄ It̄ þe writ s̄b pena for Browe.

It̄ yif þᵗ any poeple shal go to Caleys to ordeine a clerc of þe marquet.

The Florentynes saufconduyct.

Cōissions to goo oute to alle þe shires in Engl̄ for arraie.

Also my Lord̄ of Salesbury was spoke to for to be cappitain of þe m̄ches towarde Scotland̄.

It̃ þ^t þe smale abbeyes ⁊ p^iouries of Engl̃ be entretiđ þ^t ij. or iij. or iiij. of hē sende a clerc to þe gen̄al concile.

It̃ þ^t þe Maistr̃ of Seint Joħns senđ for hī ⁊ his breþ̄ to þe gen̄al concile.

It̃ div̄s men of Lanc̃ þ^t sholđ not come at þe last sessions at Lancastr̃ sholđ appier̃ hier̃ at iij. semaignes of Pasq̧.

Mđ þ^t þe K' graunte no licence to my Lorđ Cardinal to goo to þe gen̄al concile.

[*Ibid.* f. 122. 3rd May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Tercio die Maii anno ⁊c. xvj. ⸝ in eccl̃ia Sc̃i Pauli Londoñ ⸝ Ep̃us Coventreñ ⁊ Licħ . . . . se p̄star̃ Regi in hac necessitate sua sup̄ suffic̃ assignamento . . . C . .

It̃ decanus Sc̃i Pauli Londoñ . . . . . C .

[*Ibid.* 5th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Quinto die Maii a^o ⁊c. xvj. in Cam̄a Stellata R̸ ap^d Westm̃ p̃ntibȝ đnis . . . . . Custode p^ivati sigilli Cōitibȝ de Saꝝ ⁊ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hunḡforđ ⁊ de Tiptoft.

It is graunteđ þ^t ꝼ Roƀt Ogle have by ~~p^ie~~ p^ive seel or by cōmissioñ liv̄ee of a ship̃ of . . . . . þ^t was takeñ ⁊ adjugeđ to have be restoređ ⁊c. in recōpence of h^s raunceoñ and þ^s was accordeđ unto by þe Lordꝰ Gordoñ ⁊ þe oþ̄ cōissairꝰ late her̃ ⁊c.

Also it was accordeđ ~~þ^t p^ive seal~~ by þe Chanceller Treꝼ ⁊ P^ive Seal þ^t sev̄all̃ p^ive sealx . . . . directeđ to þe

jaylor of [þe castel o.] Poole to remoeve ȝtain p'soners to þe castel of Shrowesbury.

[*Ibid.* 6th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Sexto die Maii anno &c. xvj.° in Camͣa Stellat̃ R̃ ap^d^ Westm̃ ꝑntib3 d̃nis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Cōitib3 de Staff Saꝛ & Northūbr̃ Dño de Hungerford Cancellar̃ Thef & *Custode* p^i^vati sigilli.

Be þ̄ maad̃ a warr̃ to þe Tref & Chāb̃l̃ &c. & to deliv̄e to Joh̃n Chirch̃ coustumer of South . . . . xj. s̃. for xxxvj. barelles of salpetr̃ þe which̃ þei have boughte of hī.

Also a l̃re to þe Tref & Chāb̃l̃ to deliv̄e of þe said̃ barelles to my Lord̃ of Dors̃ &c. xxxiij. barelles for þe stuffur̃ of ȝtaine garnisons in Frāce & Normandie.

P' ntib3 Cōite Sufft Dño de Tiptoft.

It is accorded̃ þ^t^ for m^l^. l̃i. þ^t^ my Lord̃ of Cant̄bury shal lene at þ^s^ tyme þ^t^ he have assignem̃t of þe [mari*age*] of þ̄le of Arondell̃ . And in cas þ^t^ my Lord̃ take not þe ꝺnfait of þe said̃ assignem̃t þ^t^ þenne þe Tref & Chāb̃l̃ make unto hī assignem̃t for þe said̃ m^l^. l̃i. of all̃ man̄ op̄ . . . . þ^t^ shal growe unto þe Kyng to be paied̃ w^t^ in þe yer̃.

* f. 123. * It is accorded̃ þ^t^ a l̃re be maad̃ to þe Tref of Engl̃ to make þe Florentynes to goo in hast &c.

It is accorded̃ þ^t^ for þe v^c^. q^a^rt̄s of whete & þe m^l^. q^a^rt̄s of malt þ^t^ þe Lord̃ Tiptoft hath p^r^veied̃ for þe K' þ^t^ he have assignement of v^c^. l̃i. ~~þ^t^ w~~ to be take by þe hand̄ of þe vitailler of Caleys of such̃ mōnoie as hath̃ be deliv̄ed̃ unto hī for þe repac̃ of Caleys.

[*Ibid.* 7th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Septimo die Maii anno ꝛc. xvj. in Cam̃a Stellat̃ Regꝰ apd Westm̃ ꝯ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ ꝛ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hungꝯf ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ꝛ Custode pivati sigilli.[1]

[*Ibid.* 9th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Nono die Maii ao xvj. in p̃ncia ℞ apd Kenyngtoñ in Secreta Cam̃a sua ib̃m p̃ntibꝫ đnis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali ~~Duce Eboꝝ~~ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Staff Saꝝ ꝛ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hungꝯf ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ꝛ Custode pivati sigilli.

Be ꝑꝯ maađ a ł̃re to my Lorđ of Warr̃ upoñ hs ł̃re and arles of þe Ducs of Bretaigne . . . . . þt for þt cause Pophā is senđ ꝛc.

. . . . to go into Normandie to be of þe counsail ꝑꝯe and to go to þe ꝑtie adṽse for þe matier̃ of pees a bisshop̃ an erle a baroñ a clerc.

It is spokeñ of þe Bisshop̃ ~~of Lincolñ~~ [of Norwicħ ~~Seint David~~] of þerle of Staff of [þe] Lorđ Beaumonđ þe Dean of Y*or*k ꝛ þe Dean of Salesbury or þe Dean of Excestr̃ or þe Dean of Lincolñ or Caudray.

. . . deliṽeđ þarticles of Wales to my Lorđ Chaunceller.

ꝼ Hugħ de Lawney ꝛ hs felowship̃ shal come befor̃ my Lorđ of Glouc̃ ꝛ þe remenāt of þe lordꝰ of þe consail a Moneday in þe Sterr̃ Chāb̃r.

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[1] The Minutes of this Council are not preserved.

[*Ibid.* f. 123 b. . . May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Maii[1] anno ꝛc. xvj. in Cam̃a Stellat̃ Regꝭ ap^d Westm̃ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ . . . . . Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o . . . . . Cōitibꝫ de ~~Northūbr̃~~ Staff ꝛ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung̃ford ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ꝛ Custode p^ivati sigilli Thes̃ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dño de Bardolf.

To sieke up̃ þinstrucc̃ons þ^t þe K' þ^t ded is maad a^o ij^do.

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[1] The following notice of these Minutes occurs in the same hand in the Cottonian MS. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 92 b., where it is erroneously introduced among the articles of the 21st Hen.VI.:

M^da

Instruccions ꝛ precedentz of þ^e Kyngꝭ tyme þ^t ded is and of þ^e Kyngꝭ tyme þ^t now is to be seye.

The ꝥres last send to þ^e Pope ⸗ to þ^e gen̄al consail ⸗ to þerchebisshop̃ of Coloign̄ ⸗ to þelliseurs ⸗ to þ^e Duc of Ostrich̄ ⸗ and also þinstrucc̃on last sende by Stephan to be seye.

To make ꝥres to þellisours of congratulacion̄ of þellecc̃on of þempeur ꝛc.

W^t þees ꝥres [ꝛ oþ̃ þingꝭ] þ̃ be named to go [sev̄ally] Maistr̃ Adam Molyns and Maistr̃ William Spryner.

q^o Wheþ̃ þ^t þambassadeurs þ^t shal go to þempeur shal folowe him in sendyng ~~ꝛ~~ to þ^e gen̄al consail ~~or~~ and demenyng hē þ̃e or elles have an instrucc̃on a part or elles to folowe him as þ^e Kyng wolde have do to þempour þ^t ded is or no.

R^o Be þ̃ maad instrucc̃on condicionel ⸗ yif þ^t thempour wol condescende to mariage þenne þus and elles þus.

Thei þ^t shal go to þempour ꝛ ~~consail~~ [shal] not dwelle noþ̃ abyde on frendship̃ noþ̃ mariage ꝛc. but cōmune ꝛ touche þ^e reste pees to be had betwix þ^e Pope and þ^e consail. And ~~or þ^t~~ after þat þei have herde þ^e causes of þ^e debate nozt lyzt*ly* to adher to þ^e on ꝑtie or oþ̃ ⸗ but put it in suspense for a tyme ⸗ ꝛ þ̃of c̃tifie þ^e K' ꝛ have is entent þ̃inne laste he sholde falle into sisme.

Thou þ^t þ^e Kyngꝭ ambassadeurs do þus ⸗ yet þei may goo to þ^e tretie of þ^e reducc̃on of þ^e Greekes.

Also þ^t my [of] Suff had w^t hī whenne þ^t he yede last into Fr̃.

The secretarie to bringe to my Lord of York or to morowe þe l̃res þ^t wer̃ writeñ to þe Pope [Coloigñ] & þellisours *of* þellecc̃on of thempeur̃ & to þempeur̃ upoñ þe l̃res þ^t þellisoures send unto þe K' of thellecc̃on of thempeur̃.

It̃ to make l̃res of congratulac̃on to þellisours of þellec-c̃on of thempeur̃.

To seke up̄ þinstrucc̃ons þ^t Stephan had w^t hī last.

Sprycer & M' Adā Moleyns on by Camþ an oþ̄ by Holland to þempeur̃ Cologñ.

To morow w^t þe K'

Div̄s messangs by div̄s weyes ~~to þempe Hertōl~~ [w^t l̃res to] þempeur of congratulac̃ &c. & to Hertonk as touching mariage.

*W*heþ̄ þambassadeurs þ^t shal go to þempeur̃ shal folowe him in sendyng to þe gen̄al concile or have an instrucc̃on *a* part or elles folowe him as þ^t yt wold have do to þempeur̃ or not.

Instrucc̃on condicionel yif þ^t þempeur̃ wol condes-cende to mariage þenne þus , & elles þus . . . . . to go to þempeur & cōsail &c. not to hange on frendshiþ̄ noþ̄ mariage for þe pees betwyx þe Pope *and þe consail* þ^t þei

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Ambassadeurs to Basyl. j. abbot. j. doctor j. of þ^e which &c. þabbot of Shrowesbury Seint Osyes.

Ambassadeurs to þ^e Pope & to þempeur þ^e Bisshoþ̄ of Seint Assaph̄ þefat of Chichestr̃ þabbot of Glouc̃ & of Colchestr̃ & ~~i d~~ ij. doctours.

Of þ^e which doctours Partich , Prentice , Burtoñ , Castel þ^e Dean of Excestr̃ ~~Pill~~ Phillam of Excestr̃.

þ^t shal goo shal put hē in suspense or þ^t þei adher̃ to ooñ ꝑtie or oþ⁊ ⸗ after þ^t þei ~~had~~ have herde þe causes of þeir ~~of~~ debate ⸗ laste þe K' falle into sisme.

Thou þ^t our̃ ābassadeurs doo þus ⸗ yet þei may goo to þe tretie of þe reducc̃on of þe Grekes.

To Basil̃ ~~j. bisshop̃~~ j. abbot ⁊ j. a doctour ⸗ to þe Pope ⁊ Empeur̃ ij. bisshoppes j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. doctour ī. solempne ambassad̃.

Londoñ Seint Assapħ Seint David̃ Chichestr̃ þabbot of Shrowesbury Colchestr̃ Seint Osyes [~~Seint David̃~~] Seint ~~David̃~~ [Assap̃] Chichestr̃ þabbotꝭ of Glouc̃ ⁊ Colchestr̃ Castel to þe Pope þempeur̃.

Doctour̃s Partricħ Prentice Burtoñ Castel þe Dean of Excestr̃ Phillam of Excestr̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 124. 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

xiij. die Maii a^o xvj. in Secreta Cam̃a ℞ ap^d Kenyngtoñ ⸗ in p̃ncia ℞ ⸗ p̃ntibꝫ d̃nis Duce Glouc̃ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincoln Cōitibꝫ de [Hunt̃] Staff Saꝝ Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hung⁊f Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

þe K' in þe p̃nce of my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ Bath̃ Suff ⁊ P^ive Seal hath graunted̃ þe Lord̃ Fonh*ops* bill̃ ⸗ a bille for þe repac̃ of Dovorr̃ ⸗ Hotoftes bille.

My Lordꝭ of Staff ⁊ Beaumond̃ have graunted̃ to ~~go to be of þe K' consail in France ⁊c. go in ambassade to þe Dolp~~ [do þe K' suche ſvice as he wolle cōmande hē trustyng þ^t þe K' wol see for þe seuretee of þe weyes ⁊c.] ut in instruct̃ fiendꝭ.

That þ^t was appointed̃ yesterday was rehersed̃ þ^s day befor̃ þe K'.

It is appointed to go to þe Pope [~~Empour~~] & gen̄al concile for þe K' j. bisshop̄ j. erle j. baron̄ j. knyzt j. clerc.

Chichestr̄ } Roch̄ Seint Assaph̄ } oñ of hē.
Rouchestr̄ } Wircestre }

Therle of Northūbr̄ hath̄ graunted w^t þ^s þ^t he *have* seuretee of þe wey and he be take to þe K' to . . . . . also þ^t h^s lyvelood *may* stande in as good cas as . . . . . stande and he abied her̄ in Inglond.

Stourton̄ or Bromflete Barons.

Shotesbrok Botreaux.

Doctours M' Pier̄ Partrich̄ ~~þe dean~~ to be hier̄ in crastino ascens̄f.

[*Ibid:* f. 124 b. 14th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

xiiij°. die Maii a° &c. xvj. d̄ns n̄r Rex in Secreta Ca*m̄a sua* ap^d K*enyngton* . . . . . Card Archiep̄o . . . . . Ep̄o Lincoln̄ Cōitib3 de Staff Sa3 *Nor*thūbr̄ & de Suff Dn̄is de Hung*ford* & de Bardolf Cam̄ar̄ Cancellar̄ Thes̄ & Custode p^ivati sigilli.

Be þ̄ maad l̄res of sauf conduyct for þe Lord Gordon̄ for to come & goo for iiij. monethes.[1]

Also for a ship̄ of Scotland &c. & Joh̄n de Vaus & op̄ & . . . . . .

The Bisshop̄ of Seint Assaph̄ hath̄ graunted . . . . . .

The Bisshop̄ of Norwich̄ &c. he wol cōmune w^t my Lord [of] Glouc̄ Card & op̄ lord̄ of þe consail.

f Henri Bromflete wol yeve h^s answer̄ to morowe.

[1] *Vide* Rot. Scot. vol. ii. p. 306.

Answer̃ to hē of Basil ⸗ the K' hath̃ herđ þer̃ ambassađ ⁊ þ^t þ^t þei ~~wold~~ have declaređ . . . . . touching ⸗ and seth̃ þeir̃ deptyng from þens þe K' so*n*de þ*i*der h^s messang̃ w^t h^s ł̃res þe which̃ [as he is enfourmeđ] was not wel ⁊ goodely receiveđ treteđ noþ̃ demeneđ ⸗ notwith̃-standyng þe which̃ þe K' is disposeđ to senđ þider ~~unto~~ [w^t ynne short tyme] h^s ambassadeurs fully instruct of h^s entent þ^t ~~w~~^t [shal be to] þe ~~glorie~~ [worship̃] of Gođ the which̃ at þeir̃ comyng shal open̄ unto hē h^s entente mor̃ at large.

I deliv͡eđ to þe Secretarie iij. bulles directeđ to þe K' ⁊ a credence in writyng and a decree of þe Popes ⁊ tythingꝭ in a paupir̃ lef deliveređ to me by Lorđ Chanc̃ in þe Sterr̃ Chāb̃r ⁊ deliv͡eđ to hī by þe Popes collecto^r ⸗ and þansweres yeven to Calvacantilȝ.

To sende þ^s after non̄ þe ł̃res of credence þ^t Calvacantilȝ broughte.

[*Ibid.* 15th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xv. die Maii anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cam͡a Stellat̃ ℞ ap^d Westm̃ ⸗ p̃ntibȝ đnis Cōitibȝ de Staff Saꝝ ⁊ Northūbr̃ Dn̄o de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Thes̃ ⁊ Custode p^ivati sigilli.

M^d as ꝼ who shal be wardein of thestm͡ches ⁊ how þ^t Ogle may be paieđ for þ^t þ^t he hath̃ kept it.

To write to my Lorđ of Warr̃ þe tythingꝭ of Gwyenne.

Also to my Lorđ of Dors̃.

[*Ibid.* 16th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xvj. die Maii anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cam͡a Stellat̃ ℞ apud Westm̃ ⸗ p̃ntibȝ đnis Dn̄o Cardinali Archiep̃o Eboꝝ

Cōitibȝ de Staff Saȝ ⁊ Northūbr̃ Dño de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ⁊ Custode p^i^vati sigilli.

Be þ⁊ maad̃ ~~lres~~ endenturꝭ for such̃ cappitaines ⁊ ~~after~~ in þe m̃ches of Caleys ~~as~~ for þe keping of c̃tain castelx þ⁊e after þe olde fourme of þendenturꝭ and after þappointementz þ^t^ þe Tref of Caleys hath̃ maad̃ w^t^ hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 125. Assigned to the 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. in a modern hand.]

My Lordꝭ Tiptoft ⁊ P^i^ve Seal ~~hath̃~~ beth̃ assigned̃ to hier þe mat̃es betwyx . . . . . Thurland̃ as touching c̃tain goodꝭ taken̄ at Ca*le*ys.

. . . g̃ford̃ w^t^ þ^e^ clause of þe p̱*viso*.

Be þ⁊ maad̃ a warr̃ to þe Tres̃ ⁊ Chamb̃leins ⁊c. for [c̃tain causes] to leye xl. l̃i. in þe . . . . . þ^t^ w^t^ c̃tain messagꝭ shal go to þemp̱eur ⸗ p̃nt my Lord̃ Cardinal my Lord̃ . . . . . the Tref of Engl̃.

The bille shal be se ye on . . . . . .

The consail of my Glouc̃ desired̃ in my lordꝭ name to have þe ij^ml^. marc̃ in c̃tain . . . . . assignement of ij^ml^. marc̃ þ^t^ . . . . . þe same

Sic.

. . þe last ar^les^ of Rempston̄.

Joh̃n de Saveuses to go ⁊ speke w^t^ þe Duc of Orl̃ ⁊ þe Duc to be her̃ to morowe.

My Lord̃ of Suff hath̃ iiij. l̃res þ^t^ Joh̃n de Saveuses brouzte from þe Frensche knyzt.

~~North̃~~

fact̃ est.

þe Lord̃ Hung⁊ford̃ to have a l̃re testimonial to my Lord̃ [of] Warr̃ ⁊ oþ⁊ þ⁊e þ^t^ he hath̃ do h^s^ hōmage.

My Lord̃ Tref to ordeyne for tymbr̃ ⁊ oþ⁊ þingꝭ for Crotoye.

A warr̃ for þe salpetr̃ for Walsynghā to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̃l̃ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* 17th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

. . e day to hier Nevilles answerꝭ ꝛc.

xvij. die Maii anno ꝛc. xvj. ⸝ in Cam̃a Stellat̃ ℞ apᵈ Westm̃ ⸝ p̃ntibꝫ [đnis] Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ꝛ Eboꝝ Cōitibꝫ de Saꝝ ꝛ de Suff Cancellar̃ ꝛ Custode pⁱvati sigilli ⸝ p̃ntibꝫ đnis Ep̃o Lincoln̄ Comite Northūbr̃ Hung⸗forđ Tiptoft þe Warderober.

~~The licence of my Lorđ of Staff to entr̃ into hˢ landꝭ.~~

For longe comyng togidr̃ of þe shippꝭ þe destruccon of þe contrey wher̃ þᵗ þei logge now also þe destruccon of þe contrey in þe Fr̃ to lie in þe fronteres . . . þei þᵗ shal þus goo to mustr̃ . . . also in þe ship̃

It is cōeđ þᵗ þ⸗e as þ⸗ beeth̄ not shippꝭ inow for þe shipping of him ꝛ of hˢ retenue þᵗ forsomoche þᵗ my Lorđ of Dors̃ do assigne a goođ deputee for him ⸝ a sađ redy ꝛ wel adviseđ ꝑsone to be leder of as many as þ⸗ beth̄ shippꝭ for to receive.

Maistr̃ Th̄ Bekyngton̄ hath̄ delyveređ to me iij. bulles þanswer̃ þᵗ was . . . . . Popes ambassadeurs ꝛ ij. oþ⸗ indenturꝭ

Also when þei lanđ . . . . . neđ to goo first to my Lorđ of Warr̃ ꝛ his consail to shewe hē of þe taryng ⸝ and þᵗ he . . . . to awayte . . . . . sarple not as þ⸗ beth̄ mysgoev̄neđ

℔ R . . . Ogles l̄res was rađ ꝛ passeđ . . . . . .

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 75. *contemporary* MS.

Warrant for issuing letters of privy seal, 12th July, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

By the King.

RIGHT' trusty & welbeloved. For asmuche as we have understande by a suppon ꝑnted unto us on þe behalve of Johan Scurlag clerk tresourer of the cathedral chirche of oure cite of Lymerik in oure land of Irland howe þt he was by oure ℔res patentz presentid to the said tresourie and of þe same by force of the saide ℔res longe time pesibly possessed until nowe late that oon Thomas Chapman clerk pourchasing at the courte of Rome div̄s bulles & oth̄r ℔res of our holy fadre the Pope to provide him to þe said bñfice hath̄ vexed & troubled þe said Johan Scurlag for the same bñfice cityng him to appere at the saide courte & yet him continuelly vexith̄ ayeinst the right̄ of oure corone & of oure lawes & estatut̄ thereof made. We wol & charge you undre our p℔ve seal being in yor warde ye doo make our℔ ℔res directed unto the said Thomas cōmanding him to surcese of þe saide suite & to appere [before] us in oure chauncellerie atte quinziesme of Seint Martin next comyng upon paine of an c. ℔i. to answere to þe said maters & also und̄ our same seal ye doo make oth̄r our sev̄alx ℔res directed to the Archebisshop̄ of Casell̄ & the Bisshop̄ of our cite of Lymerik & to þe mair̄ & citezeins of þe same cite to helpe & in al lawfull̄ man̄e af̄ our℔ lawes to supporte the said Johan Scurlag clerc in his possession of þe said bñfice ayeinst the said Thomas & thise our ℔res shal be unto you suffisant warant. Yeven und̄ our signet at our paloys of Westm̄ þe xij. day of Juill̄ the yer of our reigne xvj.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. IV. f. 109. *contemporary* MS.

Petition to the King, apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438, as on the 1st March in that year a grant was made to the petitioner, by the description of "Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown in chancery," of forty marks per annum, in reward of the services which he had rendered to the King, to his father, and to his grandfather, in addition to former grants made to him. (*Vide* Rot. Patent. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 12.) This article (with the letters patent alluded to, and other illustrative documents) is printed in the "Excerpta Historica," pp. 144-148. Several notices of the Thomas Payne mentioned in this petition will be found in the third volume of this work.]

ISTA billa concessa fuit p đnm Regem ꝛ tᵃdita Cancellar̃ ad exequenđ.

Besecheth and ful humbly preieth̃ youre povͤre ſviteur Thomas Haseley on of þe clerkes of youre corone gᵃciously to considere howe he in the absence of that victorieux prince youre blesseđ fader whom Gođ assoile hym beyng in his sharp̃ werris and gᵃcious conquest of Fraunce and Normandie ⸗ youre seide ſvitour be the cōmaundem̃t of youre most gᵃcieux uncle the Duc of Bedforđ on whom Gođ have m̃cy that tyme regent of þis youre noble roialme and advys of alle the grete counseill̃ here ⸗ a cōmission was assigneđ to take and areste Thomas Payñ of Glomorganshire Wallsh̃mañ that brak þe Tour of Londoñ nowe beyng in Neugate sũtyme clerk' and chief conseillour to ſ Joh̃n Oldecastell̃ traitour atteint to your seiđ gᵃcious fader ⸗ the whiche Thomas Payñ as traitour was in the felđ armeđ ageins your seiđ fader with̃ þe Lollardes beside Seint James next Charyngcrosse and eschapeđ unhurt or takeñ til your seiđ besecher accompanieđ atte his cost and alle maner exspenses *with* notable poiar be the space

of v. daies and vj. nyghtes lay for hym in the most secrete wyse that þei coude and so with helþ and g[a]ce of Almyghty God youre seid fviteur toke hym and arested hym atte mydnyght in a place beside your castell of Wyndesore where atte that tyme was þe Kyng of Scottes kept as prisoner to your seid fader, and that same nyght this seid traitour shulde have broken the seid castell be tresoñ and goen with þe seid Kyng toward Scotland in proef whereof I founde in þe traitour's purs a cedule wreten of alle places of gistes and loggynges appointed for hem fro Wyndesore unto Edynbourgh in Scotland and so he confessed. The which traitour and cedule I delyved to þe Bisshop of Duresme thanne Chaunceller and William Kynwolmersh thanne Tresorer of þis your seide noble roialme, and þe seid traitour yanne was her cōmytted to prisoñ til þe comyng ageyñ of your seid most g[a]cious fader into þis roialme from your seid duchie of Normandie, and þanne in his nexte parlement here in þe Counseil Chambre of þe seid parlement afore your seid right wys fader and alle his lordes þsent þere þe seid traitour was brought and þe cedule aforeseid and your seid suppliant in that þsence examined of alle matiers abovesaid and othre circumstaunces and incident and the maner of takyng of hym, atte whiche tyme your seide moste noble fader declared and seide afore all his lordes that takyng plesid hym more þanne I hadde geten or gyven him x[ml]. li. for þe grete inconveniences that weren like to afalle in his longe absence oute of þis roialme and so cōmitted this traitour to þe Tour of London þere saufly to be kept, and þanne immediatly of his owne roiale largesse and bounteuous g[a]ce withouten axing of your seid suppliant or eny man for hym g[a]unted to hym xl. li. a yere to take þme of his

lif in what place in Inglonđ of hys that I wolđ savyng his oune demesne landes and þe duchie of Lancastre, and cōmaundeđ þe seiđ Regent Chaunceler and Tresorer gif your seiđ suppliant were not speđ afore his departyng oute of Inglonđ to spede hym in his absence in recompense of his costes expenses trewe diligentz acquitaiłł and labour aforeseiđ afore whiche spede youre seide fader was dede and so his g^a^unt voiđ.

Itm to considre howe your seiđ suppliant be þe cōmaundement and ordinance of your seiđ fader at his first parlement holdeñ atte Leycestre was sent fore to Leycestre to appere afore your seiđ blesseđ fader where he of his oune mocion appointeđ assigneđ and ordeigneđ the seide suppliant sc̃de clerk of his parlement witħ ꝑ Joħn Frank nowe clerk of youre rolles that tyme choseñ chief clerk of þe parlement þat hadde and toke xl. łi. yerely þꝯfore while he occupieđ and youre seide suppliant shulđ hadde x. łi. yerely as other meñ toke afore hym, the whiche office he occupieđ fro þ^t^ tyme into youre þredde parlement hens holdeñ atte Westmynstre atte whiche he myght not be for grete sikenesse and so departeđ and nevꝯe com in þe parlement sithe that tyme and nevꝯe hadde peny of alle his tyme of þe seide x. łi. ne of þe seide xl. łi. ne non othre regarđ in no manꝯe wyse.

Itm howe youre seide suppliant the tenthe yeere of youre roialme aspieđ and toke in youre ryver of Thamise tweye shippes fretteđ with wolle clotħ and othre mꝯchaundise to a notable value and wereñ seileđ and departeđ and no custume ne othre devoirs to you sovꝯain lorđ þꝯof due paieđ, wherefore alle was forfaiteđ and be þe

seid suppliant to his grete perell and labour taken and to you answerid as it appereth of record in youre escheker, the whiche coste the seide suppliant more thanne xx. li. wherof he sholde have had half after the forme of statuyt and hadde no thyng.

Item howe youre seide suppliant this same yeer of youre regne hath taken and arested diverse men empesched of high tresoñ ymagined ageyns youre psone and mageste roiale and destruccioñ of youre land and lawes, the which he sent be youre roiale cōmandement to youre psence be your squyer Gilbert Parre the which were taken alle atte his cost and many othre grete pinges doon to your highnesse and plesirs whiche were to longe to expsse here and nowe is aboute moo.

The whiche thynges be youre seid highnesse conceived plese it to youre most benigne and abondant grace to considere the longe and continuel vice don be the seide suppliant to youre graunde fader and fader Kynges of Inglond and to you sovaigñ lord as it is afore expssed and the grete age of youre seid suppliant and in recompense of alle his costages expenses and labours and diligences aforesaid of youre seid grace graunteñ to youre seide suppliant an annuitee tme of his lif in manre and forme conteined in the cedule to pis bill annexed and youre writtes liberate and allocate crant and dormant for allowance of payement of the same withoute payement of eny fee for the seales of the same writtes.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. IV. f. 126. *contemporary* MS.

ACTA DE ANNO SEPTIMODECIMO.

Minute of Council, 24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.]

NOMI'A đnoꝝ qui comparuer̃ in consilio xxiiij^to^. die Februar̃ anno xvij^o^.

DUCES.

Dux
Gloucestr̃
Yorḱ

ERLES.

Huntyngdoñ
Stafford̄
Sarisbury
Northumbr̃
Oxenford̄
Westm̃land̄
Suff

BARONES.

Berkle
Scroop̃
Lovel
Ponyngꝭ
Cromwel
Wellis
Willughby
Beaumont
Tiptot
Hungerford̄
Fanhop̃
Bardolf
Fitz Hugħ
Latimer

MILITES.

Bromflete
Popham
Oldhal
Comerford̄
Inglehous

SPIRITUALES.

Cardinal̄
Cantuar̃
Eboꝝ
Bathoñ
Londoñ
Assaveñ
Meneveñ
Saꝝ
Norwiceñ
Cicestreñ

ABBATES.

Sancti Augustini
Westmonaster̃
Gloucestr̃
Colcestr̃

Prior Sancti Joħis

Acta de Anno Decimo Octavo.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 112. a modern *Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 5th September, 18 Hen.VI. 1439.]

R. H.

Rex apud castrum suum de Wyndesore v^to^. die Septembr̃ anno regni sui xviij. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant̃ sub eodem sigillo direct̃ Thes̃ Angliæ et Camerariis de scaccario ad deliberand̃ Adæ Moleyns clerico consilii sui pro expensis ejusdem Adæ circa executionem cujusdam commissionis sibi direct̃ pro deliberatione cujusdam carac̃ Januenc̃ attachiat̃ per Johannem Speke militem in portu Suthamp̃ seu prope x. marc̃ habend̃ de thesaur̃ suo regio per viam regardi.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 56 & 57. modern *Transcripts.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, . . October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.]

To the Kyng oure souveraigne lord̃.

Plese hit unto your highnesse to graunt unto youre college of Alle Cristen Sowles in Oxenford̃ certayn pryvyligies undre youre letters patentes in fourme accordyng to ye bille annexed̃ herto.

Rex apud Kenyngton . . . . . Oct̃ anno xviij. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit quod

Custos privati sigilli faciat garrant̃ Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faciat litteras pat̃ juxta formam cedulæ p̃nti billæ annexæ, præsentibus dominis Duce Glouc̃ Cancellario Angliæ et Comit̃ Stafford̃ ac Custode privati sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

R. H.

Rex &c. omnibus ad quos &c. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ad supplicationem venerabilis patris Henrici Archiepiscopi Cantuarien̄ voluimus et concessimus ac volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo custodi et collegio Animarum Omnium Fidelium defunctorum de Oxon̄ quod de fundatione nostra existit quod iidem custos et collegiū et successores sui collegii antedicti de quibuscumq; auxiliis decimis quintadecimis contributionibus impositionibus tallagiis quotis et exactionibus ac aliis oneribus quibuscumq; nobis seu heredibus vel successoribus nostris sive per clerum Cantuar̃ provinciæ aut per clerum Ebor̃ provinciæ in convocationibus alicujus cleri prædicti aut per communitatem regni nostri Angliæ in parliamentis nostris qualitercumq; impositum concedend̃ faciend̃ vel præstand̃ erga nos heredes et successores nostros prædictos quieti sint et penitus exonerati imperpetuum et hoc absq; fine vel feodo magno seu parvo nobis aut hæredibus nostris in hac parte solvendo. In cujus rei &c.

(*In dorso.*) Pro decimis.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 277. *Original.*

Grant to John Carpenter, 3rd December, 18 Hen.VI. 1439, signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf a Member of the Council.]

R. H.[1]

Rex om̄ib3 ball̄is ⁊ fidelibus suis sal̄tm. Sciat⁹ q̄d de gr̄a ñra speciali ad humilem supplicacionem ⁊ ob quietem dilecti nobis Joħis Carpenter juñ nup secretarii civitat⁹ ñri Londoñ qui in serviciis ñris ⁊ ꝑgenitoꝝ ñroꝝ ibidem ⁊ alibi a juventutis sue tempib3 non sine ꝑlixis laborib3 ⁊ indefessis obsequiis tam laudabilit⁹ q^a^m fidelit⁹ desudavit concessimus ⁊ concedimus ꝑ noƀ ⁊ her̄ ñris quantū in noƀ est eidem Johanni q̄d ip̄e ad totam vitam suam has ħeat libertates videl̄t q̄d ip̄e non ponatur nec impanellet^r^ in aliqua mag^a^ assīa infra regnū ñrm Anglie arrain̄i vel arrainirand̄ nec in aliquib3 aliis ass̄is jurat⁹ inquisic̄oib3 attinctis seu recognic̄oib3 quibuscumq̧ licet tangāt nos vel hered̄ ñros nec juretur aut on̄etur sup triacione arraiamenti alicujus assise sive panelli corā quibuscūq̧ justic̄ ñris vel hered̄ ñroꝝ capiend̄. Et q̄d non ordinetur nec assignet^r^ ductor triator vel arraiator hoīm ad arma hobellarioꝝ aut sagittarioꝝ nec custumarius scrutator contraroṫlator taxator aut collector aliquaꝝ custumaꝝ taxaꝝ tallagioꝝ auxilioꝝ vel subsidioꝝ quorumcūq̧ noƀ aut her̄ ñris qualitercumq̧ concessoꝝ vel concedendoꝝ. Et q̄d decet⁹o non sit nec eligat^r^ miles ꝑ aliquo com̄ nec civis ꝑ aliqua civitate ad veniend̄ ad ꝑliamenta ñra vel hered̄ ñroꝝ. Et q̄d non fiat major vicecomes escaetor coronator constabularius ballivus justiciar̄ pacis vel seweraꝝ nec alius quiscūq̧ cōmissarius officiarius aut minister noster vel hered̄ ñroꝝ. Et q̄d ip̄e ad ordinem militarem suscipiend̄ vel ad aliquod on̄um officioꝝ sive occupacionū p⁹dict̄ aut aliquod aliud officiū decet⁹o subeund̄ faciend̄ vel occu-

[1] In the King's autograph.

pand non distringat^r nec cōpellat^r ullo modo p nos vel hered ñros nec p justiciar aut ministros ñros vel hered ñroꝝ quoscumq; sed inde totaliꝑ sit liber t penitus exemptus p presentes. Et ulterius ex habundanti gra ñra concessimus t concedimus ꝑfato Johanni p nob t her ñris q̄d licet ipe ad aliquod onerū officioꝝ sive occupacionū predict vel ad aliquod aliud officiū subeund faciend vel occupand deceꝑo eligat^r ordinet^r aut assignet^r contra vim formā aut effm ꝑsentis concessionis ñre ipe q; officia sive onera illa subire face vel occupare recusaꝑit occasione tamen illa contemptū finem forisfcuram depditū vel dampnū aliquod in corpe vel bonis non incurrat quoquomodo set q̄d ꝑsens carta ñra de exempcione p ꝑdcm Joh̄em vel aliū quemcumq; nōie suo corā quibuscūq; justic t ministris ñris t hered ñroꝝ in quocūq; loco de recordo p totū regnū ñrm ꝑdcm demonstrata sup demonstracōe illa om̄ino valeat t allocet^r eidm Joh̄i absq; aliquo alio br̄i seu pcessu inde ulꝑius psequend vel pclam̄ faciend. Et ideo vobis mandamꝰ q̄d ipm Joh̄em contra ꝑsentem concessionem ñram non molestetis in aliquo seu gravetꝭ. In cujus t. T. t.

W. P. le Bardolf
Chaumb'lein.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̄ le tierce jour de Decembr̄ anno t. xviij°.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608, art. 51. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 12th December, 18 Hen.VI. 1439.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

Besecheth lowly youre humble man Johan erle of Somers̄ to considre yat where as at youre commaunde-

ment he hath graunted to do now unto you personelle service in your royaume of France and duchee of Normandie ye which will be ryght chargefull unto hym considering ye grete charges yat he hath borne late as in paiementes to youre Tresorer of Englonde for Charles Dartois called Erle of Ew. xij. thousand marke, to Charles callyng himself Duc of Burbon iiij. thousond marke, and yet remayneth . . . . his pleges iiij. thousond marke, and yerfore and to y'entent yat he may doo unto you yis viage ye better service it like unto youre hienesse to commaunde by your severailles letters undre youre prive seal youre Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre eschequier and also ye custumers of youre petet custumes within youre port of London to pay and contente ye seid John before his departing fro hens into ye seid service of alle yat is due unto hym of his enheritance in youre eschequier and also of ye petit custume in ye port abovesaid fro ye terme of Pasche ye thrydde yere of youre regne at whiche tyme youre saide suppliant was of ful age al be hit yat for lak of poursuyt his age was not retourned into youre court to ye four and twenty day of Septembre aftir, fro ye which terme of Pasch to ye feste of Michaelmesse next suynge youre saide suppliant shal lese but through youre graunt and gracieux remedy.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xii°. Decembr̃ anno xviij°. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut ipse desuper faciat sufficient̃ garrant̃ ut infra petitur Thes̃ Angliæ et camerarijs ac custumarijs &c. præsentibus Car^ll' Can^rio' et Thes̃ pro *cujus* expeditione Dominus Car^ll' locutus est mihi Adæ apud Sanctam Mariam Overaye et misit verbum super hoc Custodi privati sigilli per Willielmum Flete.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Faustina, E. I. f. 160 b. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 18th December, 18 Hen.VI. 1439.]

Y^e Kyng hathe grantyđ in lyke forme as hale hodyr̃ hathe ade affore this tyme.[1]

To the rigħt Xp̃en Kyng oure soverein lorde.

BISECHING to youre higħnesse moost humbely youre Kyngges of armes[2] heraudes to considere that in al the tymes of the noble Kyngges of Inglonđ youre p̃decessours ⸗ the kyngges of armes heraudes of the saide reme han hađ owte of her grete warderobe at every feste of Xp̃emesse here lyvere clothing̃ lyk to other squiers of the Kyngges court ⸗ of youre benigne grace rigħt Xp̃en Prince to comaunde youre ĺres of prive seel direct to the warderober of youre grete warderobe for the tyme beyng or shal be to deliver̃ to youre saide kyngges of armes heraudes from tyme to tyme at every feste of Xp̃emesse her lyvere clothyng̃ lyke to other gentilmen of yor noble courte ⸗ and this in honneur of gentilesse and way of charite.

Lr̃e ent feust f̃te a Westm̃ le xviij^e. jo^r de Decembr̃ lañ xviij^e.

W. P. LE BARDOLF
Chaumb̃len.

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[1] In the same hand as the signature.

[2] The following *Original* Minute of the Council, to which the date of the 10th May, 9 Hen.VI. is assigned in a modern hand, is pasted on the same page as the preceding article.

Fiat br̃e de privato sigillo Thes̃ ⁊ Cam̃ar̃ ꝑ xx. m^a rz solut̃ diṽs regibꝫ armoꝝ ⁊ heraldꝭ ħenđ de dono Regis ꝑ modum regardi ꝑ festo Sc̃i Georgij ult̃ p̃t̃ito apud Wyndesore tent̃.

H. GLOUCESTRE. J. EBOꝝ CANC̃. P. ELIEN'. J. ROFFEN'. J. BATHON'.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 4th February, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

iiij^to. die Februar̃ Rex de avisamento consilii sui apud villam suam de Redyng anno regni sui xviij^o. considerans quomodo anno regni sui xvij^o. nonnulla jocalia sua p manus Thes̃ sui Angl̃ & Camerar̃ de sc^acc̃io suo re^mo in Xp̃o p̃ri Dño Car^li Angl̃ impignorav̓at pro septem m^l. marc̃ quas id̃m Dñs Car^l' Regie Celsitudini p viam mutui fecit numari quam quid̃m sūmā vij^ml. marc̃ p̓fat̃ Car^li Regia Celsitudo fecisset solvi in festo Pasch̃ nunc p̃x futur̃. Et si contingat ean̓dm sūmā vij^ml. marc̃ plene p̓fat̃ Dño Car^li non esse solut̃ q̃d tunc liceret p̓fat̃ Car^li aut assignat̃ suis impune et sine om̄i impetic̃oe Reg̓ vel hered̃ suoꝝ aut offic̃ suoꝝ quorumcumq; p̓fat̃ jocalia sic eid̃m impignorata ad p̃prios suos usus applicar̃ seu quibuscumq; p̃sonis aliis ext^aneis aut indiginis integralit̃ vel sep̃atim distrahere vender̃ aut alienar̃ p̃ut in l̃ris indentat̓ desup confc̃is plenius continetur. Nichilomin^9 p̓fat^9 re^m' p̃r Dñs Car^l' ad sp̃alē rogatū regiū de avisamento p̓dict̃ loco & tempore p̓dict̃ prorogavit solucc̃oem p̓dict̃ sibi faciend̃ de me^te xvme. & xme. p laicos Regi concesf solvend̃ in festo Sc̃i Martini p̃x futur̃ post dat̃ p̓senc̃ ita tamen q̃d p̓fat^9 Dñs Car^l' medio tempore h̃eat in custodia sua p̓fat̃ jocalia. Et si contingat q̃d p̓dict̃ sūma vij^ml. marc̃ de dict̃ x^a. & me^te xvme. eid̃m non solvatur q̃d tunc liceat p̓fat̃ Dño Car^li aut assignat̃ suis de ip̃is jocalib; dispone̓r & libere ordinar̃ p̃ut in p̓dict̃ l̃ris desup indentat̓ plenius continetur hoc pacto post̓iori seu progac̃oe nullo modo obstantib;. Et casu quo ip̃a supradict̃ sūma vij^ml. marc̃ de me^te & x^a. p̓dict̃ sibi aut assignat̃ suis solvatur ꝛ concessit id̃m Dñs Car^l' prefat̃ jocalia integre & illesa restitue̓r Regie Magestati ꝛ unde jussum fuit p ip̃m

Regem Custodi privat̃ sigilli sui ut fac̃ garant̃ Thes̃ Angl̃ t̃ Camerar̃ de sc^a^c̃io ut ip̃i juxta effectū p̄dict̃ fac̃ assignac̃oes dict̃ Dño Car^li^ de vij. m^l^. marc̃ solvend̃ eid̃m Dño Car^li^ de x^a^. t̃ me^te^ xvme. p̄dict̃.

ADAM MOLEYNS.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 53. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 20th May, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

R. H.

LIKE it unto ye Kyng oure souveraine lord to considre yat how be it yat over ye wages yat your servant William Lyndewode Keper of your prive seal toke for his goyng late to Arras in youre ambassiat the which beth sette upon him in ye appelle of ye receit of your eschequier as appreste for ye which after ye cours of your said eschequier he shulde accounte, and yerby for ye said ambassiat yere shall be founde more money due unto him, yet neverthelesse rather yan yat he wolde be putte to laboure ye said accountes ye whiche wold be unto him diseaseous he wold ye were discharged of yat as above shuld be founde by you due unto him w^t^ yat y^t^ ye said wages yat he hath received be sette upon him by wey of reward. And yerupon to graunte youre letters necessarie in yis behalf to ye Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre said eschequier to setle upon him ye said wages y^t^ he hath received by wey of reward.

And also oyer letters to ye Tresorer and Barons to discharge him his heires and executours for ever aswell of ye said c. li. and of any accomptz or oyer yinge

yeldeyng to you your heires or executours yerfore as of y'issues yf any he hath or shall lesee in yis behalf.

Lettres ent feurent faites a Westm̃ le xx. jour de May l'an &c. xviij.

(*In dorso.*) Ye Kyng at his manere of Kenyngton ye xj. day of Septembr̃ ye xviij. yer graunted this bille and commaunded y^t^ ye Keper of ye prive seal make hereupon letters in duwe fourme such as ye case shall require beyng present ye Kyng and

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 58 & 59. a modern *Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 10th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late yow wite howe that of oure habundant grace we have granted unto the werdeyn and scolers of oure Collage of Al Sowlen within oure Universite of Oxenford the bokes and volumes the names of whiche been writen and described in a cedule here enclosed for to have thayme of oure yifte and to remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide Collage for the tyme being. Werfor we wol and charge yow that undre our privie seel being in your warde ye make letters of warant in deue fourme directed unto the Tresorer and Chambreleyns of oure eschequier and to othre yf nede be or yf the cas require hit to make deliverance of the forsaide bokes and volumes unto the wardeyn abovesaide and thees oure letters shal be your warant. Yeven undre

oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the x. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso.*) To our right trusty and welbeloved clerc̃ Maist̃ William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Canterbury.

Libri juris civilis.

Parvum volumen, 2°. fo. in textu. clam in quibus. Jacobus de Bello Visu doctor̃ juris civil̃ 2°. fo. H^c. Lo^r. Petrus in repetitionibus super ff. veteri 2°. fo. dico tñ. Jacobus de Revenna super ff. novū 2°. fo. rethia sua.

Libri juris canonici.

Prima pars Host̃ in lectura, 2°. fo. alia alleganda.

Host̃ in lectura abbreviat̃, 2°. fo. religiosi.

Willielmus Durant abbreviat̃ super decr̃, 2°. fo. . . ciones.

Johannes super vi^tu' compostalanus et dignus 2°. fo. unum.

Secunda pars Host̃ in lectura, 2°. fo. debet recipere.

Libri Theologiæ.

Augustinus de Trinitate, 2°. fo. in processu libri . . encie abscondit.

Thomas de Christiana religione, 2°. fo. musicus accipit.

Liber de quadruplici sensu sacræ scripturæ conpilat̃ per M. E. Lacy, 2°. fo. ebrias in flumine.

Commentum super primo et quarto senten̄, 2°. fo. N. est præcipuus.

Liber Job glosat̃ cum aliis tractatibus, 2°. fo. omni genere.

Commentum super Ysaiam et alios libros Bibliæ, 2°. fo. generale q̃d nūq^m.

Lincoln̄ de decem præcept̃, 2°. fo. liberius et melius.

Boecius de Trinitate, 2°. fo. mirati sunt.

Diversa opera Beati Anselmi, 2°. fo. cum igitur.

Liber Ysidori de ecclesiasticis officiis, 2°. fo. carmine.

Liber Rufini præsbyteri in lib̃ ecclesiastic̃ histor̃, 2° fo. de cruciatibus.

. . . . de pontificali et sacerdotiali offic̃io cum diversis tractatibus Beati Augustini, 2°. fo. dominum lenite.

Stephanus Archiep̃us Cant̃ super libr̃ Regū, 2°. fo. ebrei.

Glosa Beati Jeronimi super Genesim, 2°. fo. quæ nostra.

Hugo de Sanct̃ Victore in angelic̃ Ierarchia, 3°. fo. leges mundi.

Augustinus in suo Enchiridion̄ et interp̃ nōim Hebreorum, 2°. fo. unus colend̃.

Casterdon̄, Barenguidiō, Costesay, super Apocalyp̃s, 2°. fo. vero quod accidit.

Libri Philosophiæ.

Burley super libris ethicorum et politicorum, 2°. fo. ideo sub doctrina.

W. Crosby.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 61. a modern *Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

By the King.

Right trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you y^t^ under oure privie seel being in youre warde ye doo make our letters directed unto ye Tresorier and Chamberleyns of oure eschequier charging theym by the same to deliver and paye unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight Sr John Styward late maister of oure horses

xiij. marc̃ for a palfray by hĩm bought for oure sadyll of Herry Helton Corser of London at Langley in Chilterne in ye moneth of August last passed, and yees oure letters shall be youre warrant. Yeven under our signett at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviij.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure trusty and welbeloved clerc Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure privie seel.

[Additional MS. 4608, art 60., a modern *Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you that in dewe fourme ye doo make unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight Sr Rauf Gray capitain of oure castel of Rokesbourgh newe endentoures betwix us and him for ye keping of our said castel after ye fourme of oure last endentoures of ye same, to begynne the day of th'expiring of the said endentoures and to endure unto th'ende of vj yere thanne next folowing, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviij.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Rokesbourgh.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 62. a modern *Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late you wite howe that in recompensation of the good and agreable service that oure trusty and welbeloved knight Phelipp Chetewynde hath and shal do unto us in tyme to come aswele in oure werres as otherwise we of oure grace especial have granted unto hym the viscountee and towne of Tartas in oure duchie of Guyenne now being in the handes and subjection of oure rebel and ennemy the Lord De Labrit. To have holde occupie and exercize undre us ye said viscountee and town with all thairre appertenañ and appendeñ lordships places heritages lands possessions and other rights and devoirs unto ye said Phelipp and his heirs masles for evere, hit for to enjoye as thaire propre goods, dooing unto us oure heirs and successours the homaiges services feaultes and devoirs that for the said viscountee and town owith for to be doon. Wherfore we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in youre warde ye do make oure letters in deue fourme directed unto oure Chanceller of Englande charging hym that undre oure grete seel he do make herupon oure letters patentes in deue fourme, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warant. Yeven undre oure signet at oure castel of Wyndesore the vij. day of Juil the yere of oure regne xviij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maist William Lvndewode Keper of our prive seel.

Chetewynde.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, F. III. f. 7 b. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.[1]

FIAT garrant̃ Thes̃ Anglie ut iꝑe de pⁱmis denariis viz xvme. ⁊ xme. a laicis nūc recipiend̃ solvet oĩo ꝑ cc. lanc̃ ⁊ [D. c.] arcubꝫ nunc dispositis in Normanniā q̃ f^a assendit ad vj^ml. li. vel circa quacumq; ordinac̃oe seu assignac̃oe *si* eciā auc̃te ꝑliamenti sive ad hospic̃ regiū sive alit̃ non obstante quacumq;. Ita q̃d ex pⁱmis denariis post contentament̃ ꝑ iꝑis lanc̃ ⁊ arc̃ fact̃ satisfiat hospi° sive sit de xx^ml. solvend̃ ꝑ Duc̃ Aureliañ sive aliter. It̃ ad impignorand̃ vadia. · Item ut mittatur d̃no Car^li. pro m^l. m^l. m^l. li. erga fm Sc̃i Petri ad vinc̃la.

Dat̃ ap^d Windesore vij. die Julii anno xviij. ⁊ direct̃ Custodi privati sigilli.

ADAM MOLEYNS.

ACTA DE ANNO NONODECIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. IV. f. 128. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.[1]

REX apud Coppydhall xvj°. die Septembr̃ anno xix°. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fac̃e sufficiens garrant̃ Thes̃ Angl̃ ⁊ Camariis de sc^ac̃io ad deliband̃ red^o in Xꝑo ꝑri Willmo eꝑo Roff ambaxiatori sūo in villa sua Cales̃ ⁊ marc̃h ibm c. li. in partem soluc̃ois eoꝝ que debentur

[1] The King's autograph.

eiđm re^d·o p̃ri r̃one đce ambaxiate ⸗ et aliud garrant̃ sufficiens sub eođm sigillo đco Thes̃ ꝛ Baronibꝫ de sc^a c̃io ꝛ Cam̃ariis ut ip̃i Thes̃ ꝛ Barones recipi faciant compotū seu compotent cū đco Ep̃o sup vadiis suis ꝛ sup hiis que suo statui conveniunt ꝑ ambaxiata regia ꝛ sibi allocent ꝛ allocari faciant q̃d consuetum est ⸗ Et q̃d p̃fati Thes̃ ꝛ Cam̃arii de om̃i eo quod inventū est debitum p̃fat̃ Ep̃o r̃one đce ambaxiate soluc̃oem faciant seu sufficientē assignac̃oem ꝛc.

It̃ suffic̃ garranta s̃illia pro vadiis Dñi de Duddeley Stepħni Wilton ꝛ Wiłłi Sprener doctoꝝ necnon ꝑ eo tēpore quo ip̃i doctores in eundo ꝛ redeundo ꝛc.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 130. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 16th September, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

Henri par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande as Tresorer Barons et Chamberleins de notre eschequier saluz ⸗ Nous volons et vous mandons que vous accountez duement ovec notre treschier et foial John sire de Dudley ou ovec un autre covenable person en son noun par serement de lun ou de lautre de ce qil nadgairs partist de notre citee de Loundres vers notre ville de Caleys en notre ambassade pur y ovec autres noz ambassadeurs communiquier et traictier ovec les ambassadeurs de notre adversarie de Fraunce sur la fait de la paix par la grace de notre Createur a estre fait et concluz parentre nous et luy ⸗ et de noz deniers par luy receuz par celle cause ⸗ faisantz a lui due allouance en cest partie parmy le dit serement dauteux gagez

journalx du jour qil par celle cause partist de notre dit citee jusques au jour de son retour a mesme notre citee, et de noz deniers par lui receuz par celle cause come ad estee allouez as autres de son estat alantz a semblable ambassade avant ces heures ovesq̃ coustages raisonables pur ces passage et repassage de la meer. Et de ce que par le dit accounte serra trouevez estre raisonablement duez alavantdit John vous avantditz Tresorer t Chamberleins lui facez ent avoir paiement ou sufficeant assignement come raison est. Donñ souz notre prive seal a Coppedhalle xxvj. jour de Septembr̃ lan de notre regne dys et neofisme.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Coppedhalle xvj. die Septembr̃ anno xix. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant̃ Thes̃ Baronibus et Camerarijs secundum tenorem et effectum infrascript̃, præsentibus Radulpho Boteler milite et Johanne Bealchamp ac me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 141. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 28th October, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

To the right heigh and myghty prince most Christen King oure althir̃ soverain lord̃.

Mekely besechith your humble and trewe chapeleyn William abbot of youre monasterye at Bury to which monasterye youre noble progenitours whos soules God rest as to the place of their foundation han grantyd at reverence of the blissyd King and Martir Seint Edmond

there incorrupte bodyly in shryne restyng notable fraunchise and full special privilegys as in the chartris of there graunt it is clerly specifyed, whiche fraunchise be youre chartre is at this day graciously confyrmed, and for the defence and savyng of the right of the said fraunchise abbotys of the said monasterye chapeleyns unto your noble progenitours gaf oute of there lyflode before tyme of mende as a styward certeyne manrs to the intent that the said chapeleyns and all there successours shuld not be trobled for the seid fraunchise but quietly preyse and serve God prayend devoutly for there founderes as religious and contemplatyf personys shulde. But sithe it is soe that now of late tyme divers misdoers coveryng theym undir lordschipe daily make resistence and interrupt the fraunchise ayens all good rewle of the lawe of your rewme and will suffre no lawe to be executyd thereyn, of the which to grete inconvenience myght falle for as moche as the styward of the fraunchise which be inheritance ocupyeth the manrs tho were yovyn oute for defence and conservyng of the said fraunchise is duellyng and abidyng in a foreyn chyre, wherefore your said chapeleyn may nat in tyme of nede have redy recurs unto hym and the Erle of Suff is a grete lord in the cuntre and goodly to your said monastery to whom your seid chapeleyn many tymes may have redy recurs, Like it unto your hieghnesse and good grace to yeve him in comaundement undir your grete seal to supporte maynteyne and defende youre seide monasterye your seid chapeleyn and all your prestys his bretheryn with all othir thynges tho of right longyn unto them, and correct suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and opresseres, so that all your prestes be occasion thereof may hereafter more quietly preyse and serve God and pray to him for the wele and

Sic. bouchef of youre Heighnesse withoute troble of oppres-
.....
sioun yn honour of our Lord and of charite.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxviij. Octobr̃ anno xix°. concessit p̃sentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrantum Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri fac̃ literas patentes in debita forma.

Adam Moleyns.

William Abbot Bury.

[Additional MS. 4606. art. 117. a modern *Transcript.*

Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed on the 22nd December, 19 Hen.VI. 1440, to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne. *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 834.]

INSTRUCTION yoven by the Kyng to his right welbeloved John the lord Tiptot knyght on of his counseill Adam Molyns doctour of lawe archedeken of Salisbury and clerc of his counseil John Stopyngton maister of his rollis and archedeken of Dorset John Stourtewayt chaunceller of Wellis and Maister William Swan abbreviatour in the Court of Rome licentiat in lawe deputed and ordeyned to commune trete and thay or two of thayme to conclude with the noble worshipful and ful discrete Gunpert de Nurnai[1] lorde in Alpen

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[1] "Gumpertus de Neuwener dominus in Alppen, perpetuus advocatus ecclesiæ Coloniensis." *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 834.

and Maister Theolman of Lynf[1] provost of Seint Florins in Confluens doctor in decrees ambaxiatours of the most reverent fader in God Archebisshop of Coleyn Duc of Westfale and Angr̃ after the articles here folowyng.

First the saide commissioners or two of theyme shall see the power giffen unto the saide Gunpert and Theolman that yay have fro ye saide Archebisshope and if it be not sufficiant yat yay conceyve a noote of a sufficeaunt procuracie and power to appoint and effectuelly conclude in suche matiers as folowen so as it be not seen defectif in tyme comyng . . . . ying yat shal be concludid with the saide Gunpert *and* Theolman and yat the tenour of such sufficiaunt procur . . . . . be incorperate w^t^ynne tho lettres yat shal remayne with the Kyng as for evidence of the conclusions y^t^ shal ben take betwix his Highnes and the said Archebisshop.

Item the Kings saide commissioners shal here appointe and conclude with the saide Gunpert and Theolman yat where the moost reverent fadr in God the Archebisshop of Coleyn hath desired and offred hym to be come the Kyngs homager and feodid man and so to do hym service after the fourme of olde indentures in some partie of theym to be chaungid as ye caas and yis instruction shal requiere, the saide commissioners shall thankfully receyve the saide obl . . . . . and see yat ye forme of the oothe of foialte late giffen unto the Kyng as in the handes of the ful reverent fader in God John bisshop of Ba*th* . . . . Chaunceller of Englond be ye saide Gunpert and Theolman in name and conciens of theire lorde be suffici-

[1] "Tilmannus de Linsz." *Ibid.*

auntly incorperate in the lettres above saide y^{t} shall be enseallid betwix ye Kyng and the abovesaide Archebisshop.

Also thay shal appointe and conclude that the saide Archebisshop shal do service unto the Kyng in feete of warre and oyer wise as oft as he shall be resonably warned and callid be ye Kyngs part, and shal do hym the saide service with thre hundred fightyng men receyvyng wages for theym by the day as it is expressed on the bak half of this instruction or ellis after the fourme of the old endenture.

Moreovere in the lettres that shal be enseallid hereupon the Kyng wil for certayn cause that moeveth hym that . . . . . of Muress be nother included nor excludid be the appointement of the saide his commissioners.

In opr yings the saide comissioners shal demesne thayme after the answerre giffen to Arnold Brent late beyng in Englond for yis matere in the saide Archebisshop behalf the wheche articulis folowen.

Responcio dat Arnoldo.

Præterea ut præfato reverendissimo patri reciproca affectio ostendatur Regia Celsitudo eum recepit plene recep . . . . . sui cordis . . . . . in cujus rei signum pro suo feodo de quo at communicatum est percipiet Archiepiscopus ipse in civitate London de Er . . . . . pensione dum ipsi Rex et Archiepiscopus vixerint in humanis ultra feod quingentarum marcarum temp . . . . . ipsius Regis olim solutarum centum marcas et sic annuatim percipiet dictus Archiepiscopus durante tempore vitæ . . . . . Archiepiscopi

sexcentas marcas que eidem Archiepiscopo solvi debent prout in articulo prox̃ sequeñ continetur.

Item . . . . . ponet idem nuncius quod prædict̃ solutio locum habebit et vigorem quam primum sæpe fatus reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonieñ literas suas per quas se obligabit ad . . . gium servitium in forma inter eosdem per submissas personas et commissarios ad hoc deputatos vel deputandos concipiendaq̃ fidelitatis sacramento et hommagio ut moris est prestit̃ parti Serenitat̃ Regie tradiderit sigillatas. Vult quoque Celsitudo Regia q̃d idem reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonieñ in recompensationem sexcentarum marcarum annuarum quas pro duobus annis elapsis supradictus Arnoldus solvi postulabit eidem Archiepiscopo ex gratia regia dumtaxat et non aliter concessarum habebit pro feodo suo prædicto sex primis annis a tempore traditionis literarum suarum de quibus præfertur . . . . . singulis viz annis eorumdem sex annorum quamdiu Rex et Archiepiscopus prædict̃ degerint in humanis octingen . . . . ma . . . . . elapsis extunc singulis annis post sex annos secutur̃ Rege et Archiepiscopo memorat̃ pariter vivent̃ sex centas marcas percipiet idem Archiepiscopus pro feodo antedicto.

Cedula de qua infra fit mentio est talis.

Quia in liga antiqua non erat spet' determinat̃ q' et q^e essent accepturi per diem nisi sicut possent utilius concord . . . . ut igitur in præsenti tractatu concludatur de certo et ut sciatur q^i et q^e solvitur dietim cuilibet statui guerr . . . . a . . . . . insistenti tactum fuit ut mitt . . . . . per Archiepiscopum Colonieñ acciperent per *idem* prout Anglici accipiunt in . . . . . .

Dux pro persona sua capit per diem duo nobilia.

Comes percepit per diem ♩ unum nobile.

Baro percepit per diem ♩ dimid̃ nobile et octo sterlin̄.

Miles percepit per diem ♩ quar̃ par̃ nobil̃ et quatuor sterlin̄.

Armiger percepit per diem ♩ duodecim sterlin̄ pro vad̃ et sex sterlin̄ de regard̃.

Valet̃ sagittarius seu balist̃ percepit per diem ♩ sex sterlin̄.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 128. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 22nd January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng our soverein lord.

R. H.

Plese it to your full noble grace to directe zour honorable letters under zour pryvee seale to ye Tresorer of England and ye Chamberleyns of zour escheqer in dew fourme chargyng hem to delyver to zour humble oratour and chappellein William busshop of Sar̃ vj. li. v. s̃. viij. d̃. which he expended now late in zour message unto ye Archbishop of Canterbury at Maideston in Kent from zour maner of Shene by zour gracious commaundement.

Lettre ent feust fait a Shene le xxij. jour de Januer l'an &c. xix.

[Additional MS. 4607. art. 65. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 29th January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Henri par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre &c. a notre chier et bien ame Robert Whitinham gardein

de notre mynte a notre ville de Cales saluz. Nous volons &c. et vous mandons que pur le cunage de noz monneyes a notre dit ville vous receives de notre bien ame Johan Orewell graver de lez ferres pur noz cunes par endenture vous affaire. xij. piles et iiij^{xx}xvj. crusses pur grosses. iij. piles et xij. crusses pur demi grosses. iij. piles et xij. crusses pur deniers. iij. piles et xij. crusses pur mailes. iij. piles et xij. crusses pur ferlinges d'argent. et mesmes lez crusses et piles facez conduire a notre dit ville par terre & par mere a notre aventure et parile et a noz costagez et despenses. Et en oultre volons et vous mandons &c. que dez profitz et revenues provenantz de la susdite notre mynte. vous facez paier au dit Johan pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pour grosses sept deniers. et pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur demie grosses sis deniers. et pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pour deniers cinq deniers & pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur mailes et ferlinges d'argent quartre deniers. et volons que cestes noz lettres vous en soient garrant et que dez paiementz que vous ferres en ceste partie que par une votre serment et par cestes vous en aiez due allouance en votre accompte. Doñ &c.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxix^{no}. die Januar̃ anno xix^{no}. in Camera Stellata de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sui sigilli secundum tenorem præsenţ cedulæ fieri litteras sub eodem sigillo. præsentibus Domino Cancellario Angliæ Dominis Huntyngdon Northumbr̃ Say Suff̃ Thes̃ Angliæ Tiptot & Custod̃ privat̃ sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 2nd February, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R. H.[1]

Rex apud castrū suū de Wyndesore ij^do^. die Februar̃ anno xix^o^. attendans magnā difficultatem providend̃ sufficient̃ ꝑ custodia ⁊ conservacione regni sui Francie ⁊ ducat̃ sui Normannie ⁊ subditoꝝ suoꝝ in eisdem ob solum defc̃m pecuniaꝝ solvend̃ armat̃ jam ꝓvise. Unde volens om̄ibꝫ via ⁊ modo sua Celsitudo quantū in ip̃a undecūq; esse poterit remediū adinvenire nec ꝑ se continget quin dicta regnū ducatus ⁊ subditi ib̃m succursum debit̃ ħeant ⁊ iuvamen Propterea ꝓpria sua jocalia ꝑost cum jam om̄em thesaurū cunetatū exposuit in pecuniam num̃atā cudi ⁊ cunetari ac impignorari mandavit ut armat̃ ꝑdict̃ debito tempe satisfiat. Unde precepit Custodi privat̃ sigilli sui facere sufficiens garantū Thes̃ Anglie ⁊ Cam̃ar̃ de sc^a^c̃io tam cunetare om̄ia ⁊ sing̃la jocalia sua regia vel eciam vendere aut impignorare comodius ⁊ cicius quo poterunt ad usum ꝑdict̃.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 137. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 13th February, 19 Hen. V. 1441.]

Diverse stuff to be ordeyned for my Lorde of York.

First	- - -	viij. m^l^. saltpet̃.
Item	- - -	ij. m^l^. bremston.
Item	- - -	iiij. fother of lede.

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[1] The King's autograph.

Item - - - M^l^. M^l^. of long bowes.
Item - - - iiij. M^l^. sheef of arowes.
Item - - - C. grose of bowe streinges.
Item - - - v.C. speres.

Adam Moleyns.

Henri by the grace of God Kyng of Englande ⁊ of Fraunce and Lorde of Irlande to the Tresourer and Chamberlains of oure eschequier greting.

We doo you to wite yat amonges oyere articles late presented unto us by oure right dere and welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke oure said cousin desireth of us yat we shuld purveye him of certaine ordeñance of artilaire and habilementes of werre as more at large it is conteigned in ye said article, to the which article we have yeven answere y^t^ the Tresourer of Englande shall entrete him to such artillarie and ordenaunce as is resonable and purveye yerefore or elles contente him in monoye, y^t^ he do make the purveance for the said artillarie and yere upon sufficeant warrant to be made unto the said Tresourer as in the said answere remaynyng in y'office of oure prive seal it appiereth of recorde. And for so much as oure said cousin and Tresourer bene accorded upon certaine ordennance and stuff of artillarie comprinsed in a bill here enclosed as we ben enfourmed, We yerefore woll by y'advis of oure counseil and charge you yat in all godely haste ye do purveye for the said ordonnance and stuff comprinsed in the saide bille and it so purveied to delivere it to oure cousin aforesaide in manere and fourme as semble stuff was delivered unto oure cousin of Huntyngdon upon his going late into oure duchie of Guyenne. Yeveñ ⁊c.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiij. die Febr̃ anno xix°. de advisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere fieri ł̃ras sub eodem sigillo tenoris hic præscripti pro artilaria contenta in cedula p̃ntibus annex̃ ꝛ signata manu mea ꝛ

Adam Moleyns.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiij. die Febr̃ anno xix°. de advisamento consilii sui fieri facere ł̃ras sub eodem sigillo
Sic. ....
sc̃dm tenorem copiæ infrascriptæ in cedula annexa contenta ꝛ præsentibus Dñis Can° Ep̃o Lincoln̄ Thes̃ Angliæ et Dño Scrop̃.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 131. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 13th February, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy ñre soverain seign^r.

Supplie Esmond count de Dors̃ et de Mortain cappi^t et constable de v̄re chastel de Aberustwith en South-gales que come depuis le temps qil ad este capitain et constable de v̄re dit chastell il ad euz continuelment demorantz a voz costages sur la saufe garde dicell v̄re chastell une home darmes et dousze archers par manere come John Griffith chivaler nadgaires capitain illoeques avoit ꝛ pur les gages des queux gens il nad resceuz aucuns gages de la septisme jour de Mars lan de v̄re reigne seszisme jusques au present ꝛ Pur ceo please a v̄re tresgracious seignurie de payer au dit Esmon autilx gages pur chescun dez les ditz persones pur chescun jour de le susdite septisme jour enceo come ad estee paies au dit Esmond ou au dit John nadgaires capitaine et constable de mesme le chastell pur semble

persones devant ces heures, et ceo par voz lettres dessoulz vre prive seale a estre adresses a vre Chamberlain de Southgales.

(*In dorso.*) Concessum. Rex apud Westm xiij°. die Februarij anno xix°. concessit psentem billam ut petitur & mandavit Custodi privati sigilli facere desuper literas quæ infra desiderant de advisamento Canc et Thesaurij.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 127. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 19th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

R. H.

Please hit unto youre benigne Grace for to grant to youre humble servant and oritoure Maistre Adam Moleyns clerc of your counceil your gracieux letters of presentation to ye parish churche of Cottingham w^in ye diosf of Yorke whiche is voide and in your gracieux hands by the dethe of Maister John Castel and he shall evyr pray to God for you.

The Kyng hathe graunted this bille and commanded the Keper of his prive seel to make upon this graunte his guarrant to the Chanceller of Englond he to do make hereupon letters patents in dewe fourme at ye praier of my Lord of Suff and Sr John Beauchamp knight. Yeven at Wyndesore ye xix. day of Feb ye xix. yere of his regne.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 136. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 16th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre soverain seignur.

PLEASE a vous notre soverain seignur de votre hautesse et tresnoble et treshabundant grace a lez singuler prier et instance de votre humble liege le Duc de York grauntier voz gracious lettres patentz affaires desoulz votre graund seal solonc la fourme d'une cedule a icest bille annexe et il priera a Dieu pur vous.

R. H.

℟ omnibus ad quos &c. salt̃m. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantū in noƀ est carissimo consanguineo ñro Riĉo Duci Eboz̄ quod ipse manerium et d̃nium de Mersshwode cū pertiñ in coñ Dors̄, manerium de Clarettehall̃ et tertiam partem manerii de Thaxtede cum pertiñ in coñ Essex̄, maneriū et d̃nium de Bysselegh̃ cum pertiñ in coñ Glouc̄, castrum et villam de Clare cum pertiñ in coñ Suff, nec non cum omnibus redditibus firmis et parquis̄ cur̃ quæ añuatim percipiuntur per manus feodariorum in coñ Norff Suff Cantebr̃ et Hunt̃, maneria de Wodhall̃ et Erbury tertiā partem manerii de Leyham et villas de Sudbury et Suthwold cum pertiñ in eod̃ coñ Suff, manerium de Berdeffeld cum pertiñ in coñ Essex̄, et manerium de Purbryght cum pertiñ in coñ Surr̃, quæ de noƀ tenentur in capite dare possit et concedere venerabili patri Willo Alnewyk epo Lincolñ Johi Beaumont vicounte de Beaumont militi Rado Cromwell̃ militi Johi Fastolf militi Willo Oldehall̃ militi Rado Boteler militi Willo ap̃ Thomas militi Nicho Dixon clico et Robto Darcy armigero. Habend̃ et tenend̃

sibi et hæredibus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Ita quod ipsi habita inde plena et pacifica seisina castrum maneria ðnia villas et partes prædicta dare possint et concedere præfato Duci et Ceciliæ uxori ejus Ducissæ Eborum habenð et tenenð sibi et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Ducis et Ducissæ exeuntibus. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducē et Ducissam sine hærede de corporibus suis exeunt̃ obire extunc castrum maneria ðnia villæ et partes prædicta rectis hæredibus ipsius Ducis remaneant imperpetuum. Et tam eisdem Eꝑo Joħi Raðo Joħi Raðo Wiłło Wiłło Nicħo et Roƀto quod ipsi castrum maneria ðnia villas et partes prædicta de præfato Duce recipere et tenere eis et hæredibus suis prædictis quā præfatis Duci et Ducissæ quod ipsi castrum maneria ðnia villas et partes prædicta de præfatis Eꝑo Joħe Raðo Joħe Raðo Wiłło Wiłło Nicħo et Roƀto recipere possint et tenere sibi et hæredibus suis prædictis. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducem et Ducissam sine hujusmodi hærede obire castrum maneria ðnia villæ et partes prædicta dictis rectis hæredibus præfati Ducis remaneant tenenð de nobis et hæredibus nostris prædictis per servitia prædicta imperpetuum. Tenore præsentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem absque aliquo fine nobis vel hæredibus nostris pro litteris nostris patentibus brevibus nostris de conventione et dedimus potestatem in hac parte faciend̃ vel pro licentia concordanð coram nobis in cancellar̃ nostra vel hæredū nostrorum seu coram Justič nostris de cōmuni banco aut coram aliquibus aliis Justič nostris Thes̃ seu Baronibus de scc̄io nostro vel in aliis cur̃ nostris seu hæredū nostrorum prædictorum pro tempore existeñ ratione præmissorum impetranð faciend̃ sive optinenð quovis modo solvenð seu reddenð seu ad opus nostrum vel dictorum

hæredum nostrorum aliqualiter levanđ seu percipienđ. Nolentes quod præfatus Dux vel hæredes sui aut præfati Ep̃us Joħes Rađus Joħes Rađus Wiłłus Wiłłs Nicħus et Robertus vel hæredes sui prædicti seu præfati Dux et Ducissa vel dicti hæredes sui aut præfati recti hæredes dicti Ducis ratione præmissorum per nos vel hæredes nostros justic̃ escaetores vic̃ coronatores aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros vel hæredum nostrorum quoscumque occ̃onentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus ꝛc. T. ꝛc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Eltham xvj^{o}. die Marcii anno xix^{no}. in consilio suo concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrantū Can^{rio} Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faciat literas patentes sc̃đm tenorem infrascriptum absque feođ inde facienđ ad usum regium.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 135. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 17th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the King my soverain lord.

SHEWETH unto your highnesse your subgett and oncle Humfray Duc of Gloucestre your justice in Suthwales Howe that they that have be justices of Suthwales have had reward of c. mark for here costages charges and labours which they had and suffered about the sessions that have be hold at Kermerdyn and Cardigan how hit were that the said sessions at eny tyme have not passed a m^{l}. ł. and that John Merbury late justice there had at one tyme for the sessions which he held at Kermedyn and Cardigan c^{l}. And also howe that the Erle of Suffolke late your justice of Suthwales at your sessions

there late holde for his notable service of your yifte had cc. marc ; And howe that your said uncle in the months of August and Septembre last passed was in your service in Suthwales in propre persone aswell to hold the sessions at Kermedyn and at Cardigan for your grete availle as to repease the grete debates and strifes betwix your people there to his right grete costes and labour.

Please your highnesse to consider these p̄misses and to graunt unto your said oncle such reward as may please your noblesse consideryng by your high grace that all justices afore this tyme whether they were there present or noo have had competent reward by the handes of your Chamberlayn of Southwales of the issues profittes and revenues thereof comyng.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Kenyngton xvij°. die Martii anno xix°. concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sibi fieri facere literas sub eodem sigillo directas Camerario infrascripto ad solvend infrascripto supplicanti cc. marcas ex causa infra recitata.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 117. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

The Kyng at his castel of Wyndesore ye x. day of Aprill ye xix. of his regne ; For asmuch he is advised to send his grete and solempne ambaxiat to his towne of Caleis ther to entende to ye tretee of peas betwix his highnesse his roialmes of Englond and of France and his adversarie in ye saide his roialme of Fraunce ye which grete ambaxiat̄ may not comodiously w^t^out sume

maner delay adresse them to the saide town of Calas, yerfor chargith ye Keper of his prive seall to make instruction semblable as we late made to ye Baron of Dudeley Stephen Wilton doctor in decres Thomas Kiriell knight and Robert Whytyngham tresorer of the said town of Calais w^t^ other ye Kyngs ambaxiatours in the same manere to entertene it so yat ye said Keper now make like instructions to the said Baron of Dudeley Thomas Kyriell Stephen Wilton et Robert Whityngham and beyng present my lords ye two Cardinalls and Chanceller of England.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 143. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souvereine lord.

R. H.

Plese it to yow of zour noble grace to graunte unto your humble chappelleine William bisshop of Lincoln of your gracious gifte certeyns books which by your commaundement he receyved of Ric Harowden late Abbot of Westm, y^t^ is to say,

Compendium Morale Rogeri de Waltham 2°. fo Studia gloria.

Item Corpus Juris Civilis 2°. fo effect injuria est.

Item prima parte Bowyk 2°. fo hoc. est verum. Sic.

Item secundam partem Bowyk 2°. fo ext.

And thereupon to directe zour gracious letters under zour privee seale in dewe fourme to the Tresorer of

England and ye Chamberlayns of zour escheker sufficient for yair discharge in yis behalfe and zour said suppliaunt shall pray for zow.

Lr̃e ent feust fte a Westm̃ le xxvij. jour de Januer l'an tc. xix.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 144. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure soverain lord.

R. H.

Plese it to your gode grace to graunte unto youre humble chapellein William bisshop of Sarum of your gracious gifte a porthose noted in two parties, of ye whiche ye firste parte begynneth after ye Kalender 2°. fo. æterna lux and ye second parte after ye Kalender begynneth 2°. fo. didi retribuentibus, and yere upon to graunte and commaund your letters in due forme under your privee seal to be directed to ye Dean of your honorable chapell sufficient for his discharge to delyver ye said porthose in two parties of your gracious gifte to your said besecher. And he shall ever pray God for yow.

The King hath graunted this bill at Westm̃ the xvij. day of Avril anno tc. xix.

Osbern.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 129. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 4th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene iiij^to^. die Maii anno xix^no^. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant̃ Thes̃ at Camerariis ad solvend̃ et deliberand̃ Joh̃ni Yerde armigero decem libras habend̃ per viam regard̃ pro eo quod dictus Joh̃es cepit monstrationem ducentarum lancearum cum arcubus apud Portesdowne in mense Aprilis anni instant̃ quæ quidem lanciæ erant de numero armat̃ ducend̃ per Ducem Eborum. Præsentibus Can^rio^ Thes̃ Dño de Beaumont et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 132. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 11th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R. H.

The Kyng at Shene ye xj^th^. day of May ye xix^th^. yere &c. by y'advys of my lordis his counseillers comanded ye Keper of his pryvy seall̃ to make sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer of Englonde and Chamberlayns to delyvere ye monoy for payement of cl. sperys after ye payement of Fraunce unto my lorde Duk of York under yis fourme. yat is to say ye sayde monoy to be put in a sewre coffre under two lokkes of which̃ Maister Walter Collys shall̃ have oñ kay and Lewys Joh̃n knyght anoyer which̃ coffre shalbe opennyd in ye landyng of ye saide Duk beyonde ye see. and after muster take by ye sayde Walter and Lewys with oyer of ye sayde cl. sperys ye sayde monoy be employde in ye payement of yeym &c.

Item at ye same tyme by ye same advis ye Kyng cõmanded ye sayde Keper yat he without sp̃al comandement of ye Kingis self lat no warrant passe hym of pardoñ for vacauntz in moustrez &c.

Item y^t^ ye sayde Keper make sufficiant warrant to ye Tresorer and Chamberlayns to delivere Lewys· Joñn knyght l. li. to have it of ye Kyng by way of rewarde for his goyng now into Normandye where he is counseiller now deputed unto ye Kyng.

Item also sufficiaunt warraunt to ye Tresorer and Chamblayns to pay wagis and rewarde to such̃ persones as beñ assigned to take ye moustre of ye Duk of York̃ and such̃ people as he ledeth̃ at yis tyme after ye custume here beforñ used accordyng to ye degrees of yeym yat so shal take moustrez &c.

Item yat ye said Prive Seal make also sufficiant warrant unto ye said Tresorer of Englond and Chamb̃l to deliver xx. marc̃ for ye makyng of ye looge of Lyfeld to Rauf lord Cromwell survoyer of ye forest of Lifeld or his deputee there.

[*Priori annexa.*]

R̃ as Tresourer et Chamberlains &c. saluz. Vous volons de l'advis de. notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre treschier et foial Rauf sire Cromewell surveiour de notre foreste de Lyfeld en countee de Rotel̃ ou a sõn deputee illoeq̃s vous facez deliverer de notre tresore vynt marcs pur les faire mettre et emploier sur et entour les novel faisuñ et edification d'une logge deins le dit notre foreste. Dat̃ &c.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 145. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI &c. To John Troutbek chamberlein of Chester greting. Hou be it that now late we commaunded you by oure lres undre our prive seel to make undre our seel of Chester being in your keping oure lres patentes of graunte to our squier Thomas Daurell oon of our hexmen for terme of his life of the manoir of Frodesham with the appurtenaunces in the countee of Chestre the which as we were at that time enformed passed not in yerely value xx^{li}. and moreover for to execute the said our lettres we directed unto you our lettres undre the signet of the Egle and alsoe our lres undre our prive signet of our armes, yet for asmoche as sith our said graunt we have be credibly enfourmed that the said manoir with the appurteñ is of much greater value than xx^{li}. we charged you therefore to bring and deliver unto us and oure counsaill the said lres of our graunt the which ye have so doo, whereof and alsoe that ye have not executed them after our first commaundements by oure said lres we hold you fully excused quited and discharged ayenst us for ever, and we charge you that by vertue of the said lettres ye late ne thing passe our seid seel. And for asmoche as that we considre wel the good service that the said Thomas hath doon unto us and shall doe in tyme to come have therefore of our grace speciale graunted unto him xx^{li}. by yere, to have it and take it during his life of the issues proufites and revenues comyng of the said manoir of Frodesham with thappurteñ by the hands of receivours fermours baillifs or occupyours of the said manoir for the tyme being at the termes of Seint Michel and of Estre by even portions. Wherefore we wol and charge you that upon this oure graunt that ye doo make

our ĺres patentes undre our seel of Chestre being in your kepeing in due fourme. Yeven ꝛc.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene xiiij°. die Mai anno xix°. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli fieri facere ĺras sub eodem sigillo tenoris infrascripti ad instantiam Dñi Thes̃ Angliæ, ꝑsentibus d̃nis Cancellario Comite Suff ꝑfat̃ Thes̃ et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 133. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 16th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

For as muche as in one article accorded and agreed amonges other bitwix ye Kyng and his cousin ye Duc of York touching certaine ordenance artillarie and other habilementz of werre by him desired upoñ his going into Fraunce yat I shuld by ye Kynges cōmaundement entrete ye said Duc to suche artillarie and ordennaunce as is resonable and pourveie yerefore or elles content him in monoye as in y'answers yeven to his articles is expressed.

It is so yat ye said Duc is agreed and hath received of ye Kyng certaine ordennance artillarie and oyere habillementz of werre as it is expressed in an endenture made yereupon betwix him and me ye copie of which is to yis bille annexed.

Cromwell.

Lr̃e ent feust fte a Westm̃ ꝛc. xvj^e. jour de May l'an ꝛc. xix^e.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

This endenture made the xiij. day of May ye yere of ye regne of Kyng Henri ye vj^t^. ye xix^e^. wittnesseth yat the hiegħ and myghty Prince Richarđ Duc of York hath received of Rauf lorde Cromwelł Tresourer of Englande by the handes of William Hiclyng contreroulour of ye Kynges ordenance of Normandie certaine stuff of arterie and habilementz of werre, that is for to say ij. M^l^. long bowes c. grosš bowstringes iiij. M^l^. shef of arowes v^c^. speres w^t^ hedes xviij. M^l^. iiij. c. łb. salt petre ij. M^l^. łi. brymstone c. chaudrons of se cole and iiij. fowther lede for ye Kynges stuff to be had into the duchie of Normandie. In wittenesse whereof ye said Duc to yat one part of yis endenture hath put to his seale, and to ye other part of ye same endenture the said Tresourer hath put to his seal the day and yere above saide.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 138. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 23rd May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

THE xxiij^ti^. day of May ye xix^th^. yere of ye reigne of the Kyng at Westm̃ by y'advis of his counsaille comanded ye Keper of his pryve seal to do make łres under ye same seal to hys right dere and right welbeloved cosin Richard Duc of York ⁊c. lattyng hym witte how ye Kyng by credible report is enfourmed yat yere is sufficiant navy to set overe ye see at oñ tyme ye saide Duk and ye hoole arme which he ledeth at yis tyme in ye Kynges service overe ye see, also for suche oyer persones as ye caas requireth ye which is to ye Kyng ful gret gladnesse, and

therefore prayeth hym hertely to shap̃ hym in al comodious hast to ye oyer partie of ye see and yat he leve it not in ony wyse as his trust is in hym, consideryng yat his adversary dayly enforceth hym with gret multitude and assembleth moche people in yo parties to anientise ye Kynges obeissans and gretely oppresse the countrey and ye Kynges subgitz yere, and in especial to lay sige to his towne of Crayel as ye Kyng is credebly enfourmed. The which he douteth not by ye mercy of God but y^{t} it by his spedy cōmyng shal wel surcese and his saide adversarie wel to be resisted, Gyffeñ under oure privy seal &c. Beyng present ye Cardinal of York ye Chaunceller of England ye Tresorer and Privy Seal y'Erlis of Stafford Salisbury and Northumbr̃.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 125. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 26th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre soverain seignur.

Supplie treshumblement votre obeisant subgiet et serviteur Francois de Surienne dit Larragonnoiz chivaler, comme ja par le space de xvij. ans et plus le dit suppliant de toute sa poissance se soit continuelment occupe en votre service en fait de voz guerres au mieulx et le plus diligement quil a peu et sceu en diverses manieres, comme scevent les tresnobles seignurs de votre sang et lignaige les seignurs . . . . counseil et autres, et aloccasion des rebellions qui en votre royaume de France ont este faites contre votre seignourie le dit suppliant et sa femme aient perdu tant en heritages que en biens meubles le vaillant de plus de cent mil livres tournois, car

a cause de sa dite femme il sa femme et ses enfans sont heritiers de feu Pierre Gressart escuer, lequel avoit achete et acqueste diverses velles fortresses terres et seignouries cõme la Mote Josserand Pacy et Gyry estans vers la riviere de Loure, et autres rentes revenues heritaiges et possessions tant en votre ville de Paris que ailleurs. Et si estoit iceluy Pierre Gressart en son vivant riche hõme de biens meubles dor et dargent et autrement cõme il est assez notoire, de toute la quelle succession le dit suppliant et sa dite femme ont este privez par ce que le dit suppliant en gardant sa loyaulty vers votre seignourie est demoure en votre service et obeisance, Que toutes ces choses considerees et afin que pour bien faire et garder verite et honneur de chevalerie et loyaulte vers votre Mageste Royal le dit suppliant sa femme et ses diz enfans ainsi desheritez ne cheent et adviegnent en mendicite, vous plaise de votre tresnoble grace leur donner aucune rente fief ou possessions en votre royaume d'Angleterre en faisant icelui suppliant et sadite femme et enfans dainsins en icelui votre royaume d'Angleterre afin que votre dit don ilz puissent tenir et posseder.

Item pour ce que a present on parle de traictie de paix entre vous et votre adversaire de France, Dieu veulle que iceulx traictiez viegnent a bonne et fructueuse conclusion, Et il soit ainsi que audit suppliant aiez do ne les chastel et seignourie de Loigny en Perche le quel chastel a garder a este tresgrosse charge audit suppliant, car pour la seurete dicelui et afin que inconvenient nen advenist a votre seignourie le dit suppliant y fait faire pluseours grans necessaries et sũptueuses reparations, Et pour ce vous plaise commander a messiers qui depar vous iront aux diz traictiez en cas que restitution devroit estre faicte de ladite place et seignourie que par iceulx traictiez soit expressement dit et declaire que le dit

suppliant sera recompense et contente de sesdits reparations avant quil delivrera la dite place cõme raison est, car lesdites reparations seront au prouffit de cellui qui aura la place ou autrement votre dit don seroit tres-domaigable audit suppliant.

Item pour ce que voz revenues sont a present tres petites en Normandie et na votre peuple dequoy vous aidier si largement quilz onte acoustumes de faire les temps passez, il a passe ung an et plus que le dit suppliant et ses compaignons nont eu de vous aucuns gaiges excepte aucuns deulx durant quilz furent au siege devant Harrefleu et ung pou apres tandiz quilz ont este miz en frontiers contre les adversaries estans a Louviers et a Conches, ores le dit suppliant et ses compaignons ne pevent gaignier aucune chose sur voz ennemiz par ce que tous ceulx qui sont autour de lui ont sauvegardees daucuns seignurs ou chiefs de guerre a vous obeissans les quelles le dit suppliant ne vouldroit aucunement enfraindre, parquoy fauldra que tous ces compaignons le delaissent et quil sen voist demourer a Rouen ou en autre bonne ville sans vous faire aucune service se par vous ny est remidie, Que ce considerere vous plaise ordonner et commander que tous ceulx qui donront aucunes teles sauvegardes exceptent en icelles expressement le dit suppliant et ses gens, Et en attendant votre bonne grace il continuera entretendra ses compaignons en votre service au mieulx quil pora, Et pour vous advertir sauve la reverence de tous teles sauvegardes font grant destruction en votre seignourie, car votre peuple se depart hors dicelle et va demourer en lobeissan de voz ennimiz pour ce que soubz une seulle sauvegarde de lun des votres ilz sont preservez et seurs des tous les votres, et se ilz demourroient en votre obeisan dix sauvegardes de voz adversaries ne les poroient preserver.

Item pour ce que de present on est envoie pour traictiez de paix entre vous et votre adversaire, il est bien a penser que pluseurs du party des adversaries y ont bonne voulente, et dautre part il est bien notoire que pluseurs dentre eulx ny ont voulente aucune mais avecques ce est a doubter que aucuns faignent y avoir bonne volente dont toutesvoies il nest rein. Pourquoy est chose tres-convenable et necessaire pour le bien de votre seignourie que voz gens soient fors et bien avisez tant en fait desdiz traictiez comme en demene de votre guerre.

(*In dorso.*) Rex de advisamento consilii sui apud Westm̃ xxvj. Maij anno xix. concessit infrascripto supplicanti c. marc̃ ad terminum vitæ præfat̃ supplicant̃ habend̃ et recipiend̃ annuatim in scaccario suo per manus officiorum ibidem viz Dñi Thes̃ Angliæ et Camerar̃ ibidem qui pro tempore erunt et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere warant̃ Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri fac̃ litteras patent̃ sub magno sigillo et alia brevia dict̃ supplicant in hac parte necessaria, præsentibus Dominis Carl' Angliæ et Eborum Comitibus Huntyngdoñ . . . . . Northumbr̃ Canc̃o Thes̃ et Custode privati sigilli et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 140. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 3rd June, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Lyke it to ye Kyng our souverain lord to graunte unto your poevere clerc Adam Moleyns secondary in y' office of your prive seal such yerly reward and clothing for ye said office during ye tyme y^t^ he shal be yerinne as was paied and delivered to Maister William Lyndewode late secondary in ye said office and y^t^ by your severalles letters ye on to be directed to ye Tresorer

and Chamberleins of your eschequier for to paie hym ye said reward and ye other to be directed to ye Keper of your grete warderobe y^t is and shal be for to delivere him clothing furring and lineur as ye seson shall axe reward in monnaye to be understande xl. li. and clothing furrur and lynyng as ye said William Lyndewode receyved.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene iij°. die Junii anno xix^no. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut acceptaret Adam Moleyns clerič tunc consilii sui secundarium officii custodiæ privati sigilli prout et diu Custos fuit antequam in custod ejusdem privati sigilli sui fuit assumpt, recipiendo in thesauraria sua xl. li. singulis annis pro regard ad terminos anni usuales et liberat ut infra continetur præsentibus multis.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 81. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer. The date of 30th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441, is added in a modern hand.]

To the King oure soveraign lord.

R. H.[1]

Besechith' humbly and as devoutely and lowly as thei can or may youre pov̊e orato^rs of the ordre of Cisteux the abbotes of Furnes Byland Salley Kirkestede Hayles and Morgan the whiche hath late received be commission from the primate of their seid ordre of Cisteux be auctorite of thair generall chapitill comaundement and power to reforme in hede and membres alle the psones of the seid religion in England and in the parties of Wales. For execucion of whiche comaundement your seid

[1] The King's autograph.

oratours han sente and callid alle the abbotes of eyther province in Inglond and Wales to appere atte Northamptoñ the viij^e. day of May nexte folwing where specially be thavise of the fadres a speciall labour and intente will be to refo^rme and reduce to religious observaunce apostataas disordinate and vagabond psones the whiche p aventure as it is to drede will atte their power pcure resistence and seke mayntenaunce and not wilfully be reduced to religious observaunce with oute socour of your highnesse. Please it unto youre most benigne grace to graunte your graciouses lettres undir your prive seal patently to all the religious psones appering or owing to appere in the seid convocacioñ atte Northamptoñ receiving in youre gracious pteccioñ youre seid orato^rs and all theym that han or shall have be vertue of the seid commissioñ interest in execucioñ of the reformacie afore rehersid and their assistentes. Charging that nooñ of youre officers ne liege people yeve favo^r ne mainten^ance to no suche apostataas ne no suche mysgoverned psones ne rebelles to religious correccioñ and to the seid reformato^rs upon peyne of falling in youre offence and perill that will falle therof. And that your seid officers and liege people duely requirid assiste and strengthe your seid orato^rs atte all tymes nedefull shewing your seid gracious lettres unto eny of your liege people in tyme of nede atte the reverence of God and in wey of charite to the good encresse of holy religioñ. The whiche God to witnesse youre seid orato^rs mevid be full many of the more notable psones of the religioñ in Inglond and Wales p^rposen atte their power to duely reforme.

(*In dorso.*) Dat apud castrum suū de Wyndes*ore* . . . . . anno xix^o. concessit pdcam billam & mandavit Custodi p^rvati sigilli sui . . . sub eod sigillo quod . . . . desider . . . Epo Saz ac multis aliis. . . .

Acta Concilii de Anno Vicesimo.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 1. *Original* Minutes.

Minutes of the Council, 14th October, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Kyngꝭ p̄sence in þe Grene Chambr̃ at Westm̃ the xiiij. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. yer̃ &c.

þe Cardinal of York
My Lord Chauncellr
Bisshop̄ of Saz
My Lord Pve Seal

Therles of Hunt
Saz
Suff
North

The Vic̃ Beaumond
The Lord Hungerford
Scrop
Tiptoft
þe Chāblein
Fanhope
Stourton knyzt

The Kyng enfourmed þt hs towne of Caleys nedeth both vitaille artillarie and habilimēts of warr̃ for *secu*ritee & defense of þe same ayenst [þe] maliciouse purpos of his enemyes, the which as it is to be supposed by al man of lyklyhode dispose hē to noye þe same towne by all þe weyes & meenes þt þei can & may, cōmanded p̄for̃ þt a warr̃ undr pve seal shold be maad to þe Tref & Chambl &c. to ordeine & purveie on such behalf sufficeantly for Caleys &c.

fact est. Also p̄as þe lieuten of Caleys & Th Kyryel of his owne auctoritee & power hath gyve sauf conduyctz to þeim of Diepe for to cōe to Caleys & fyssh for hering,
* f. 1 b. by force of þe which sauf conduyct þei beth come * þider

in grete multitude and so entr̃ his towne from tyme to tyme wherþorough̄ as it is to be supposed̄ grete inconvenience myzt falle to þe said̄ towne *that* God̄ forbede. ~~cōma~~ the Kyng þ̃for wol and cōmandeth̄ þat l̄res undr̃ pⁱve seal be directed̄ to þe said̄ lieuteñ cōmandyng hī straitely þat after þe sigh̄t of hē he make þe said̄ fisshers wᵗdrawe hē and þat he suffr̃ non such̄ her̃after come þidr̃ unto ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 2. 26th October, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe St*erred* Chambr̃ at Westm̃ the xxvj. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. yer̃ ⁊c.

Cardinal of York	Therles	þe Lordes
Lordꝭ þe Chanc̃	Saꝝ ⁊	Hung̃ford̄
*Pri*ve Seal	Suff	Scroop̃
		Stourtoñ *knyzt.*

Be þ̃ maad̄ a warrant undr̃ pⁱve seal to þe Tref ⁊ Chamb̄l [⁊c.] of þe date of Aust þe xix. yer̃ ⁊c. to paie to Rob̄t Manfeld̄ squier late by þe King send̄ [in message]
fact̃ est. wᵗ l̄res to þe lieuteñ and souldeoures of Caleys x. l̄i. by wey of reward̄.

Also be þ̃ maad̄ a warrant undr̃ þe same seal unto þe
fact̃ est. said̄ Tref ⁊ Chamb̄l to paie unto þe said̄ Rob̄t now by þe Kyngꝭ cōmandement wᵗ l̄res ⁊ credence goy*inge* to þe lieuteñ ⁊ souldeoures of Caleys and also to þe lieuteñ ⁊ marchantz of thestaple at Caleys xx. l̄i. by wey of reward̄.

fact̃ est. Also be þ̃ maad̄ semb̄le l̄res to þe said̄ Tref ⁊ Chāb̄l to paie to Ric̃ Sharp̃ m̃chant of þe said̄ estaple þe which̄

by þe Kyngꝭ cōmandement for þe speeđ of þe saiđ ł̄res ꝛ̄t credence is in goyng wᵗ þe saiđ Manfelđ to Caleys [v. marc̃] ~~x. ł̄i.~~ to have yt by way of rewarđ ⸝

* f. 2 b. * *Al*so for asmoche as *the*[1] *Kinge is inf*ormeđ þᵗ *his* ennemyes by all *the waies and mean*es þᵗ þei *can* ꝛ̄t may dispose h*em to noy and get*te his towne *and* castel of Crotoie *by treason sei*ge assault *and* *a*ł̄ oþꝫ ~~subtilte~~ . . . . . ees wᵗinne short tyme þᵗ Gođ forbede ⸝ Be þꝫfor̃ maađ ł̄res undr̃ pⁱve seal to þe Duc of Yorḱ lieuteñ geñal ꝛ̄t goevꝫneur̃ of his royᵉ of Fraunce and duchee of Norᵈⁱᵉ c̄tifyeng hī her̃of ⸝ and forsomoch̄ þe Kyng desireth̄ him so to do his devoir in þis ꝑtie þᵗ noñ inconvenience falle þꝫto ⸝ þat Gođ forbede.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 25. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 13th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Henri ꝛ̄c. As Tresourer et Chamberlains ꝛ̄c. Nous volons de l'assent de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre chier et foial chivaler Johan Popham liquel nous envoions presentement a Roon en notre message a notre treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ goevernour de noz reaulme de Fraunce et duchie de Normandie preignant de nous pur le temps quil serra ainsi en notre dit message gages journalx de quarant souldz vous facez paier de notre tresore prestement en

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[1] The lacunæ in the original are supplied from the transcript in the Harleian MS. 81. See the Preface.

main cent livres a avoir par voie d'apprest pur la cause avant dicte.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiij. die Novembr̃ anno xx^mo. de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant̃ secundum tenorem infra contentum. Præsentibus Dñis Can^rio Comite Suff Thes̃ Angt̃ ac aliis et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 27. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 14th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Unto the King oure most gratious soveraign lord.

Besechith you mekely youre pouere and perpetuell oratour John Lydgate monke of Bury Seint Edmund. For as moche as for diverses opinions had in lawe be your justices and barons of youre eschequer youre l̃res patentes grauntid to youre seid besecher of vij. l̃i. xiij. s̃. iiij. d̃. may not take effecte to the wele and profite of youre seid besecher.

That it may please unto youre hyenesse to grante unto your seid besecher and to John Baret squier youre graciouses letters patentes undir youre grete seal after the fourme contenue and effecte of a cedule to this bille annexid, and there upon youre liberate currant and allocate dormant in due fourme, for the whiche youre seid besecher shall restore youre gratiouses letters patentes to him made of vij. l̃i. xiij, s̃. iiij. d̃. to be taken be the handes of the Abbot of Bury into the

chauncerye to be cancellid ⸗ And he shall pray to God for you.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij°. die Novembr̃ anno xx. concessit præsent̃ billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fac̃ garrant̃ Cancellario Angl̃ ut ipse desuper fieri fac̃ litteras pateñ secundum tenorem copie præsentibus annexe ⸗ præseñ Dño Suff qui billam prosecutus est ac me

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 3. *Original* Minutes.

Minutes of the Council, 15th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In Cam̃a Stellat̃ die Lune þe xv. Novēbr̃ a° ꝛc. xx.

Dñi sp̃uales	Dñi tempales	
Cardinal̃ Anglie	Comites	Dñi
Cardinal̃ Eboꝝ	Hunt̃	Hungꝰford
Cancellar̃ Anglie	Saꝝ	Scrop̃
	Suff	Fanhop̃
	Northūbr̃	Custode *privati*
	Staff	*sigilli*

Be þꝰ maad̃ l̃res seṽalles to þe Duc of York the Chanceller of Fraunce and þe Kyng*s cunsail*e þꝰe c̃tifyeng
fact̃ est. hē hou þ^t þ^e *Kinge hat*ħ herde þat that Lowys John *kñt* and Maistr̃ Joħn Rynel had̃ to say unto þe Kyng by way of ins*truc̃con* from þe said̃ Duc and [þ^t þ^e K'] hatħ answe*red̃ them as* Joħn Popham knyzt whom *the Kinge* sendetħ þider̃ hatħ in cōmandement *to* sey by

mouth to whom þe Kyng wol þ^t þei yeve feyth & credence &c.

fact est. It lres to be maad to þe good townes in France & Normandie, thankyng hē of þeir trew acquitailles at all tymes &c. and p^ayng hē of continuance, ut in filac.

f. 3 b. Be þ̄ added *in Sr John Pophams* instruccon to þe Duc of York *that* he warne all þe cappitaignes &c. goevernours &c. of townes strengthes & forteresses by þe see syde straytely to kepe þeir wache & warde so þ^t non inconvenience falle þ̄to &c.

fact est. Be þ̄ delived to *Sr John* Popham þe copie of þe Duc *of Yorkes* endent^re &c. upon Fr & *Normandie*,

Also it was advised by þe said lordes þ^t for love [good accord] & oonhede to be had betwix þerle of Devon on þe on pt and & Will Bonville on þ^t op̄ [& by all meenes to bringe hē & induce hē þ̄to upon &] for ctaines discordes dissencons and debates late had and growen betwix hem[1] for þe ende wherof þei have compromitted hē to stande to ctaines ~~me~~ lordes award, þat evich of hē be bounde to op̄ in ij. m^l. li. by symple obligacons to stāde to þe said lordes award, the said obligacons to be put in indifferent mennes handes and he of þe said pties þat refuseth þe award so to be maad þ^t his obligacon be delived to þe op̄ ptie for þe recoevee þ̄of as lawe wol,

[1] *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 285, 332.

[*Ibid.* f. 14. 17th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred̄ Chambr̄ þe xvij. day of Novēbr̄ þe xx. yer̄ ⁊c.

Lord̄ Chancellr̄	Therles of	The Lordꝭ
Lord̄ Pⁱve Seal	Hunt̄	Hungꝫford̄
	Staff	Scroop̄
	Saꝝ	Fanhop̄
	Northūbr̄	⁊ þe Tref
	Suff	

Answer̄ was yeven̄ to iiij. arˡᵉˢ conteigned̄ in þinstrucc̄on send̄ from þe Duc of York to þe Kyng by Lowes Joħn ⁊ M' Joħn Rynel wher̄of þe copie was rad̄ and remaignetħ in þe filace ⸗

Also I received̄ of my Lord̄ Chanceller divꝫs ł̄res þᵗ wer̄ [sende] unto þe Kyng oute of Guyenne ⁊c.

Also I received̄ of Maistr̄ Adam Moleyns ł̄res þᵗ cam from Kyryell̄ and from þe Mair̄ of Caleys ~~from~~ [for] þe grauntyng of saufconduyctz ⁊c. and divꝫs oþꝫ ł̄res of Guyenne ⸗

Also þe matierꝭ of Guyenne ⁊c. secree betħ passed̄ ⸗ the whicħ betħ in my Lord̄ Pⁱve Sealx keping̃ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 4. 21st November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

The xxj. day of Novēbr̄ þᵉ xx. yer̄ in þᵉ Sterred̄ Chambr̄ p̄nt

My Lord̄ Cardinal of York.	Therle of Sa*lisbury*.
þᵉ Chaunceller.	þᵉ Lord̄ Scroop̄.
þᵉ Keper of þᵉ pⁱve seal.	þᵉ Lord̄ Fonhop̄.

Sir *Phillip Chetwynd* ~~sw~~ knyzt sworeñ for to say þ^e^ t*ruth of that* that he shal be demanded of *said*

That he *late* com*inge* from ~~my Lord of Doꝛ~~ Bristowe at þ^e^ which tyme cam in h^s^ compaignie from *Bristowe* William Rogg and Nicholas Hunt mchantz of Bristowe *for their more safetee* by cause as it was sup*pose*d *that* thei *brought* monie w^t^ þeim , and þei all comyng þorough þ^e^ towne of Hungford and rydyng þorough þ^e^ wateꝛ þeꝛ come [after hē t] upoñ hem an xvj. ꝑsones or mo arraied w^t^ jakkes salades [t] swerdes *com*maundyng feersly from whennes þat þei come , and þ^e^ mchantz answered from Bristowe. And ~~yit þe s~~ so answered sōme of þ^e^ said f Philiꝑ meñ ~~þ^t^ a~~ among þ^e^ which þ was ōn of f Philippes men demaunded t he answered from Bristowe , and þ^e^ demander seyde nay , and w^t^ þat wolde
* f. 4 b. have berefte þ^e^ said * fvant of f Phi*lipps of his sword* þe which he wolde not *suffer him* so to do , *and then* þ^e^ said dem*ander drewe* his owne *sword* and smote at þ^e^ *said serv*ant and cut his jacke and at an oþ stroke glawncing on his hand *cutt his* glove þ^e^ which was furred , *and then forthw^th^ came in a* grete paas oute *of* þ^e^ said Hungford a xxx ꝑsones moo of þ^e^ said demaunders felouship , so þ^t^ þei weꝛ in all *to the num*bre of l. ꝑsones and questioned hē also from whennes þat þei cam. And þei seid from Bristowe. So hou be it þ^t^ sōme of hem knewe þ^e^ said f Philip ~~and~~ souffred hem to goo , But as som seyde thei supposed þ^t^ þ^e^ said f Philip t h^s^ men had be toward Boneville hit was forthermoꝛ demanded by my Lord Chaunceller yif þ^t^ he knewe whoes men ~~þe~~ and what þei weꝛ.

And þ^e^ said f Philiꝑ answered þ^t^ he knew not whoes
* f. 5. men þei weꝛ nor what þei weꝛ. * He seyd *he sawe some in the Erle* of Somflyvee. Also he *said that some of Hunger-*

ford seid to oon of þe fellowes of þe said ℓ Phillip þt þei wer towar *the Earle of Devon.*

Thambassadeurs *cominge from* þe iij. estatz de les landes in Guyenne *de*sired answerℓ of þeir matierℓ þt þei come for.

And spially *that purveyors* myzt be maad for Tartas befor þe day of þappointemēt &c.

And also þt such arles as þei putte unto þe Kyng for hē of Baion as touching þeir privilegℓ þat it wolde lyke þe lordℓ to be delibed upon hem and to gyve hem þon good and gracious answer.

To þe which ambassadeurs at þat tyme it was by my said Lord Chaunceller answered that þei wolde comune
* f. 5 b. þe said matierℓ & * arles, and þeir advises shewe *unto* þe Kyng to þat eende þt þei sholde *be soone answeared* and soe þei trusted þt they sholde be.

Hit was at þat *same tyme* desired by Augerot de Seint Pe oon of þe said ambassadeurs þt Guilliam de Caupenne to whom my Lord of Huntyngdon hath gyve þe seneschalcie de les landes myzt have it by þe Kyngℓ graunte after þe teneur of my said Lord of Huntingdon's lres.

To whom it was answered by my said Lord Chaunceller þat it was not þe Kyngℓ consail part to graunte any such þing for it lay but oonly to þe Kyng and to noon oþ psone, thei wolde ley þe said matier befor hī he to do þinne þt þat shulde lyke *him* of hs grace.

It was semed at þt [tyme] to þe said lordℓ of þe K' cōsail þt it was most fittyng þt an English[man] occupied þe said office.

It as touching þe matier being t hangyng in þe counsail betwix f Robt of Ogle knyzt and oon Bedford, day was gyven to morowe for to be cõed in þe counsail, and þon Danby for Bedfordꝛ part was warned and cõmanded to warne Yonge for Ogles pt.

* f. 6. fact est. * Be þ maad a *warrant to* þe Tresorer t Chamberleins for to . . . . ~~to þe Duc of~~ paie þat þat wol suffice for þe conduycting t shipping ov to þe Duc of York of þe vml. li. þe which þe Kyng sendeth now over to him for þe paiement for þe first quarter of þe second yer of his wthholdyng for Frãce t Normandie,

It p ꝑceptũ Rꝛ xxviij. die Novẽbr &c.

Be þ added to þinstruccon þt f John Popham shal now have to þe Duc of York &c. þat for asmoche as þe Kyng is lerned t expience pveth it þat his advsaries t ennemyes in Fraunce t in Normandie by ~~all~~ stalingꝛ dissimulacons [invasions] t all op subtilitees t menes þat þei can t may prpose hem to gete or noye þe townes t portz of Harflew Cane Hounflew t op placꝛ t portz on þe water syde þt God defende &c.

fact. f. 6 b. The Kyng wol þfor þt þe said Duc so stuff þe said [townes t] placꝛ both of men artillarie habile*mentz of werr. So *that for the defence* þof non inconvenience falle þto þat *God* defende.

Hit was answered to þambassadeurs of Baion þat my lordꝛ of þe Kyngꝛ counsail shold shewe þeire matierꝛ unto þe Kyng and þei shal be answered in þeir desires.

[*Ibid.* f. 7. 22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chambr the xxij. day of *Novembre the* xx. yer &c.

My Lord þe Chaunc	Therles of	þe Lord Scroop
þe Pive Seal	Hunt	þe Lord Fanhop
	Northūbr	
	Saȝ	
	Suff	

Be þ maad lres *under privy* seal to þe Lord Talbot cappitaigne of *Harflew relatinge therew*th *that* þe Kyng t fact est. his *cunsal be* enformed þt þe ennemyes by all þe waies and meanes þat þei can t may, what by *stel*ingc tresons invasions *and all other* false subtilitees t meenes dispose hem to gette t noye þe said Harflewe[1] and þat considered þe grete losse of poeple þt þe Kyngc fadr whom God assoile at þe seige þof had t suffred, hou longe þe saide siege continued, what good it costed him and þis reaume, what hurte t losse þof now late was unto þe Kyng and þs his reae, and what charge þof was also unto þe Kyng and his said reae, and hou grete a losse it ~~now~~ [wold] be unto þe Kyng yif þat any [mys]fortune come þto oþwyse þan wel, þt God forbede, desireth þfor t chargeth his said cousin þt he ordeine t f. 7 b. purveie covenable vitailles t habilimentz of werre * defensable so þt for *lakke* thereof or lakke of watche and *war*de *wh*ich þe Kyng comandeth be wel duely and *truly*, kept or þorough any oþ negl*igen*ce non inconvenience falle þto þat God defende.

It þt þes þe mair conest*a*bles t felowship of þe mchantz of þestaple of Caleys in þs þe Kyngc grete

[1] *Vide* Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

necessitee have chevysshed unto him x^ml. li. for þ^e repaiement wher of þ^e Kyng wol þ^t þei have of þeir owne shipping unto Caleys iiij. nobiles of subsidie of evy sak þ^t shal be shipped þider unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei be satisfied of þ^e said sōme of x^ml. li. The Kyng wol þfor by þadvis of his counsail that lres undre h^s p^ive seal be directed to þ^e Tresorer & Chambleins cōmandyng hem þ^t of þ^e said subsidie for þei do make unto þ^e said mair conestable & felowship sufficeant assignement of iiij. nobiles of evy sak þ^t as above shal be by hem shipped to
* f. 7. Caleys. To have take * and *receive the said iiij. nobles unto the* tyme þ^t þei be *fully satisfied and contented* of þ^e x^m. li. *soe by them cherished and borr*owed as above.

No^a in filac. Be þ maad lres undr p^ive seal unto þ^e cappitaignes of castelles & townes of Harflew Arkes Newcastel Gournay Gisors *Maunte* Vernoyl in Perche Esse Alaunceon . . . . . Faloys Lyseux Cane Bayeux Saviles Domfranc Vyre Quarētyne Constance Chirborough Avances Tombe Eleyn or to þeir lieuten þe latyng þeim wite
fact est. þat as þ^e Kyng is enfourmed þ^t his ennemyes what by invasions tresons and all op subtil weyes and meenes þat þei can & may dispose hē from tyme to tyme to gete or noye þ^e said place þ^e which þ^e Kyng in no wyse wolde. And hou be it þ^t her before þorough negligences & mys ke & unadvisy keping of places by such as have had þ^e
* f. 7 b. keping of hē * þ^e Kyng hath *here before to his* gret hurte and also to þ^e hurte of *his subjects* lost divs and many the place wherof *the govners* & kepers þof as yet have not had due & condigne punisshement as þ^e Kyngs lawes wolde and as þei sholde have had in þ^t behalf. The Kyng wol þfor þat þei take þof no booldnesse and chargeth & cōmandeth hem straytly þ^t þei make such watch and warde to and aboute þ^e said place [& þ^t þei so *see* from tyme to tyme to þ^e seur & savegarde of hē]

So þ^t þorough þeir defaute or negligēce none inconvenience falle þ^r to þ^t God defende. Lating þeim wite þ^t yif þei do þ^e contrarie herof the Kyng wol cōmande such punisshement to be dooñ & executed upoñ þ^e trespassour in þat behalf þat it shal tourne all^t o þ^r to exāple in tyme to come.

Hit is graunted at þinstance of Robt Whitingham tresorer of Caleys þ^t for þ^e causes & upoñ þe matier comp^rsed in his bille &c. ther be maad a warrant undre p^ive seal unto þ^e Tresorer & Barons of þeschequier cōmanding hem þat þei alloue unto þ^e said Robert in
* f. 8. þaccountes þ^t he is to yelde unto þ^e Kyng * by cause of *his said office all^t mann^r paymentz* þ^t he wol make *faith that he hath made* unpaied for & during a quart^r *of a yeare and xviij. daies* for þe which tyme þ^r was no *controller of* Caleys &c.

No^a in filac. Be þ^r maad a lre undr p^ive *seale to the Duke* of York lieuten gen^ral and gov^rnor *of France and Normandie* in þ^e which lre *there be sent and inclosed* þe copie of þar^le
Clarenceaux. contiegned in the instruccon late sende unto þ^e Kyng by þ^e Duchesse of . . . igne by þ^e which she desired þ^t [1]

* f. 8 b. * In þ^e matier *betwixt the Erle of* Devon and *f* William Bon*evile* wch was for þoffice of steward of þ^e duchee *of Cornw*alle or for þ^e office of þ^e steward *of the coun*tee of Cor*newaill* &c. the said Erle is condescended to put þ^e *said mat*ier in tretie.

And likewise after longe cōmunicacon had w^t þ^e lord^r of þ^e *K^s counsail* he is condescēded to tretie of *the enmities discencons* discordes and debates þat *from the beginninge* of þ^e world unto *nowe* be hadd and doon betwix hī and þ^e said Boneville.

[1] The remainder of the sentence is left unfinished.

Arbitrours to . . . . . and ende alle þe saiđ ma*tters* betwix̄ þe saiđ pties ij. þe chief jugę &c. and þeende to be maađ by þe moys of Estr̄ next.

Phelip̄ Chetewynđ knyzt sworeñ and demandeđ whether any psone stuređ him to leye þe charge upoñ þerle of Devoñ as he confesseđ þe xxj. day of Novēbr̄ last or not. seyde by þe ooth̄ þt he hađ maađ þt nev̄ psone stuređ him p̄to.

* f. 9. * Joh̄n Combe *John Balman John Steere* late mairę of Colchestr̄ *and a woman cal*leđ Julian Savage heringe tell *that one* Thomas Bocher p̄soner in þe Kyngę Bench̄ hađ empeacheđ hem to þe Kyng and his counsail. þat is to say þat þe saiđ Joh̄n Joh̄n &c. . . . . *in the tyme of their* meiraltees and also þe saiđ woman *shoulden* seye unto þe saiđ Thomas þt *one* Th*omas* Bently sholđ be untrewe to þe K' *and to the* Kyngę counsail not senđ for and offređ þeir bodies to due punisshement yif þat þe saiđ informac̄on weř founde trewe. The which̄ at þat tyme weř sworeñ to answer to such̄ þingę as þei sholđ be demandeđ of.

It was þenne demandeđ of ev̄ich̄ of hem yif þt ev̄ he hađ at any tyme such̄ cōicac̄on wt þe saiđ Th̄ [as above] or any op̄ cōicac̄on þe which̄ sholde hurt or p̄judice þe Kyngę psone ? And ev̄ich̄ of hem swor̄ &c seyde nay.

And þe lordę of þe Kyngę consail hering þis ~~and~~ beyng̃ p̄sent at þt tyme ꝺ Joh̄n Hody chief justice of þe Kyngę
* f. 9 b. Benche and ꝺ Richard Newtoñ * chief *judge of the Cōmon Pleas and seyng* þt þe saiđ ps*ones charge*đ weř but simple psones by whoos comyng . . . . sende foř was ~~demeđ~~ to be supposeđ grete trouth̄ for þeir̄ acquitaille and also þt þei weř innocent of þe saiđ cryme. And consideređ also þe unthriftynesse of þe saiđ Th̄ *dis*misseđ at þt tyme þe

said̄ ꝑsones empeached̄ and charged̄ hem and evich̄ of hem þat at such̄ tymes as it shold̄ *like* þe Kyng to sende for hem þt þei sholde come and appier̄ ⸗ and so þei seyde þt þei wolde.

For Ogles ⁊ Bedfordꝭ matier̄ þattournees of eyther of hem was charged̄ to be to morowe befor þe Kyngꝭ counsail at Westm̄ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 10. 23rd November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred̄ Chambr̄ the xxiij. day of Nov*ember xx*th *yeere.*

My Lordꝭ Chaunceller. þe Lord̄ Scroop̄.
Prive Seal.

Englissh m̄chantz have put a bill̄ of divers complaintꝭ upon m̄chantz of Pruce Hansze and þe Dansk beinge beyonde þe see ⸗ the which̄ bille is deliv̄ed̄ to marchantz of þe said̄ contrees being þenne befor̄ þe lordꝭ for to answer̄ þꝫto on Saturesday next.

Be þꝫ maad̄ a warrant to þe Tresorer ⁊ Chāb̄l̄ ⁊c. to make assignement sufficeant of iiij. nobil̄ of þe subsidie of ev̄y sak of wolle ⁊c. unto þe mair̄ ⁊ felowship of þestaple of Caleys unto þe tyme þt þei be fully paied̄ and contented̄ of xml. l̄i. þe which̄ now late þei have lened̄ þe Kyng for hys necessitees ⁊c. ut in xxij. Novēbr̄ ult̄ ꝑx̄ p̄t̄ito.

Vac̄ q, in ꝑx̄ die ante

[*Ibid.* f. 10 b. 24th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred̄ Chamb̄r̄ at Westm̄ the xxiiij. day of Novēbr̄ þe xx. yer̄ ⁊c.

Dn̄s Cardinal̄ Eboꝝ Dn̄s de Scroop̄
Dn̄s Cancellar̄ Dn̄s de Fonhop̄
Custos pivati sigilli

In þe matier betwix Flete and Ryman day is gyven to Ryman for to answer̃ to morowe.

Upon þe licence graunted̃ to Cantelowe for to carie hs wolles *to* Caleys and þ̄e to selle hē wtoute deptison.

It is graunted̃ þat þ̄ be maad̃ a warrant for div̄s consideracons &c. to be directed̃ to þe mair̃ of þestaple of Caleys cōmandyng him by þe same þt notwithstandyng any lres patentes of licence graunted̃ to þe said̃ Cantelowe by þe which he may ship̄ certain wolles to Caleys & from þens selle hem wtoute deptison ~~after~~ ayenst þordenance of þestaple, þat he suffr̃ not þe said̃ Cantelowe his assignes nor̄ deputees to have or selle in or from Caleys any wolles þat he shal shippe þider by vertue of̄ þe said̃ licēce unto þe tyme þe Kyng yeve him or̄ in cōmandemēt. Considering þt it sholde hurte gretly and be p̄judiciable to þe said̃ estaple for asmoche as þe sale of wolles þt þe
* f. 11. said̃ Cantelowe sholde so * make by vertue of þe said̃ licence sholde lette þe sale of þeir̃ wolles now beynge þer̃, upon þe which for þe sōme of xml. li. þt þe said̃ mair̃ & felowship̄ have lened̃ unto þe Kyng now in þs hs necessitee þei have assignement upon ev̄y sak of wolle þt þei shal so selle iiij. nobil̃ of þe subsidie of ev̄y sak.

Be þ̄ maad̃ a warrant to þe Tresorer & Chāb̄l̃ &c. to deliv̄e to f John Popham which is now going in þe Kyngs message into Normandie to þe Duc of York lieuten̄ gen̄al & goev̄nour̃ þ̄e, and also to or̄ psones takyng dayly wags of xl. s., wags for lx. dayes in hand̃ by wey of app̄st.

[*Ibid.* f. 12. 25th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chambr̃ ⸗ the xxv. day of Novembr̃ þe xx. yer̃ ⁊c.

My Lordꝰ þe Chancellr Therles of Hunt̃
þe *Prive* Seal of Suff
þe Lord Scrop̃.

In þe matier̃ of dem*ande of soccage* by þe Maier̃ ⁊ Aldr̃men of L*ondon of* þe *Ja*nuenses ⁊c. by bothe ꝑties assent it is *advised* ⁊ appointed by þe lordꝰ of þe counsail þt þe Januenses shal fynde sufficeante securitee *by* obligac̃*on* ⸗ þt is to sey þat þei shal from tyme to tyme ꝯmely sue and answere in þe Kyngꝰ courtꝰ at dayes to be assigned for þe conclusion in þs matier and yif þat it shal be demed þei shal paie it ⸗ or elles þei shal renne in þe peine of þobligac̃on.

Vacat istd q, in alio loco post.

Be þꝯ maad a warrant to þe Tref ⁊ Chamb̃l to treete wt þerle of Huntyngdoñ for þe vitailling of hs ship̃ to Burdeaux for þe conduycting of Guilliam Basset squier oñ of ~~his~~ [þe K'] consaillers þꝯe whom þe Kyng sendeth̃ þidr̃ now in his message ⸗ and þt that shal be so accorded betwix̃ hē to paie it of þe Kyngꝰ tresor̃.

* f. 12 b.

* Be þꝯ *made a warrant* to þe Tresorer and Chamb̃l*eine to* paie to Maistr̃ Estiephen Wilton *doctor of the* lawe þe which goeth̃ in þe K*ingꝰ* ſvice to þe Duchesse of Burg̃ ⁊ oþers wagꝰ ~~for vj. moneths~~ [of c. marc̃ by appꝯst] in hand.

It̃ be þꝯ maad semb̃le warrant to paie to Edward Grymston and Will Port to eyther of hē xx. li. by wey of reward by cause þt þei goeñ in þe said message wt þe said Maistr̃ Estiephen.

Be þ͛ maad̄ a warrant of protecc̃on undr̃ p^i^ve seal unto þ^e^ Chaunceller ⁊c. for Maistr̃ Joħn Derby docteur of lawe þ^e^ whicħ is now going to þ^e^ Duc of York lieuteñ geñal ⁊ goev͛nour of France ⁊ of Norm̃ ⸗ to endur̃ for a yer̃.

To þ^e^ bille put into þ^e^ counsail by Englisshmen þ^e^ xxiij. day of þ^s^ p̃nt moneth̄ ayenst þeim of Pruce and of the Hansze ⁊ Danske wher̃upoñ as þ^s^ day it was cōman-
f. 13. ded̄ theim of þ^e^ said̄ * countryes beyng in London to bringe answer̃ in writing ⸗ they have þ^s^ day yeve answer̃ in writing to þ^e^ lordꝭ of þ^e^ counsaile.

*Th*e which befor̃ hē rad̄ *it* semed̄ to þ^e^ said̄ lordꝭ þ^t^ þ^e^ complaint þat þ^e^ Englisshmen made as þeir said̄ bille containeth̄ was of *more* lyclynesse trewe þan elles ⸗ and willing for somoche as by þ^e^ said̄ complainte is shewed̄ þ^t^ þ^e^ said̄ Englissħmen were not treted̄ ruled̄ noþ͛ demened̄ in Pruce Hansze noþ͛ þe Danske as.þ^t^ þei of þ^e^ contrees ben treted̄ her̃ in Englan̄d and also þ^t^ þei beth̄ oþer wyse treted̄ ruled̄ and demened̄ in þ^e^ said̄ contrees þan þat þ^e^ ħres ⁊ seales of þ^e^ Maistr̃ of Pruce ~~⁊ wolde~~ remaignyng in þ^e^ Kyngꝭ Tresor̃ wolde axe and requir̃ [⁊ oþ͛wyse þen þei have be treted̄ her̃tofor̃] have þ͛ for ~~charged̄~~ desired̄ and charged̄ þeim of þ^e^ Pruce Hansze ⁊ of þ^e^ Danske þ^t^ tyme beyng befor̃ hem to write unto þeir̃ contrees to þ^e^ said̄ Maistr̃ ⁊ to þ^e^ goev͛nours of þ^e^ said̄ Hansze ⁊ Danske
* f. 13 b. shewyng unto hē þ^e^ * said̄ *Englis*hmens complaintes and desiring þ^e^ wronges to be redressed̄ and from hens forthwardꝭ to souffre Englisshmen marchantz use ⁊ doo ~~as~~ in þ^e^ said̄ contrees as þei have *done before* þ^s^ tyme and as þei oughten to do ⸗ for elles þ^e^ Kyng and þ^e^ lordꝭ her wol oþ͛wise ordeine and p^r^veie in þ^s^ behalf for þ^e^ Pruciers ⁊ þeim of þ^e^ Hansze ⁊ of þ^e^ Danske being her̃ in þ^s^ land̄. For it was þought at þ^t^ tyme by þ^e^ said̄

lordes þ^t as þei of Englanđ wer̃ ruleđ in þabovesaiđ contrees that þei of þ^e same beyng now her̃ ⁊ repairing hider̃ sholde be reuleđ in semb̃le wyse ⸗

And ferthermor̃ at þ^e same tyme it was adviseđ by þ^e saiđ lordꝭ þat a clerc and a m̃chant sholđ be senđ from þ^e Kyng in ambassade w^t Englissħ mennes complaintes to þ^e saiđ Maistr̃ of Pruce and to þeim of þ^e Hansze ⁊ . . . . for reformac̃on of Englisshmennes complaintes ⸗

Wherfor̃ it was cōmaundeđ þ^e m̃chantz Englissħ to advise hem of a covenable m̃chant in þ^s behalf and þ^e lordꝭ wolde leye þees matiers befor̃ þ^e Kyng on Moneday next at Kennington to þentent þat it wolde lyke his hiegħnesse to advise hī a clerc also in þ^s behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 15. 27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In the Star Chamber.

The xxvij. day of Novembr̃ þ^e xx. yer̃ ⁊c.

The Cardinal of York	þerle of Suff
My Lordꝭ þ^e Chaunceller	þ^e Lorđ Scroop̃
þ^e P^ive Seal	

Among̃ diṽs cōicac̃ons at þ^s tyme hađ ⸗ it was comuneđ of þ^e grete goođ þ^t my Lorđ of York lieuten̄ gen̄al ⁊ goeṽnour of *France* ⁊ Nor^die toke yerly of þ^e Kyng and as *it* was seyde þ^e grete taxes ⁊ imposic̃ons *that he* put on þ^e Kyngꝭ subgittꝭ in þ^e saiđ cuntryes for þ^e defense of þ^e same. And also as it was saiđ [of] þ^e fewe souldeours þ^t ~~wer~~ he hađ in wagꝭ for þ^e saiđ defense. And for so moche as niegħ as it coude be suppos*ed* þ̃ was caste accountes what þ^e xx^ml. ħi. þ^t he shulđ take yerely of þ^e Kyng wolde sustiegne of souldeoures and what þ^e saiđ taxes and talliagꝭ wolde finde of souldeoures in fourme as folowetħ.

* f. 15 b. * The graunt℘ of þ^e iij. estat℘ for þis yer̃ - - - - - - } cccxl m^l..ł̃i. tourñ.

xx^ml. ł̃i. st̃ling℘ after lvij. s̃. þ^e noble lxviij^ml. ł̃i. tourñ.

Sm^a v^cviij^ml. ł̃i. tourñ.

The wag℘ of viij^c. speres on horsbak and þ^e bowes after þ^e paiement of Normandie xv. ~~ꝛ v.~~ frank℘ ꝛ v. frank℘ sper and bowe by þ^e moneth̃ amounteth̃ by yer̃ - - - - - - } cciiij^xx viij^ml. ł̃i. tourñ.

The wag℘ of *viij^c. spe*res on foote after viij. đ. þ^e day amounteth̃ *by yeere* in mōnoie tourñ - - - } iiij^xxml iiij^xx xij. ł̃i. tourñ.

For ij^mlij^c. bowes after þ^e paiement of Normandie v. ł̃i. tourñ by þ^e moneth̃ amounteth̃ by þ^e yer - - - } cxliiij^ml. ł̃i. t^rñ.

Sm^a to^l' - - - - - - v^cxij^mliiij^xxxij. ł̃i. t^rñ.

And so þ^e finding of viij^c. speres and þ^e bowes on horsbak for þ^e feelđ and viij^c. speres and þ^e bowes on foote for þ^e garnisons excedeth̃ þ^e receit℘ but iiij^mliiij^xxxij. ł̃i. t^rñ ⸝

* f. 16. * Also þ℘e as Will̃ Flete for c̃tain causes in h^s bille put unto þ^e Kyng hath̃ complained̃ upon Ryman ⸝ as in þ^e said̃ bille is contained̃ mor̃ at large ⸝ The which̃ Ryman by *force* ꝛ vertue of þ^e King℘ cōmandement in þ^s be*halfe* maad̃ hath̃ appered̃ and is now in ꝑsone b*efore* þ^e Kyng℘ counsail for to her̃ what sholđ be said̃ unto him on þ^s behalf. For as moche as þ^e said̃ counsail is now in deꝑting and þ^t þ^e heryng ꝛ dissecuc̃on of þ^e said̃ bille ꝛ cōplainte wolde axe ~~advis~~ a tract of tyme w^t meur̃ advis ꝛ deliƀac̃on. It is gyve ~~h̃e~~ þ^e said̃ Ryman in cōmandement to apper̃ before þ^e Kyng and h^s counsail in xv^a. Hillarij next comyng upoñ peine comp'sed̃ in þ^e writ of ꝓclamac̃on by vertue of þ^e which̃ he cam in þ^s behalf and appered̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 17. 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Kyngꝭ p̃sence in his chambr̃ at Westm̃ called þe Chambr̃. The xxviij. day of Novembr̃ þe xx. yer̃ ⁊c.

My Lord of Cant̃bury	The Lordꝭ Scrop̃ ⁊
My Lordꝭ þe Chanc̃ ⁊	Fanhop̃ counsaillers
þe Pive Seal	Also being p̃sent
Therles of Hunt̃	Therles of Warr̃
Staff ⁊	⁊ of Dorset
Suff	and þe Secretair̃ ⁊
The Visconte Beaumōd	M' Adam Moleyns.

It was reherced by my Lord Chaunceller ~~be therle of~~ by þe Kyngꝭ cōmandement to therle of Devoñ þt tyme beyng þ̃ꝭe p̃sent. þat the Kyng considereth wel þe grete riotes disordes dissenc̃ons and debates the which now late have growen ⁊ beeñ betwix þe said Erle of Devoñ and his ſvantꝭ and frendꝭ and ſ William Bonevile knyzt and his ſvantꝭ ⁊ frendꝭ the which hath caused manslaughter ~~his~~ þe Kyngꝭ pees greetly troubled and broken. to þe greet inquietnesse of his shirꝭ of Cornewaill ⁊ of Devoñ and also of oþ̃ꝭ placꝭ to þe uneaise not oonly of þeim and þeirꝭ but also of his subgitz dwellyng þ̃ꝭinne. And as it is doñ him to undr̃stande for þe said discordes diṽs
* f. 17b. compaignies of men have ben sey arraied in * gyse of werr̃ as with jackes and other arraies and wepnes for the werr̃ the which was of mor̃ liklyhode to trouble the Kinges pees than otherwise. And the Kyng willing his pees to be wel and duely kept with out any int̃upc̃on or breche of hit by any of his subgittes of what estate degree or condic̃on that he be of. for it fitteth to noñ his liege man to take at his own hande to avenge his owne quarel noþ̃ꝭ matier by way of feet noþ̃ꝭ otherwise. for he

is their̃ souvain lord̃ which̃ wol do right, hath þ̃fore charged̃ the said̃ Erle of Devoñ upoñ the feyth̃ and liegeance that he oweth̃ unto hym and as he wol schue his grevous indignac̃on that neithr̃ by way of feet abettement procuring nor other̃wise he ne do noþ̃ procur̃ nor in all̃ that he can and may suffr̃ to be doo or procured̃ in that he can and may lette it any bodely harme hurte or damage bodely to the said̃ Sir William nothr̃ to any of his
* f. 18. * servantꝭ frendes welwillers nor allies. And that yif he knowe any that wol do or procur to be do any bodely harme to the said̃ Sir William or to any of his servantz frendes welwillers or allies the said̃ Erle shal in alle the goodly haste that he can and may notifie it unto the said̃ ꝑ William to þentent that he and his may eschue such̃ bodely hurtꝭ as above.

And forthwith̃ at the same tyme it was demaunded̃ by my Lord̃ Chaunc̃ by the Kyngꝭ cōmandement yif that the said̃ Erle wold̃ do and ꝑfourme the Kyngꝭ wille and cōmaundemen tas above. And he said̃ and promitted̃ ye. And þat to do he toke my Lord̃ Chaunc̃ by the hande and ꝑmitted̃ by his feith̃ so to doo.

And in likewise forwith̃ it was rehersed̃ as above by my Lord̃ Chaunc̃ to the said̃ Sir William and also cōmaunded̃ as above.

The which̃ so doñ rehersed̃ and also charged̃ as above
* f. 18 b. and also demaunded̃ of the said̃ William as * was demaunded̃ of the said̃ Erle the said̃ William saide and promitted̃ ye. And that to do he toke my said̃ Lord̃ Chaunc̃ by the hande and promitted̃ by his feith so to do.

And forthr̃mor̃ it was rehersed̃ than by my Lord̃ Chanc̃ to eithr̃ of hem a parte in the Kingꝭ ꝑsence that

ther̃ as thei have promitted̃ for all̃ man̄e of discenc̃ons discordꝭ and debatꝭ that hath̃ be and is hanging betwix̃ hem ⸗ and also for þoffice of the stewardship̃ of Cornewaill̃ ⁊c. to stande to thawarde and arbitr̃mēt of certain lordꝭ and jugꝭ so that the said̃ awarde be maad̃ by the first day of March̃ next ⁊c.

The Kyng wol and chargeth̃ bothe the said̃ Erle and Boneville so to doo.

And considered̃ that the said̃ office hath̃ as it is supposed̃ be grete cause of the said̃ debatꝭ ⸗ wher̃fore the Kyng willing that neithr̃ of hem schal occupie it as yit ⸗ but that an indifferent man shal occupie it ⸗ hath̃ þꝯfore charged̃ bothe the said̃ Erle and the said̃ William that either of hem shal bring and deliv̄e his patent of þᵉ said̃
* f. 19. * office to the Kyngꝭ Chamb̃lain by the feste of Noel next comyng to thentent that the said̃ patentꝭ seyen̄ and meur̃ delib̃ac̃on had̃ which̃ of the said̃ patentꝭ is availlable it myght so be showed̃ and declared̃ unto hem that ther̃ in alle strifes betwix̃ hem shold̃ ceesse.

And thei and eith̃r of hem ꝑmitted̃ so to doo.

And forthr̃mor̃ in the K' presence it was r̃hersed̃ to eithr̃ of hem a part þat ther̃ as that þorough̃ the said̃ ryotꝭ discordꝭ and debatꝭ the Kyngꝭ pees hath̃ be greetly troubled̃ and broken and div̄s and many men hurte and slawe ⸗ the Kyng wol sende therfore his l̃res of cōmission for to enquer̃ whoo and which wer̃ begynn̄s causers and doers ther̃of ⸗ and upon hym or theym that shal be founde gylty þꝯinne the Kyng wol do such̃ punisshement that it shal tourne to othr̃ in example ⸗

* f. 19 b. Also at þᵉ same tyme and place beyng ꝑsent alle þᵉ said̃ lordꝭ Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns by þᵉ Kyngꝭ cōmandement deliv̄ed̃ to þᵉ Kep of þᵉ pⁱve seal þᵉ ooth̃ þᵗ þᵉ Duc

Orleance hath maad / þe whiche is writen in pchement and in þe which þe said Duc wt his owne hand hath writen his name.[1] Of þe which deliv̄ance þe said Maistr̄ Adam besought þe Kyng þat an act myzt be maad. The which þe Kyng cōmaunded to be enacted as above /

Also þe Kyng cōmanded a warrant to be maad und̄r p̄ve seal to þe Tref̄ t Chamb̄l cōmandyng hem by þe same to paie to a clerc of þerchebisshop̄ of Coloign̄ þe which he send unto þe Kyng for þt þt he is behinde of his annuelle pension̄ tc. x. marc̄ to have it of þe Kyngs Tresor̄ by way of reward /

f. 20. * And at þe same tyme it was answered þe said clerc þt in Hillarie t̄me next it shold be purveied for þe said archebisshops paiement / for erst it myzt not be doo for þe Tresorers absence tc.

Also þe Kyng cōmanded a warr̄ to be maad to þe Tresorer t Chamb̄l to paie to Clarenceaux kyng of armes whom þe Kyng sendeth now wt his l̄res to þe Duc of York in Nordie c. s̄. by way of reward /

And þ̄e as þe xxv. day of þs p̄nt moneth Will Port was appointed wt Maistr̄ Steph̄n Wilton and Edward Grymston̄ to go to þe Duchesse of Bourg̃ t op̄ and þt he shold have þ̄for̄ xx. li. of reward ~~yet~~ the Kyng is enfourmed þt þe said Port ~~wol not~~ [is not disposed] nop̄ may not goo / Ther̄for̄ þe Kyng wol þt þe said Steph̄n have in ptie of paiement of hs wags for þe said message ov̄ þe mōnoie appointed to him befor̄ for þabovesaid cause xx. marc̄
* f. 20 b. pcel of þe xx. li. þt * þe said Will Port sholde have had yif þt he had goen on þe said message / to have and take yt by wey of app̄st. And þt þe remenant of þe said xx. li. þt

[1] *Vide* Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4; and Fœdera, vol. x. p. 776 *et seq.* 826.

is for to seye x. marc̃ the Kyng wol þ^t þ^e said Grymston have it to þ^e xx.ti. þ^t he had warrant of befor̃ . to have it by way of reward &c.

It was cõed þ^t þ^e as þ^t div̄s of þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e have complaigned of þ^e p^ises of vesselles goodes and shippes þ^t have be taken of hē by þeim of Bretaigne ayenst þ^e
nstrucc̃ons teneur̃ of the pees &c. wherfor̃ þei have [desired of þ^e
c. Kyng] m̄que & rep^sailles upon hē of Bretaigne &c. And þ^t as þ^e Kyng is enfourmed ~~that~~ þ^e Duc of Bretaigne is willing þ^t restituc̃ons in such behalf shal be maad is þ^e for̃ advised for þ^e said causes to sende þider in haste a
* f. 21. clerc & m̄chant. So þ^t for defaute * of remedie in þ^s behalfe nōn of his subgitt^e shall have cause to compleigne.

t þ^e sute of Also þ^e Kyng cōmanded þ^t þ^e safeconduyct her̃ befor̃
hirch . . . maad for Joh̄n de Suasaga & Sancho de Mena m̄chant^e
f Londō. of Spaigne and for a ship̄ of Spaigne of þ^e portage of iij^c. ton̄ &c. be ꝓged for a yer̃ &c.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmanded þ^t þ^e saufconduyct her̃befor̃ late maad for Martyn Ochea m̄chant of Spaigne & for a ship̄ of Spaigne of cccc. ton̄ &c. be ꝓged for a yer̃ &c.

So alweyes þ^t in þ^e said saufconduyct^e ~~be of~~ so to be maad of newe be exp̄ssely especified þ^e maistres names of þ^e shippes and also the shippes names w^t op̄ clauses accustumed.

* f. 21 b. * Also þ^e Kyng for þ^e causes exp̄ssed in þ^e marchantes bille of England [ayenst þei of Pruce &c.] as it is befor̃ rehersed in þact of xxv. day of þ^s p̄nt moneth at þ^e suite & instance of Joh̄n Aderley aldreman and citesein of Londō . of Th̄ Kymberley of Colchestr̃ . and of Symkyn Horn̄ of Londō . cōmanded þ^t sev̄all l̄res undr̃ p^ive seal be directed to þ^e mair^e and baillifs of

Hamptoñ Sandewich Colchestr̃ Yepeswich Lynne Hull York Bristowe ⁊ Bostoñ cōmandyng hē to enquer̃ duely ⁊ truly among ~~hē to enquer̃ amongꝭ hē what~~ hou ⁊ in what wyse Englisshmen beyng in ⁊ repairing to Pruce Hansze ⁊ Dansk beth treted ruled and demened and what harmes losses vexac̃ons and grevancꝭ þei have had ⁊ suffred seth þ^e last appointementꝭ maad betwix þ^e
* f. 22. K' and þeim of þ^e said placꝭ and by whom *hou ⁊ whenne ⸗ and þ^t they shall mowe truly knowe and be enformed of in þat behalf þ^t þei sende it in writing unto þ^e Kyng and his counsail by ij. credible men of þ^e said townes at þ^e octaves of Seynt Hillair̃ next comyng to þentent þat þ^e Kyng by þadvis of his counsail shal mowe dispose ordene ⁊ p^rveie in þat behalf þat þat him shal seme good for þ^e relief secour̃ ⁊ help̃ of his said subgittꝭ ⸗

Also þ^e Kyng comandeth þ^t warrant undr̃ his prive seal be maad to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Chambl ~~cōmādȳg hē~~ reciting þ^t hou hou þ^t þ^e Duc of York is withholdeñ w^t þ^e Kyng lieuteñ gen̄al ⁊ goev̄nour̃ of h^s reaume of Fraunce and duchee of Nord^ie for c̄tain yerꝭ ut in indenturꝭ ⁊c. Takyng for ev̄y yer̃ after þ^e first yer̃ finisshed xx^ml. li. of þ^e Kyngꝭ revenues oute of England ut in dictꝭ indenturꝭ
* f. 22 b. ⁊c. * And hou be it þ^t þ^e first yer̃ of his said withholdyng is not yet ~~comeñ~~ finisshed noþ̄ the tyme þ^t he shold receive þ^e said xx^ml. li. is not yit comeñ ⸗ þat for c̄taine causes þ^t moeveñ þ^e Kyng he wol þ^t þ^e said Tref ⁊ Chambl paie unto þ^e said Duc for þ^e first quarter of þ^e second yer̃ of his said withholdyng v^ml. li.

Also hou be it þ^t it is not þ^e Kyngꝭ part to sende at his coustagꝭ ov̄ þ^e see þ^e said v^ml. li. yet for c̄tain causes moevyng hī he wol þ^t warrant be maad to þ^e said Tref ⁊ Chābl cōmanding þeim by þ^e same to sende ov̄ þ^e see to

þ^e said Duc by Pieres Boweman clerc and in þ^e compaignie of ꝼ Joħn Popham knyzt at þ^e Kyngꝭ coustꝭ aventur̃ ⁊ ꝑill̃ both̃ by water and by londe þ^e said v^ml. ł̃i.

* f 23. * Also þ^t þꝫ as ꝼ Joħn Popham knyzt havyng of þ^e graunte of þ^e Kyng þ^t ded is by his łres patentes for t͛me of þ^e said ꝼ Joħn lyf the keping of his castel of Snith̃ w^t þ^e wagꝭ fees ⁊ ꝓffitz to þ^e said office duely appteignyng is in wille to leve þestat þ^t he hath̃ þꝫinne to þentent þ^t it wolde lyke þ^e Kyng to grante it to ~~Ther̃~~ John erle of Huntingdoñ. ~~Th~~ The Kyng þꝫfor̃ hath̃ graunted þ^e said kepin̄g ~~to þe said Erle~~ ⁊ conestableship̃ of þ^e said castel to þ^e said Erle. To have it for t͛me of his lyf w^t all̃ man͛e wagꝭ fees ⁊ ꝓffitz to þ^e said keping in any wyse appteignyng or belangyng ⸗ þ^o exp͛sse menc̃on ⁊c. ut in statutꝭ and cōmanded warrant undr̃ p^ive seal to be maad to þ^e Chaunceller ⁊c. as in fourme.

* f. 23. b. * Also þ^t þꝫe as Rauf Nevill̃ erle of Westm͛l by fyne rered in þ^e Kyngꝭ court befor̃ ~~þ^e~~ his Justicꝭ of þ^e benche ⁊c. hath̃ graunted to Joħn Nevill̃ his sone ⁊ to Anne his wyf ⁊ to þ^e heirꝭ of þ^e said Joħns body begeteñ þ^e manoirs of Kentoñ Lystoñ Shastebeare ⁊ Chetecōbe w^t þappteñ þe hundred of Lystoñ ⁊ xviij. ł̃i. xiij. s̃. ⁊ iiij. d̃. of rente w^t þapp^rteñ in ~~Cotyngham~~ Bramptoñ in Devenshir̃ and also þ^e manoir of Wetoñ ⁊ xx. meesses ccc. xx. acres of medowe l. acres of pastur̃ cc. acres of wode ⁊ l. ł̃i. vj. s̃. ⁊ viij. d̃. of rente w^t þappteñ in Cotyngham in Yorkshir̃ the which̃ beth̃ holdeñ of þ^e Kyng ⁊c. the Kyngꝭ licence þꝫupoñ not had ⁊c. ut in filac̃ ⸗ The Kyng at þinstance of þerle of Hunt̃ hath ꝑdoned unto þ^e said Rauf Joħn ⁊ Anne þ^e t͛spasse maad in þ^s behalf.

* f. 24. And ov͛ þ^t he * hath graunted þ^t þ^e said Joħn ⁊ Anne have ⁊ holde þ^e said manoirs hundred ⁊ tenementz to hem ⁊ to þ^e heirꝭ of þ^e said Joħns body begeteñ ⁊c.

ut in filac̃ ⸗ and cōmandeđ warrant ~~her̃in~~ þ̃upoñ to be maađ undr̃ prive seal in due fourme unto þe Chanceller of Englanđ to do make þ̃upoñ ł̃res patentes undr̃ gret seal in due fourme wt oute fyn or fee ⁊c. any estatut ⁊c.

Also at þinstance of þe saiđ Erle of Hunt̃ ~~hit~~ the Kyng also by his ł̃res patentes to be mađ in þs behalf in due fourme wt [oute] fyn or fee ~~hath~~ hath̃ licenceđ þe saiđ Erle of Westm̃ł to gyve and graunte to Ric̃ Caudray clerc Joh̃n Richarđ clerc̃ Richarđ Drax clerc ⁊ Robert Cavel clerc hs manoirs of Bywell Bolbek ⁊ Styforđ wt þappr teñ
* f. 24 b. in Northūbr̃ł the which̃ beth̃ * holden of þe Kyng *in* chief ⸗ and also iiijxx. ⁊ x. ł̃i. vj. s̃. ⁊ viij. đ. of rent wt þappr teñ in þe towne of Newe Castle upon Tyne of the fee ferme of þe towne of Newcastle upoñ Tyne the which̃ also ben holden of þe Kyng undr̃ condic̃on that þabovesaiđ ~~lor~~ manoirs of Kentoñ ⁊c. hundređ ⁊ rent ut in ꝑx̃ ꝓcedenti arlo be recoeṽeđ of þe saiđ Joh̃n Nevill ⁊ Anne hs wyf ⁊c. or þt yif þe saiđ Joh̃n ⁊ Anne be put oute of it þat þenne þe saiđ Caudray ⁊c. anoñ aftr̃ such̃ recoeṽe or puttyng oute shal of ye lyke valeur ⁊c. enfeoffe þe saiđ Joh̃n Nevill and Anne of þe saiđ manoirs of Bywell ⁊c. ⁊ rent ⁊c. as above [⁊c.] And þt eṽich̃ ⁊c. of þe saiđ ꝑties have power to receive ⁊ holde ⁊c. ut filac̃ ⸗

Also þe Kyng graunteđ to . . . Wollesley citizen and m̃cer of Londoñ þt during þe Kyngꝭ plaif he shal mow bringe into þs lanđ clothes of arras ⁊ furres suche as þt he shal by beyonde þe see for lordes wt oute payeng of custume or subsidie for hē ⁊c.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 10. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

℞ as Tres̃ ꝛ Chambl̃ ꝛc. ꝑ. Nous volons de l'advis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre chier ꝛ bien ame serviteur Clarenceaux roy d'armes liquel ovec noz l̃res nous envoions presentement a notre tresch̃ et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ general et goevernour de noz roy^e de France et duchee de Normandie et liquel se retournera devers nous ovec response as ditz noz l̃res vous facez paier de notre tresor̃ c. s̃. a avoir de notre regard pur la cause dessusd̃.

It̃ soit fait garrant dessouz le prive seal ꝛc. as Tres̃ ꝛ Chamb̃l̃ ꝛc. pur paier de la tresor̃ du Roy au Johan de Frauwremborgk serviteur de l'Ercevesque de Coloigne qi nadgairs apporta l̃res du dit Ercevesque au Roy et qi est retournera ovec l̃res au dit Ercevesque lx. marcs a avoir du donne du Roy ꝛc.

(*In dorso.*) xxviij. die Novembr̃ anno ꝛc. xx. apud Westm̃ in Camera Stellata ib̃m Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui quod fieri fac̃ litteras sub eodem sigillo Thes̃ et Camer̃ sc̃d̃m quod infra scribitur. Præsentibus tunc ib̃m Dño Cancellar̃ Cōitibus de Hunt̃ et de Suff̃ Dño de Scrop̃ ac Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 21. a modern *Transcript.*

Petition to the King, 14th December, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kynge oure souverain lorde.

BESECHEN mekly youre pore and continuell bedmen the maisters parisshe clerkes of youre citee of London, that where ye of youre speciall grace . . . . . Lorde and for the speciall devotion whiche youre saide besechers hath to the glorious confessour Saint Nicholas by youre letters patentz have . . . . . a fraternite or a guilde of thaym and of alle other Cristen peuple willinge to be in the same guilde or fraternite with other special . . . . . of the whiche letters patentes youre saide besechers may have no deliveraunce oute of youre hampere in youre Chancerie without fyñ and . . . . . whiche they be not of power to do, Lyke it to youre hienesse consideringe the good love the whiche they have to the saide glorious confessour . . . . . aforesaide to pardone hem the saide fyn and fee and there uppon to graunte youre letters of privie seel direct to youre Clerk of the hamper of . . . . . hym to delivere to your saide besechers the saide letters patentz of the saide guilde eny statute acte ordenaunce or provision in contrarie made . . . . . and they shall pray God for you.

Rex apud Elyngdon xiiij°. die Decembr̃ anno xx°. concessit præsentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fac̃ garrant̃ Clerico hanaperii sui ut infra desideratur, præsentibus Vic̃ Beaumont Edmundo Hungerford milite Johanne Seynlow et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 82. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 13th March, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

R. H.[1]

To the King oure sovein lord.

Please it unto your highnes to considre the costage and expenses that your humble oratour & chapeleyn John bisshop of Saint Assaph hath born and susteyned from the myddis of Juyl last passed or ther aboute unto thend of Novembre last passed [or pe aboute] for and by cause of such thinge as ye comaunded hym to do, and therfore to yeve hym such reward as shal lyke unto your highnes. And forthirmore please it to your more habundant grace to graunt to hym your licence by your lres patentz that he may make his testament & to comitte administracion therof to such psones as hym shal seme good, notwithstonding ony costom of the contreys that be in his diocese and this to be doon by cause he most passe over the see in this your ambassiat and his retorne in to Inglond ayen at the mercy of God.

The[2] Kyng at Westm pe xiij. day of March pe xx. yere of his regne graunted pis bille as it asked and for pe reward assigned and graunted to pe suppliant c. li. and comaunded pe Kep of his pve seal to doo make sufficeant warant unto pe Tresorer and Chambleins to make him paiemt of the said c. li. and op lres of warant to pe Chaunceller of Englande pat he doo make lres patentes upon pe licence above desired beyng psent my Lord of Suff and me

Adam Moleyns.

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[1] The King's autograph.

[2] This paragraph appears to be in the handwriting of Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 11 b. on parchment: *Original.*

Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, 24th March, 20 Hen.VI. 1442. Some very interesting articles relating to the state of Ireland will be found at the end of the volume.]

By the King.

Trusty and welbeloved, We have receyved of þe right worshipful fader in God oure right welbeloved cousin therchebisshop of Dyvelyñ and of our right[1] . . . . . Abbey besydes Dyvelyñ certain articles undre oure seel of oure lande of Irlande of þe message of a parlement holden at Dyvelyñ þe Fryday . . . . . last passed before oure right trusty and welbeloved [cousin] James Botiller Erle of Ormond at þat tyme deputee to þe Lieutenant of oure . . . . . þe same articles and alle þe matiers cõprised in þe same. And þe as it is desired in þe furst article of þe saide articles þat it wolde like us . . . . . myght have due paiement or assignement in sum certaine place convenable so þt he myght kepe duely þe nombr of his soldeours . . . . . of his endentures &c. We late you wite þt lange before þe comyng unto oure psence of oure said cousin [þerchebisshop] and Abbot we had made on . . . . . oure saide lande as by endentures betwix us and him in þt behalve made it is more at plain expssed and dispose us to kepe unto . . . . . in þe said endentures expssed after þe tenure of þe same &c. And þe as it is desired by anop of þe said articles þt . . . . . in noo mane [wyse] oute of þe same oure lande by writte or prive seel into þis oure reme of Englande for noo cause . . . . . you wite þat we beth

[1] The lacunæ are caused by part of the parchment having been torn off.

not disposed to cōmaunde eny of oure ligę oute of þ^t^ oure lande to come into . . . . . semble matierę and causes shal moeve us, as have moeved oure noble progenitours here before to calle . . . . . is desired by an oþ̄ article of þe same ar^les^ þ^t^ þ̄e as þ̄e beth but fewe temporell lordę of plement in our . . . . . auctorite unto oure lieuten or his deputee or justice of oure said lande for þe tyme being to constitut . . . . . plement to be lordę and pieres of oure parlement in oure said lande we late you wite þ^t^ as touching . . . . . of oure said lande of Irlande we wol reserve to oure owen psone and þ̄fore suche psones as þ^t^ shal be . . . . . to be . . . . . of lordes and pieres of ouř saide lande We wol þ^t^ ye sende us þe names for þe . . . . . þe yere ⁊c. xx^e^.

(*In dorso.*) xxiiij. die Marcii anno ⁊c. xx. Rex in Cam̄a ap^d^ Westm̄ mandavit Custodi p^i^vati sigilli sui . . . . ⁊ras Cancellař ⁊c̄. Hibnie sc̄dm tenorem ⁊ . . . .

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 22nd April, apparently 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

By the Kyng.

R. H.[1]

Right trusty and welbeloved. We late you wite that we considering that ther shal grete gode growe unto us by the general pardon whiche we at the reverence of Almigħti God and of the blessed time of Estre last

[1] The King's autograph.

past graunted to alle our̃ subgjectꝭ wherfor we willing the same gode to [be] emploied to the setting forth̃ of oure armee to the see and to the saulfgarde of oure towne of Calais, have ordeined oure trusty and wel-beloved servant Thomas Thorp̃ to receive alle the saide godꝭ and evꝰy parcel thereof and to see that thay be employed in maner and fourme abovesaide. So we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in your warde ye do make our̃ l̃res directed to oure Chauncell̃r of Englande chargeing him herupon̄ to do make our̃ l̃res patentes under oure gret seel in dewe fourme, and these oure lettres shal be your̃ warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure castel of Windesore the xxij. day of Avril.

JOSEPH.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right tru . . . . . .
clerc Maistre . . . . . .
of oure privy seal .

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 26. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de Fraunce et seigneure d'Irlande a l'oneurable piere en Dieu l'Evesque de B . . . . . volons de l'avis de notre counseil et vous mandons que dessouz notre grande seal vous facez faire noz lettres de commission dessouz . . . . . a noz chiers et foialx Joh̃n Echingham ch̃l̃r Roger Fenys chivaler Joh̃n Yerde et Waultier Strikelande esquier . . . . . pur prendre jointement et severallement en le

semaigne de Penticoste, assavoir parentre le Demenge de Pentecoste . . . . . venant sur une joure les moustres de notre treschier et foial cousin le Sire de Talbot et de deux centz hommes d'armes . . . . . queux nous envoions presentement a notre treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieutenant general . . . . . de Normandie en noz ditz roiaume et duchee pur les defense et entretenement dicelle. Donñ souz notre . . . . . May l'an de notre regne xx^{e}.

(*In dorso.*) xiiij^{o}. die Maij anno &c. xx. Rex apud manerium suum de Shene mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant' Can^{rio} Angl' secundū tenorem infrascript'.

Benet.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Instructions issued to the Commissioners sent into Kent for the purpose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais, 14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

Instruccon yeveñ by the King oure soverain lord to his commissioners whom he sendeth to have R.H.[1] comunicacon with this peple in the shire of Kent upoñ the matiers that foloweñ.

Furst in communicatioñ with suche as thay shal entrete thay shal mowe say the King is enformed aswell by writing as otherwise that his adversaries ben verraly

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[1] The King's autograph.

disposed to besiege his towne of Caleis and have therefore assembled a grete and mighty armee aswel by lande as by wat̃. And for somoche ther muste nedes be ordeyned a notable nombre bothe of speres and bowes to be sette into his saide towne for the saufgarde therof till̃ rescowes may come.

Item thay shall̃ mowe say the King hath̃ communed here with̃ many and dyvers lordes and oth̃r notable p̃sones the whiche have putte thayme largely in thaire devoire and have graunted unto his high̃nesse by way of loone notable sommes of money for purveaunce of the said speres and bowes; for somoche the King trusteth̃ thay wol do the same; sp̃ially in somoche as the saufgarde of Caleys toucheth̃ the uniṽsal weel of all̃ this his reaume and yf any thyng sholde come therto but good it sholde be an uniṽsal hurte to all̃ the Kyngꝭ subgittꝭ that God̃ defende.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King considereth̃ weel and every mañ may do the same; yf it so be that ther be redye at all̃ tymes a grounde to sette into his saide towne of Caleis a notable peple it shalbe the grettest seuretee that coude be ymagined̃ for the saufgarde therof and abaisshing of the ennemyes. Wherfor̃ the King entendeth̃ with̃ the helpe of his subgittꝭ to purvey a notable sōme of money to be redy at all̃ tymes; the whiche sōmes shal remaigne in a cheste undre dyvers keyes whereof notable p̃sones shal have the keping and it not to be touched till̃ nede be.

Item the King wol̃ entrete lordes experte in the werre and oth̃r notable persones to be leders and redy at all̃ tymes whan the caas shal require to putte thayme self into the saide towne and there to abide for the defense therof. And sith̃ this shalbe so sp̃ial provisiōn for the

saide towne that is so grete a jewell for Englande the King verraly trusteth that evy his trewe subgit wolle helpe and further the said entente, wherto the said cōmissioners shal moeve and stire suche as thay shal have cōmunicacon with by alle the meenes thei canne and by suche resons as thaire discrecions wol lede thayme to.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King desireth that thay wol graunte at this tyme by way of loone and noon other wise, that shal be desired of thayme, to be repaide upon the next grauntes that shalbe made to his highnesse in parlement or convocacon, evy man that leneth to have a patente undre the Kinge grete seal frelye withoute any thing paiyng therfor.

Item the said commissioners shal ordeyne that suche sōmes of money as shalbe graunted be in alle haste brought to his citee of London there to be delyved to the receivours therof.

Item thay shal certifie the King and his counsail distinctely in writing what evy citee towne abbot prior or other man gaunteth, and of evy graunte make endentures betwix thayme and the graunter.

Item the King wol also that thay directe the lres with blanque tailles to suche psones as thay shal seme gode and expedient.

Item that thay use the articles of this instrucon in suche ordre as thay thenke moost expedient and do alle other thinges the whiche thay seme wol serve to the furthering of the Kinge entente and matiers abovesaide. Yeven undre his prive seal at Westm the xiiij. day of May the yere of the regne of the King our said sovain lord xx.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 22. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 26th June, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

R as Treſ et Chambleins &c. saluz. Nous volons de l'avis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a noz chiers et foialx Will Eure Stiephn Popham chlrs Myles Stapiltoñ et Johñ Heroñ esquiers queux ovec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assigneez pur un certain temps de garder la meer vous facez deliverer pur estuffer mesmes les niefs et vesseaux oyt barelles de poudr pur canons.

R au Chaunceller &c. saluz. Come nous de l' avis de notre counsail eons donez et grauntez conge et licence a noz chiers et foialx Will Eure Stiephn Popham chivalers Myles Stapilton et Johñ Heron esquiers queux ovec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assignez pur un certain temps garder la meer qils et chun de eux quant ils serront ensi sur la meer puissent et puisse doner et graunter lres de sauf conduyct dessouz lour sealx et dessouz le seal de chun de eux as tieulx prisoners qils prendront sur la meer vous mandons &c. adureres jusques au darrein jour d'Octobr proch venant.

xxvj. die Junii anno &c. xx. In Camera Stellat Reg apud Westm Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant secundum tenores suprascript, presentibus tunc ibidem dnis Canc^{o} Cōitibus de Hunt Staff et Suff Thes Angl et Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.

[Additional MS. 4609, art. 24. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 6th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. For asmoche as we be enfourmed y^{t} at divers tymes herebefore and in especialle now late ther hath be divers rumours and congregacions of people in oure towne of Northampton so fer forth that yerfore the cōmon belle of oure saide towne was late rongen to grete distourbance of our peuple yere whereof we beth evyl content. We wol therfore by th'advis of oure counsail and charge you straitely that att all tyme from hens forthward with oute any lacchess alle other things left ye see diligently to the good reule and goevernaunce of oure said towne and that in that that in you is ye lette . . . . . suche rumours to be or begynne there. And yif any be that we ne wold that ye doo therinne suche due punisshement that it may tourne to alle other . . . . . to example in tyme to come. And furtheremore we wol and charge you that ye enquere wel and duely the causers beginners and doers of the said rumours and congregations herebefore doon, and theim that ye shall fynde culpable herein that ye so punnisshe theim as alle oyere evyl doers yere may take example in tyme to come. And we wol that in noo wyse ye leve this. Yeven undre oure prive seal at Westmonstre the vi. day of Juyl ye yere &c. xx.

To þe maiʳ bailiffs and xxiiii. notablest burgeyses of oure towne of Northᵗ.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 23. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 13th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. We wol and charge you that yif ther be any persōne or persōnes at th'assises or sessions next to be halden by you at oure towne of Bedford that wol goeverne hem self oyerwise than yat oure lawes wol that ye doo suche punisshement uponn theym that soe wol goeverne hem as oure said lawes axeñ and requireñ, and yif yer be any persones that wol disobeie you in this behalf we wol that . . . . . sende us in alle goodely haste ye names of hem to y'entent that we may doo in that behalf suche due punisshement that . . . . . take example thereof in tyme to come. Yeven &c. at.

To ye judges by us assigned to be at y'assise and cōmissioñ next to be holden at oure towne of Bedford.

(*In dorso.*) The xiij. day of Juyl ye xx. yeř &c. . . . . et . . . . . et Fulham cōmanded ye Keper . . . . . to do make undre ye same . . . . . ye teneur wt inn . . . . . .

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 26. *Original* Minutes.

Minutes of the Council, 29th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of Juyl þe xx. yeř &c. at Windesoř.

The Kyng beyng þ̄e þ̄sent & wt him my lord his Chaunceller & therle of Suff cōmaunded,

No^a pro civitate Baioñ.

That endentures be maad̄ undr̄ þ^e K' prive seal ⁊ Sir Phelip̄ Chetewyñ knyght mair̄ of the citee of Baioñ by force and vertu of þ^e whiche the said̄ Sir Phelip̄ shal take now in hande of þ^e K' our̄ said̄ souv̄ain lord̄ ix^c xl. marcz for the wagyng of as many arch̄rs as he shal mowe for þat monnoye gete for a quarter of an yere to be abide ⁊ duelle upoñ the sure ⁊ saufgarde at the [said̄] citee of Baioñ ⁊c. ut in filac̄.

For þ^e keping of þ^e see.

Also be þ⁊ maade l̄res sev̄alx undr̄ prive seal to Sir Will̄ Eure knyght Joh̄n Heroñ Miles Staplytoñ squiers cl cōmaunding þeim by the same to do kepe and pfourme the covenauntꝭ contiegned̄ in c̄tain endenturs maad̄ ~~mad̄~~ betwix̄ þ^e K' our̄ said̄ souv̄ain lord̄ ⁊ þeym as ~~such̄~~ [touching] gov̄nāce ⁊ keping of þ^e see for a c̄tain tyme ⁊c. aftr̄ þ^e teneur̄ of the same endent^rs ⁊c.

Be þ⁊ added̄ in the cōmissioñ maad̄ for the said̄ Sir Will̄ Eure Stapiltoñ Heroñ ⁊ also Sir Stieph̄n Popham þ^e which̄ beth̄ assigned̄ to þ^e keping of þ^e see ⁊c.

* f. 26 b.

* That for the takyng of þeir̄ moustres with̄ oþ⁊ þat beth̄ assigned̄ her̄before for this cause ⁊c. Sir Joh̄n Popham ⁊ Will̄ Soper of Hamptoñ be added̄ in the said̄ cōmissioñ to take the said̄ moustres ⁊c.

~~Me^d. That yif ꝑ Will̄ Eure come to towne that I send̄ hym to my lord̄ þe Chaunceller, or þat I send̄ my said̄ lord̄ word̄ þat he is come hidr̄ to þentent þat my said̄ lord̄ come hidr̄ to shew such̄ matiers as hym shal like [to hym] at his coming hidr̄.~~

Also that þ⁊as þ^e cōmissioñs for þ^e repac̄ons of Holanders ⁊c. now beyng in England̄ for reformac̄ons of attemptatꝭ dooñ betwix̄ þeim of England̄ ⁊ theym of Holand̄ ⁊ Seelande desiren to goo hoom [for a c̄tain tyme] for asmuche as þeire powers ⁊ instrucc̄ons [be] not at large as þeffect of þ^e said̄ matier asketh̄ and desireth̄.

The Kyng wol þ͛ʒfor̃ þat his cōmissioners in þis behalf joyneđ witħ þ^e^ saiđ cōmission͛s of Hollande ⁊c. licence þ^e^ saiđ cōmission͛s of Hollande ⁊c. to departe out of Englande at this tyme ; w^t^ this þ^t^ thei bynde þeim ⁊ þ^e^ lordꝭ of þ^e^ countrey from whens þey be come þ^t^ þei shal appere or oþ͛ʒ ambassadeurs shal be sende to Londoñ at þ^e^ Purificac̃on of Oure Lady next comyng to do ⁊ fulfiłł ałł þoo þingꝭ for þ^e^ whicħ þoo ambassadeurs þ^t^ now betħ here are come fore.

f. 27. * Be þ͛ʒ addeđ in þendent^r^s maađ betwix̃ the K' our̃ saiđ souv͛ain lorđ ⁊ Sir Phelip̃ Chetewinđ as towching þ^e^ citee of Baioñ ⁊c. that yif þ^e^ towne of Bristowe wol fournesshe for þ^e^ sauf garđ of þ^e^ saiđ cite of Baioñ c. arcħrs for a quart͛ of a yer as in þendēt^r^s ~~as above~~ maađ the xxix. day of Juyl ⁊c. as above ~~of þe whicħ~~ [þat] the saiđ Sir Phelip̃ ~~hatħ~~ [have] þ^e^ rule ⁊ gov͛nāce of þeim during the tyme þat þei shal ~~ab~~ be abide ⁊ duelle þ͛ʒe.

Also the Kyng wol and hatħ cōmaunđ my lorđ þ^e^ Chaunc̃ þat noo saufconduyt passe from hens forthwarđ for any ship̃ of Spayñ now beyng in Flaundres to go home into Spayñ.

Also the K' wol ⁊ comandetħ þat łres undr̃ þ^e^ prive seal be maađ to the Tref ⁊ Chamƀleins of his eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by the same to paie or soufficeantly assigne unto Maistr̃ Walt͛ Colles late constable of Bourdeaux alle suche sōmes of mōnoie þat for any cause of [his] abiding in Guyenne [be] founđ due unto hym be al þaccomptꝭ maađ betwix̃ þ^e^ K' ⁊ hym. And also oþ͛ʒ łres to þ^e^ Tref ~~Barons~~ ⁊ Chamƀł ⁊c. to ~~accounte w^t^~~ [paie or assigne to] þ^e^ saiđ M' Wault͛ sucħ sōmes of mōnie ⁊c. as her̃ befor̃ ~~he hatħ~~ [þei have] warrant to paie hȳ ⁊c.

Also that þ͛ʒe as now late þ^e^ K' by his łres undr̃ his signet token and squier senđ unto my lorđ þ^e^ Chaunc̃

willeđ hȳ ⁊ cōmaundeđ hym to make writtꝭ ~~łres~~ undr̃ his grete seal for þᵉ deliv͛aunce of Batte ⁊ Pyle late
* f. 27 b. servᵃntꝭ to Roƀt Whityngh^a^m late Tref * of Caleys þᵉ whicħ late for c͛tain causes moevyng þᵉ Kyngꝭ counsail wer̃ by þaḍvis of counsail cōmitteđ to prisone.

My saiđ Lorđ Chaunceller desiređ of þᵉ Kyng þᵗ his saiđ cōmaundement myzt be enacteđ of recorđ the whicħ þᵉ Kyng cōmaundeđ to be dooñ as above.

Also Joħn Machon bille is graunteđ as touching hˢ clothing.

[*Ibid.* f. 28. 10th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

Decimo die Augusti anno ⁊c. xxᵐᵒ. Rex ap̃d castrum suū de Windesor̃ considerans qualit͛ Dñs Eugenius sūmus Pōtifex Papa iiijᵗ⁹. ꝑ łras suas bullat̃ providit eccłie Meneveñ de ꝑsona mr̃i Wiłłi Lindewode ip̃mq; đce eccłie p͛fecit in Ep̃m ⁊ pastorē. Qui quidem elect⁹ in p͛sencia Regis renunciavit om̄ib; verbis eiđ Dño Regi ⁊ corone sue p͛judiciabilib; in đcis łris bullatꝭ contentꝭ ⁊ gracie sue in hac ꝑte se submisit ⸗ humilit͛ supplicans temꝑalia đci ep̃atus in manib; Regꝭ existeñ sibi reddi ⸗ eadem temporalia sibi reddidit ⁊ juramentū fidelitatꝭ in hac ꝑte ab eodem recepit ut moris est. Quo facto idem Dñs ñr Rex mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui q̃d suꝑinde fieri fac̃ garrant̃ Dño Cancellario Anglie mandando eiđ q̃d ꝑ ƀria sub magno sigillo Regꝭ fieri fac̃ temꝑalia ep̃atus p͛đci eiđ electo liberari ⁊c. fieri ꝑut est moris. [1]

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[1] *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13.

[*Ibid.* f. 28 b. 21st August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxj. day of August þe xx. yeĩ &c.

In þe Kyngꝭ parlouĩ at Shene p̃nt my lordꝭ.

The Cardinal of Engl	Therle of Suff
The Chaunceller	þe Lord Tiptoft
Theslit of Seint David	þe Lord Hungerford
	& Joh̃n Stourton̄.

It is advised & cōmaunded that lres of prive seal be directed to þe wardeins of þe craft of taillours of London̄ & to all þe taillors þere, recyting þt hou be it þt þe Kyng by hs lres patentes hath amongst oþ̄ þingꝭ contiegned in þe same graunted unto hē & che amongꝭ þeim self, yet for certain causes moevyng þe Kyng & his counsail he wol & chargeth̃ þeim straitely þt all excusacons cessing anon̄ after þe sight of þees þei surcesse of puttyng in execucon þe said lres as touching þe said & che, and þt þei & every of þeim obeie þe Mair of London̄ after þolde usagꝭ custumes & lawes of London̄, and þt þei bringe befor þe Kyng & hs counsail þe said lres patentꝭ at þe xv. of Seint Michel next comyng for to see þe contenue of hē &c.

* f. 29. * Be þ̄ maad lres to & Will Iwer & Stiph̃n Popham Joh̃n Heron̄ & Myles Stapilton̄ sqiers desiring þeim þt how be it þt it is contiegned in þendentres maad betwix þe Kyng & þeim as for þe keping of þe see þt þei shold assemble & moustr̃ at þe Cambr̃ yet for certain causes moevyng þe K' & his counsail the Kyng wol þt þe said Iver Heron̄ & Stapilton̄ [come not at þe Cambr̃] but mete in alle haste wt Popham þt shal come oute of Devon̄ upon̄ þe see undr̃ þisle of Wyght.

* f. 29 b. * The K' þ^e same day beyng in his Gret Chāb̄r in þ^e said̄ place beyng p̄sent all̄ þ^e abovesaid̄ lordꝭ and also my lordꝭ of

Saꝝ bisshop̄ Hunt̄ } Erles.
Staff̄ }
Viscont Beaumond̄.

The Bisshop̄ of Seint Assaph̄ ⁊ þabbot of Glouc̄ the which̄ þ^e K' send̄ late to þēp̄our̄ and beth̄ retourned̄ frō hī ⁊ oþ̄ ⁊c. maad̄ þeir̄ reporte ⸗ and the which̄ had̄ from þēp̄our̄ to þe Kyng l̄res of credence but no credence in writing.

The which̄ credence stood̄ in ij. thingꝭ ⸗ The first is þ^t þēp̄our greteth̄ þ^e Kyng wel and sendeth̄ him word̄ þ^t

And at þeir̄ sp̄ialle req̄st the Kyng cōmanded̄ l̄res sev̄all̄ of p^ive seal to be maad̄ to þ^e Tref Barons ⁊ Chāb̄l̄ ⁊c. cōmaundyng þeim to accounte w^t eyther of þ^e said̄ Bisshopp̄ ⁊ Abbot o● w^t some oþ̄ sufficeant p̄sone in þeir̄ names of þ^e said̄ viagꝭ and to alloue unto either of hē from þ^e day þ^t þei dep̄ted̄ for þ^e abovesaid̄ cause from þ^e
* f. 30. citee of London unto þ^e day of þeir̄ retourne * þider ayen suche dayly wagꝭ as have be alloued̄ to oþ̄ [of þeir̄ estatz] goyng in semb̄le ambassade befor̄ þ^s tyme. And þ^t of þ^t that by þ^e said̄ accountes shal be founde due unto hē to make hē þ̄of paiemēt or sufficeant assignemēt w^t resonable costꝭ for þeir̄ passage ⁊ repassage of þ^e see ⸗ p̄nt my Lord̄ Chaunceller.

* f. 30 b. * The xxj. day of August þ^e xx. yer̄ ⁊c.

In þ^e Kyngꝭ p̄sence in h^s Gret Chambr̄ at Shene p̄nt my lordꝭ

My Lord Card of Engl — Staff
Chanc — Suff
Baath — Vic Beaumond
Saz — Hungford
P^ve Seal — Tiptoft
My Lord of Glouc — Stourton.
Hunt

Tharchebisshop of ~~Roan~~ Burdeaux p^rposed p^e causes why p^t he cam into England.

[*Ibid.* f. 31. 22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxij. day of August p^e xx. yer &c. in pe K' plo^r at Shene pnt

My Lord Chanc — Hungford
My Lord P^ive Seal — Tiptoft
My Lord of Hunt — f John Stour*ton*
Staff

Also p^e lre p^t shold goo to f Will Iver Miles Stapilton & John Heron was rad & passed evich of he to have of p^t teneur ij. lres. Vac q. post.

It was comanded p^t lres und^r p^ive seal be directed to p^e Tref & Chambl &c. to delive in all haste after p^e sight of p^e lres to f Stephn Popham knyzt whych & f Will Iver knyzt Miles Stapilton & John Heron squiers beth endented for a certain tyme to kepe p^e see cc. speres iij^c. bowes & iij^c. shefes arowes to be egally depted amongs he alle.

The said Popham to accounte [&c. & to answer] of ~~it~~ p^t p^t p^of shal not duely be spended &c.

In p^e K' [pnce in h^s] Grete Chabr p^e pnt

My Lord Cardinal of Engl — My Lord of Glouc
My Lord Chaunceller — Hungf
Tiptoft
Stourton

Be p^of maad a lre to p^e Tref and Chabl to paie unto f Stephn Popham w^tholden by endentur to goo to p^e see to delive unto hi ov^r p^t p^t he hath & shal take by force

t vertue of endentures in þat behalf maad betwix þe K' t hī vitailling for c. archs after [þappointement of] þact of þe plement.

The Kyng comanded for ijc. sperc vc. bowes vc. shef of arowes and þe vitailling as above.

Md of the cōmissions to take þe moustres tc. and what instruccon þei shal have tc.[1]

[*Ibid.* f. 31 b.]

Pro Acquitañ. In the K' pnce þe same day t place, pnt all þe said lordc t

þe Bisshop of Saz Therle of Suff
Vic Beaumond.

What groundc þ̄ beth þe Kyng to sette forth an armee.

It was moeved, good to be chevysshed and lordc to be bounde þ̄ for.

Also my Lord Cardinal of Engl seyde þt seyng þe necessitee þt þe K' hath to mōnoie yif þt he hadde he wolde lene it to him. But he seid he hadde it not. Vessel he hath and þ̄ of he wol lene him to þe valeur of iiijml. li. he to be answered of semble vessel ayen. And yif þt his vessel sholde be cuined to have [over] þt þt þe farceon of þe vessel wolde coste tc.

My Lord of Glouc wol be bounde.

It was moeved þt upon þt þt yat remaigned of þe graunc maad in þe last plement þe which as yet beth unassigned and also upoñ þe portc and weddes mōnoie myzt be borowed.

Also it was moeved þt þe Kyng sholde prveie whete her t sende it ~~þider~~ into Guyenne and bothe it sholde

[1] This and the other passages in small type occur at the bottom of each folio, and seem to have been intended as references to the contents.

vitaille þeim þꝰe and þᵉ Kyng þꝰby be gretly availleđ by þᵉ sale ꝛc.

The Bisshop̃ of Saȝ wol be bounđ.

It was moeveđ þᵗ ꝉres sholde be directeđ to ꝯtaines p̃sones for to lene.

It was moeveđ þᵗ þᵉ Tref of Englanđ sholde be sende for to ~~lene mōnoie~~ telle what groundꝭ þᵉ Kyng hađ to borowe mōnoie on.

Staff ꝛ Suff wol be bounde.

Chaunceller wol leye both̄ hˢ goodꝭ in morgage ꝛ be bounde.

~~Portꝭ ꝉres to be conceiveđ to ꝯtaines ꝑsones for lone The Tref to be senđ for~~ þe ꝉre þᵗ my Lorđ Cardinal of York maađ. ~~Saȝ to bounde ꝛ goođ~~ . . . . . of meschief. ~~Staff to be bounđ with godꝭ ꝛ bonde.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 32.]

Chanceller	Staff
Pⁱve Seal	Suff.

Be þꝰ maađ a ꝉre to f Th̄ Kyryell̄ to be wᵗ þᵉ Kyng anoñ after þᵉ sight of þᵉ ꝉres.

Be þꝰ maađ a ꝉre to þabbot of Fevꝰsham þᵗ as it is saiđ
Fenys. hath̄ in keping ꝯtain dedes evidencꝭ ꝛ munimētz þᵗ belange to on Lowys Clyfforđ þᵉ Kyngꝭ warde whom James Fenys hath̄ in keping, cōmanding hī þᵗ in noo wyse he make deliv̄ance of þᵉ saiđ dedes evidencꝭ ꝛ munimentz to no ꝑsone unto þᵉ tyme þᵉ Kyng yeve him oþꝰ in cōmandement.

Be þꝰ maađ a ꝉre to þᵉ mair̃ and felowship̃ of þestaple of Caleys to leene unto Will̄ Pyrtoñ lieuteñ of Guysnes for þᵉ paiement of þᵉ souldeours of Guysnes vᶜ. ꝉi. ~~ꝛc.~~ takyng for repaiement þꝰof sufficeant seuretee of þᵉ saiđ Pirtoñ ꝛ of oþꝰ such̄ as þeim shal seme goođ.

It̃ a l̃re to Pirtoñ and souldeours of Guysnes thankyng hē of þeir ſvicꝭ ⁊ pᵃyng hē of continuance ⁊c. And latyng hē wite hou þᵗ þoo þᵗ þei sende hider for to sue for hem have wel ⁊ diligently doñ for þᵗ behalf þeir̃ true laboʳ ⁊ devoir ⁊c. and þᵗ þꝫfor̃ þei wolde have hē þᵉ mor̃ sp̃ially recōmendeđ.

It̃ for þe Lieuteñ of Caleys.

[*Ibid.* f. 32 b. 24th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxiiij. day of August þᵉ xx. yer̃ ⁊c. in þᵉ Kyngꝭ Gret Chambr̃ at Shene ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinal of Engl̃	of Staff
Chaunceller	of Suff
Pⁱve Seal	þᵉ Lordꝭ Hungꝫforđ
My Lorđ of Glouc̃	Tiptoft
Therles of Hunt̃	ſ Joħn Stourtoñ.

Undr̃signet. The l̃re [as for chevissance of mōnoie] þᵗ shal go to towneshippꝭ ⁊ oþꝫ singulers ꝑsones for to lene mōnoie is rađ ⁊ passeđ ⁊c. for Guyenne.

Be þꝫ maađ cōmissiones to þᵉ [lordꝭ sherriefꝭ ⁊] myghtiest men in evꝫy shir̃ of Englonđ to lene amongꝭ þeim selfꝭ ⁊ also to chevisshe of oþꝫ for þᵉ saiđ necessitee of Guyenne ⸗

Also be þꝫ maađ l̃res upoñ þᵉ saiđ cōmissioñ to þᵉ sherrief in evꝫy shir̃ to assēble þᵉ þrifty men in þᵉ shirꝭ to apper̃ befor̃ þᵉ cōmissioñs ⁊ such as þᵗ at þˢ tyme wol lene mōnoie shal seuretees of þᵉ dismes ⁊ quinsismes ⁊c. þᵉ K' jewelx ⁊ of oþꝫ þᵉ Kyngꝭ revenues ⁊c.

In þᵉ Kyngꝭ p̃sence ⸗ p̃nt all̃ þabovesaiđ lorđꝭ ⁊ my Lorđ þᵉ Bisshop̃ of Saꝝ.

Ther̃ as þᵉ Kyng wrote his l̃res to þᵉ Cardinal of York ⁊c.

* f. 33. * So þ^t þ^e viagꝭ goeth̄ into Guyenne þis is graunted̄.

The xxiiij. day of August

Stourtoñ - - - xl. l̄i.

P^ive Seal - - -

Hung⁊ford̄ - - - c. l̄i.

Tiptoft - - - - c. l̄i.

Therles of Suff wol be redy to be bounde ⁊c.

Staff - ut p̄x̄ - as far as v^c. marc̄ wol strech̄ to.

Hunt̄ - - - c. l̄i.

þe Bisshop̄ of Saꝝ - - c. l̄i. to be assigned̄ upoñ his owne dismes.

þe Chaunceller - - - c. l̄i.

þerle of Dors̄ - - c. l̄i.

My Lord̄ Cardinal iiij^ml. l̄i. in vessell̄ ⁊c.

My Lord̄ of Glouc̄ wol be bounde as fer as any man wol take him in þ^s þ^e Kyngꝭ necessitee.

That it be send̄ unto þ^e citee of Londoñ.

To send̄ to all̄ townes þ^t þ^e K' hath̄ name inne.

To tarye þ^e navie unto þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e viage be redy.

Vic̄ Beaumond̄ - - c. marc̄.

To be appointed̄ who shal ber̄ þ^e cōmissions ⁊ l̄res.

As touching Irland̄.[1] The Lieuteñ of Irlande to be send̄ for to come hider in alle haste.

Tharchebisshop̄ of Dyvelyñ to abide.

Indifferent men toccupie.

Gyles Thorndoñ Tref of Irland̄ to come befor̄ þ^e Kyng and to be sworeñ which̄ beth̄ moost indifferent men in Irland̄ toccupie þofficꝭ ~~of þe said̄~~ [as] deputees, and also to gyve up̄ in ar^les all̄ þ^t he wol write for þ^e K' and ayenst any oþ⁊ p̄sones.

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[1] *Vide* some very interesting papers respecting the state of Ireland at the end of the volume.

[*Ibid.* f. 33 b. 27th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxvij. day of August

My Lordꝭ Chanc̃ Hunt̃ Staff Pive Seal.

Popham to be sendꝫ for ⸗ to go into Guyenne to be Seneschal and to have leedyng of þeim þt shal goo into Guyenne.

Boneville to be entretedꝫ for þe saidꝫ matier̃.

Be þꝭ maadꝫ a l̃re of request for Maistr̃ Th̃ Chapman þt was goyng in þe Kyngꝭ messagꝭ towardꝫ þe courte of Rome and was taken in Flaundres.

[*Ibid.* On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary* hand; and pasted into the volume.

28th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxviij. day of Augst the xx. yere of the Kyng our̃ souv̊ain lordꝭ reigne in his chambr̃ at Kenyngtoñ my Lord therle of Bokyngham Staff ꝛc. captain of Caleis shewing unto the Kyng our̃ saidꝫ souverain lordꝫ how that it hath̃ nowe late likedꝫ his hiegh̃nesse to make hym captain of his towne of Caleys ⸗ to the whiche he seidꝫ he woldꝫ make hym redy to goo in persone in all̃ the goodly haste that he might ⸗ soo that at the ferrest he purposeth̃ hym to be þere within x. daies next after the feste of Seint Michel nexte comyng. And betwix this and that tyme he saidꝫ he wolde sende thidre of his trustedꝫ servantz and also write to suche as he trustedꝫ þere for to entende to the sure and sauf kepyng of þe saidꝫ towne ⸗ as he knoweth̃ wel that they wolde. And furthermore he shewedꝫ unto the Kyng how that now late as he is lernedꝫ the souldeours of Caleis maadꝫ a restraintte of wolles for that that is due for þeire wages the which̃ was a shamefull̃ and a disworshipful thing to the Kyng and to hym that hadꝫ þe rule and goev̊nance

undr̃nethe the Kyng of the said̄ towne ⸗ desired̄ of the Kyng that for asmuch̄ as yit he may not goo to Caleis in persone at this tyme ⸗ and þat yif that any suche mysrule or goevernaunce falle among the said̄ soldeours for non paiemēt of theire wages betwix þis and the tyme that he shal come to Caleis that God̄ ne wold̄ ⸗ he in noo manier̃ wise for suche mysrule and goev̊naunce be put in hurte noþ̊ blame ⸗ noþ̊ þat it be throwen̄ put ner retted̄ upon hym in any wise but þat it may be leide and caste upon the doers and nougher elles. To the which̄ my said̄ lord̄ the captaines desire the Kyng gr^a^unted̄ ⸗ and so cōmaunded̄ it to be enacted̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 34. *Original* Minutes.]

The xxviij. day of August þ^e^ xx. yer̃ ⁊c.

In þ^e^ Kyngꝭ p̊sence in h^s^ Gret Chābr̃ at Kenyngton̄ p̃nt

My Lord̄ Cardinal of Engl̄	My Lord̄ of Staff
My Lord̄ Chaunceller	My Lord̄ Hung̊ford̄
	ꝼ Joh̄n Stourton̄.

It is assented̄ þ^t^ ꝼ John Popham ꝼ Joh̄n Lysle Will̄ Soper [⁊ a clerc] take þ^e^ moustres of ꝼ Will̄ Iver ꝼ Stieph̄n Popham Miles Stapilton̄ ⁊ Joh̄n Heron̄ on þ^e^ see undr̃ þisle of Wigh̄t.

Also þ^t^ it be send̄ to my Lord̄ Treꝼ to c̊tifie þ^e^ K' in alle haste what good̄ he hath̄ of þ^e^ K' to make good̄ ⁊ effectuel assignement [such̄ as he wol abide by] to suche as have graunted̄ ⁊ wol lene mōnoie unto þ^e^ K.

And what jewelx also þ̊ beth̄ to leye in morgage for þ^e^ p̃nt armee.

My Lord̄ Hung̊ford̄ hath graunted̄ to leene c. q^a^rters of whete so þ^t^ he may have a good̄ assignement for þ^e^ c. l̄i. þ^t^ he hath̄ lened̄ now ⁊c.

That ſgeantz of armes be senđ to such̄ shippe as shal ⁊ wol go for þ^e vintage to warne hē to come to oon place ⁊ not to departe unto þ^e tyme þarmee be redy.

Questio. The citee of Baioñ desir̄ of þ^e K' ij^ml. li. in mōnoie the which̄ þei have leyde downe for þ^e souldee of ꝯtain poeple at Ax.

Also þei desir̄ v^c. pipe of whete.

Also þei desir̄ socours.

A curtoys lre to be senđ unto Baioñ hou þ^t þ^e K' hath̄ receiveđ þeir lres ⁊c.

Also ſ Th̄ Kyriell knyzt was dischargeđ of þ^e Lieuteñ of Caleys.

And my Lorđ of Staff is maađ cappitain of Caleys ⁊ þꝯfor̄ to endente after þ^e teneur of a cedule þ^t he deliveđ to þ^e K'.

He shal have a lre patent undr̄ þ^e grete seal þ^t but yif he be paieđ of þ^e m^l. marc̄ ⁊c. at Estr̄ or elles but yif þ^t he have at þ^t tyme obligac̄ of þ^e subsidie of wolles elles þ^t he shal have ⁊ rejoise such̄ jewelx as þ^t þ^e Treſ ⁊ Chābl have deliveđ him in plegg̃ for þ^e saiđ m^l. marc̄ ⁊c.

Staff.

[*Ibid.* f. 34 b.]

Be þꝯ maađ a lre to þ^e Treſ ⁊ Chābl to deliveꝯ to Maistr̄ Menaulđ de Lukomalo docto^r of divinite the which̄ was late senđ from ~~ba~~ þ^e citee of Baioñ unto þ^e K' w^t lres ⁊ credence c. s̃. by wey of rewarđ.

Yerde to go to þarmee ordeineđ for þ^e see to ~~warne~~ bidde hē to goo streyt to Baioñ to see þ^e rule þꝯe ~~and y~~

A lre to þeim þ^t shal go to þ^e see ⸝ desiring þeim ~~not~~ to go up̄ streyzt to Baioñ ⁊ yif it nedeđ hē not to abide þꝯe ⸝ yet shewe hē to þ^e citee seyng hou þ^t þ^e Kyng cōmandeđ

hē so to do. And seyng hou þ^t þ^e Kyng hath̄ send̄ hē v^c. arch̄rs w^t ꝼ Phelip̄ Chetewynd̄ the which̄ shal abide stille þꝫe. And hou þ^t he wol sende þider in haste whete and forther.

* f. 35. * The K' hath̄ cōmanded̄ þ^t such̄ saufconduyctz as þ^t þ^e Duc of Orleance desireth̄ to send̄ hider wyns ⁊c. þ^t þei have hē.

Rosencrans shal have ccl. marc̄ of gift.

Be þꝫ maad̄ a l̄re to þerle of Ormond̄ lieuten̄ of Irland̄ reciting þ^t hou be it þat it is contiegned̄ in þendentures betwix þ^e Kyng ⁊ hī upon̄ þ^e said̄ lieuten̄ maad̄ þ^t he shal have all̄ þ^e revenues ⁊ ꝑffitz of þ^e said̄ land̄ ⁊c. yet it was not noþꝫ is not þ^e Kyngꝭ entent but þ^t alle ordenaries chargꝭ ⁊ wagꝭ ⁊ rewardꝭ to þofficers shal be boren̄ ⁊ paied̄ of þ^e said̄ revenues ⁊ þ^t þ^t shal remaigne he to have [it by þ^e Tref hondꝭ of Irl̄.] And yif any þing shal faille of h^s paiemēt hit to be ꝯtified̄ hider, and paiement þꝫof to maad̄ unto him.

Sic.

And for asmoche as þ^t discord̄ betwix þerle of Ormond̄ lieuten̄ of Irl̄ and þerchebisshop̄ of Dyvelyn Chaunceller[1] þꝫe beth̄ in grete cause of þ^e [divisions ⁊] rumoures þ^t beth̄ amongꝭ þ^e Kyngꝭ poeple þꝫe the ~~Kyng wol þꝫfor~~ which̄ discordꝭ þ^e Kyng wolde þat in alle wyses þei wer̄ cessed̄.

And þꝫfor̄ he wol þ^t prive sealx be directed̄ unto þ^e said̄ Lieutep̄ ⁊ unto þ^e said̄ Chaunceller to be her [befor̄ þ^e K' ⁊ h^s cōsail] at þ^e oytaves of þ^e Purificac̄on of Our̄ Lady next comyng to her̄ þ^t þ^t shal þenne be seyde unto hē. And þ^t durying þ^e tyme of þeir̄ absencꝭ þei make such̄ ꝑsones þeir̄ deputees as þ^t þei wol answer̄ for at þeir̄ ꝑill̄ shal occupie wel duely ⁊ truly þ^e said̄ officꝭ.

[1] *Vide* some important articles on this subject at the end of the volume.

[*Ibid.* f. 35 b. 29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of August þ^e xx. yer̃ ⁊c. at Kenyngton̄ in þ^e K' G^et Chāƀr.

Chaunceller	Suff
P^ive Seal	Vic̃ Beaumond̄
Hunt̃	Hung⁊ford̄
Staff	Stourton̄

To comen̄ w^t M' Joħn Langton̄ for þ^e werkꝭ at Caleys the whicħ must be writen̄ to my Lord̄ Tref to ordeine for þ^e paiemēt þ⁊of so þ^t þei ceesse not.

ij. nobil̄ for þ^e paiement of þ^e souldeoures ⁊ j. nobil̄ for þ^e werkꝭ.

To send̄ for þ^e comptrollo^r to come hider.

fact̃ est. A l̄re undr̃ good̄ fourme unto þ^e souldeoures of Caleys thankyng hē of þ^e jentilnesse þ^t þei shewed̄ unto þ^e Kyngꝭ cōmission⁊s ⁊ also to Drury ⁊c. And hou my Lord̄ of Staff hatħ ⁊ wol labour̃ for þeir̃ paiement.

\+ Md̄ to seke up̄ þac̃t wherby þ^e jewelx shal be leyde in morgage.

My Lord̄ of Staff to have a patent of þ^e sale of þ^e jewelx þ^t he hatħ of þ^e K' for þ^e m^l. marc̃.

Also sucħ appointement as is ⁊ shal be maad̄ betwix my Lord̄ of Staff ⁊ my Lord̄ Tref as for his paiement of þ^e m^l. to be kept.

To þ^e Mair̃ Burton̄ Ric̃ Forester ⁊ Sharp̄ of Bristoll to ordene for m^l. q^art⁊s of whete ~~for~~ [⁊] to sende it to Baion̄ for þeir̃ ~~vi~~ stuffur̃ ⸝ considered̄ þ^t þei betħ dispurveied̄ of vitaille. And þ^e K' wol þ^t for þ^e said̄ whete ⁊ ~~fo~~ costꝭ þ^t þei shal ~~send̄~~ have for þ^e sendyng fortħ of þ^e said̄ whete þ^t þei have paiement upon̄ sucħ custumes ⁊ subsides of m⁊chādises as þ^t þei shal shippe ov⁊.

Also þe same day þe Kyng by hs patent maad my Lord of Mortaigne Erle of Dorset & graunted to hī & to hs heires ꝑfor to meinteigne hs estat xx. li. by yer. P'nt my Lord Chaunceller.

Kyryell was charged not to depte & not to go to Caleys unto þe tyme he have oꝑ in cōmandemēt of þe K'.

Manfeld

. . . . ~~Staff Dors of þerldom xx. li.~~

~~Discharge of Kiriel hs paiement & not to depte~~

[*Ibid.* f. 36.]

The same day the Kyng by þadvis of my Lord Chaunceller & of þerle of Suff cōmanded warrantz to be maad to þe Tref & Chambrelains þt folowe.

First to paie & deliv̄e to Roland Vasques knyzt sent from þe Kyng of Portingale unto þe Kyng wt ꝯtain lres & messag xx. li. & ij. hoole clothes of blak velewet to make him a gowne of it of þe pice of xij. li.

It to Gartier kyng of armes for þe fvice [& cost &c.] þt he hath doo in his last beyng oute in þe K' fvice & for þe fvice þt he shal do now in þs his goyng ov̄ in þe K fvice c. marc̄.

It to Maistr Menault de Luko Malo a frer doctour of divinitee þe which late wt lres & credence was send from þe citee of Baion unto þe K' & now is retournyng ayen wt answer toward þe said citee x. marc̄.

It to þe Duk secretarie of Bretaigne þe which now Vacat. late was send hider wt lres & credence & is retornyng þider ayen wt answer x. li.

He had after by warrant undr þe Kyng signet c. escutz.

It to [Ermyne] þe Duk herauld of Bretaigne v. marc̄.

It̃ to Valoys herauld̃ to þ^e Duc of Orleance xl. s̃.

It̃ to þerauld̃ of þ^e Kyng of Portingale v. marc̃.

* f. 36 b. * Also þ^e same day p̃nt my Lord̃ Chaunceller ⸝ the Kyng cōmanded̃ me Benet to make an act by vertue [of] þ^e which̃ þ^e Kyng wolde ⁊ cōmaunded̃ his said̃ Chauncell̃r to make unto Edmond̃ Beaufort Earl of Dorset þ^e Kyngꝭ l̃res patentꝭ of þ^e said̃ erldom̃ ⸝ to have it unto him ⁊ unto þeirꝭ masles of his body ⁊c. ⁊ xx. of fee þ⁊for̃ unto þeim for ever.

It̃ Kyryell̃ is descharged̃ of þ^e Lieuteñ of Caleys ⸝ p̃nt all̃ my lordꝭ.

And my Lord̃ of Stafford̃ was maad̃ cappitain of Caleys by þ^e name of þerle of Bukyngham ⁊c. and endented̃ of newe after þ^e teneur ⁊ fourme of h^s laste endenturꝭ except after þ^e lees or dimisse of Kyryell̃ ⁊c.

And he shal have warrant to be paied̃ of h^s wagꝭ.

* f. 38. * xxviij. Augusti p̃cedeñ ⁊c.

Also þ⁊e as þ^t diṽs ꝑsones benethe writeñ as it was seyde oweñ unto þ^e Kyng þ^e sōmes benethe writeñ ⸝ be þ⁊ maad̃ l̃res undr̃ p^ive seal unto þ^e Chambrelain of South̃-wales or to h^s deputee þ⁊e cōmaundyng him þ^t yif it be so as it is abovesaid̃ thei do make ~~l̃res~~ levee in haste of þ^e said̃ sōmes ⸝ for þ^e Kyng hath̃ maad̃ assignement þ⁊of to diṽs ꝑsones.

Of Rees ap̃ Thomas ap̃ David̃ -	D. marc̃.
Of Joh̃n ap̃ Res ap̃ Thomas -	D. marc̃.
David̃ ap̃ Thomas ap̃ Dd̃ ap̃ L'l̃n	lxxj. l̃i. xiij. s̃. iiij. d̃.
M'edith̃ ap̃ Oweyne - -	cxxxiij. l̃i. vj. s̃. viij. d̃.
Res̃ Vach̃an ap̃ Res̃ ap̃ L'l̃ -	iiij^xx x. l̃i.
M'edith̃ ap̃ Jev^an ap̃ Res̃ -	xxij. l̃i. xiij. s̃. iiij. d̃.
L'l̃n ap̃ Dd̃ ap̃ Res̃ - -	xj. l̃i. ij. s̃.

Acta de Anno Vicesimo Primo.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 39. *Original* Minutes.

Minutes of the Council, 7th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The vij. day of Octobr̃ þe xxj. yeer̃ &c. In þe Kynge Grete Chambr̃ at Eltham and in hs p̄sence & p̃nt

My Lord Card of Engl	My Lord of Glouc̃
My Lord Chaunceller	The Vic̃ Beaumond
The Bisshoppe of Saȝ	Treſ &
Seint David keper	Scrop̃.
of þe p'ive seal	

Questio. Yif þt þambassadeurs for þe ptie adv̄se wol not condescende to þe matier of pees desired þe which for bothe pties is rizt necessary & behoveful &c. ~~to~~

The Kynge ~~ambassadeurs &c.~~ [cōmissions &c.] by such motives & sturinge as for þe tyme shal falle to þeir remembrance shal assaie yif þt þei wol condescende to a truce for a certain tyme &c.

With inne þe which it may be feeled & so ~~had~~ laboured by what covenables meenes þe pees may be had.

Maistr̃ Gervays þe Kynge secretary is ~~maad~~ assigned to go wt þinstruccon to þe Duc of York.

[*Ibid.* f. 40 b. 8th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

cop̃ ptestac̃. In þe K' p̄sence in hs Gret Chābr̃ at Eltham þe viij. day of Octobr̃ þe xxj. yeer̃

My Lord Card of Engl	Therle of Northūbr̃
My Lord Chaunceller	The Vic̃ Beaumond
Lincoln̄	The Treſ
Saȝ	Fonhop̃ Lorde.
Seint David p'ive seal	

It was axeđ wheþ͛ þ^t yif þ^e pees may not be hađ ⁊ accordeđ betwix þ^e Kyng ⁊ h^s adv͛sary by force ⁊ vertue of þinstruccons yeveñ by þeim to þeir̃ ambassadeurs ⸗ the Kyngꝭ ambassadeurs shal mowe condescende to a longe trues yif þ^t it may be geteñ or ~~of~~ [to] a short true raþ͛ þan falle to a breche ⁊c.

To þ^e whicħ demaunde my lordꝭ adviseđ þ^e Kyng to condescende to a longe true yif þ^t it myzt be hađ. And yif þ^t it may not be hađ ⸗ to a short true sucħ as þ^t shal mowe be geteñ.

The Lorđ Grey to be senđ for to apper̃ befor̃ þ^e K' in all̃ haste for c͛tain causes ⁊c. and to ber̃ þ^e pees ayenst ~~c͛tain psones~~ [Digby] ⁊c. upoñ peine of M^l. l̃i. And ev͛icħ oþ͛ psone complaineđ on upoñ peine of c. l̃i.

For þ^e riottꝭ in Wales thestatutz of Edwardꝭ dayes to be seye.

The Kyng to cōmande þ^e lordꝭ m͛chiers to go togidr̃ and ordeine by oñ assente remedie ayenst þ^e riottꝭ ⁊c. in Wales befor̃ Cristesmasse next comyng ⸗ or elles þ^e Kyng lateth hē wite þ^t he wol ordeine a remedy.

* f. 41. * The Bretons þ^t wer̃ takeñ in þ^e Dukꝭ dayes of Bretaigne þ^t deđ is or þ^t come hider him beyng on lyve shal have restitucon of sucħ goodes as have be takeñ by þ^e K' subgitz.

And sucħ as seetħ his detħ have comen ⁊ shippeđ þeir̃ godꝭ hider ⁊ have be takeñ as p^isoners ⸗ that takeñ of hem sufficeante seuretee þat þ^e Duc þ^t now is shal make h^s ligeance unto þ^e Kyng þ^t elles þei shal deliv͛e unto þ^e saiđ takers þ^e saiđ goodꝭ or paie hē or contente hē þ͛for̃. That in sucħ cas þ^e Kyngꝭ subgitz shal deliv͛e to þ^e Bretons þ^e goodꝭ ⁊c.

And þ^t in such cas all þoo Bretons þ^t wol make any sute &c. þ^e Keper of þ^e Kyngꝭ p^ive seal make from tyme to tyme and as ofte as þ^t þ^e cas shal require lres of p^ive seal for þ^e delivrance of þ^e Bretons & þeir goodes as above.

[*Ibid.* f. 42. 9th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The ix. day of Octobr þ^e xxj. yer &c. In þ^e Kyngꝭ psence in his Gret Chambr at Eltham, pnt

My Lordꝭ Chaunceller	Suff
Lincoln	Northūbr
Seint David p^ive seal	The Lordꝭ Cromewell
My Lord of Glouc	Tresorer &
Therles of Staff	Fonhop.

Questio. Ther as in þabstinencꝭ late taken [& sealed] betwix þ^e Duc of York & þ^e Duchesse of Bourgoigne, in þ^e which my said Lord of York hath writen to þ^e K' ~~& his counsail~~ for to have comp^ised both Engl & Bourgoigne.[1]

It is advised by my lordꝭ of þ^e Kꝭ counsail þ^t ~~yif~~ Bourgoigne & Guyenne be comp^ised in þ^e said abstinencꝭ & ~~in no wyse~~ in no wyse speke of England.

For þe cōi-cacon of þe matier of pees. Be þ^y maad a cōmission[2] to my Lord the Duc of York lieuten genal & goevnour of France & of Nor^die to Cardinal ~~of R &~~ [of Luxenbourough] & Arch of Rean Chanceller of France the Bisshoppes of Liseux & of Baieux Therle of Shrowesbury conestable of Fraunce þ^e Lordꝭ Skales & Fawkenberge [þ^e Lord Sudeley] ~~M^r Wa~~ [f Joh̄n] Montgomy Thomas Hop f Andreau Ogard knyztꝭ [Ric

[1] *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 24.

[2] The commission appointing these persons to treat for peace with France, dated on the 9th September in that year, is printed in the Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13.

Haringtoñ baillif of Cank] M' Waulter Colles chauntor of Excestr̃ ~~the Baillif of Caañ~~ [Joħn Wenlock squier] M' Joħn Rynel ⁊ M' Gervays[1] secretairꝭ [~~Joħn~~] ~~Wenlok squier~~.

Be ꝑ̃ maad̄ ł̄res to þe lordꝭ marchiers to be sente unto to assemble at Londoñ at þe oytaves of Martynmasse next ⸝ evꝰicħ of hē to bringe wt ~~þeim~~ hī vj. v. or iiij. at þe leest of þe notablest of þeir̃ lordship̃ ⁊ to see þe cause of þe riottꝭ þt beth̄ now in þeir̃ lordshippꝭ ⁊ to make sucħ rules ⁊ ordenancꝭ as þe said̄ riottꝭ may cesse.

Revꝰsyng M' Gervays hath̄ þe ł̄re þt cam from þe Duc of York Staff ~~a ł̄re to York̄ Winchestr̃~~.

[*Ibid.* f. 42 b.]

Be ꝑ̃ maad̄ a ł̄re to þe Duc of York þt he wol in alle haste depute sucħ of his counsail ⁊ gyve hē power to comune wt þe oꝑ̃ lordes m̃ches ⁊ to conclude in þs matier wt þe oꝑ̃ lordꝭ m̃chiers ⁊c. as next above.

Thestatut of ~~Excest̃~~ Winchestr̃ maad̄ ayenst þefes to be executed̄ undr̃ þe gret seal.

[*Ibid.* f. 44. 10th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The x. day of Octobr̃ in þe xxj. yer̃ in þe K' Gret Chābr̃ at Eltham

My Lord̄ Chancell̄r	Saꝝ	Suff
Lincolñ	Buk̄	Cromewel
Seint David̄	Northūbr̃	Scrop̃
		Fonhop̃.

Be ꝑ̃ maad̄ a cōmissioñ to take þe moustres of þerle of Buk̄ cappitain of Caleys ⁊ of his retenue at Caleys ⁊c.

[1] Gervais de Vulre. Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13.

The Tref Comptrollo^r of Caleys ⁊ Pirtoñ to take þ^e moustrꝭ ⁊ þ^e vitailler þei or ij. to take þ^e moustrꝭ.

Tho þ^t beth̄ aged̄ men at Caleys ⸗ and

My Lord̄ of Buk̄ cappitain of Caleys þ^e which̄ is now goyng to Caleys have licence to have w^t hī in gold̄ jewel ⁊ plate for h^s estat to þ^e sōme of v^ml. marc̄. And so to have as much̄ w^t hī as ofte as þ^t he goeth̄ þider. Purveied̄ alwey þ^t undr̄ þ^e colo^r of þ^s licence he ne colour̄ non oþ̄ mennes gold̄ jewelx noþ̄ plate ⸗ any estatut restreint act or cōmandement notwith̄standyng.

Also be þ̄ maad̄ to all̄ þo þ^t have take or after shal take any Bretons or þeir̄ goodꝭ ~~reciting or incl~~ l̄res undr̄ p^ive seal reciting or including in þ^e said̄ l̄res þ^e cōplainte ⁊c. And cōmanding þeim þ^t [seth̄] þ^e suppliantꝭ [⁊c.] as þei sey beth̄ entred̄ into þ^s rea^e of Engl̄ by force ⁊ vertue of certaines appointementz maad̄ betwix þ^e K' and þeim of Bretaigne ⸗ þat þei make plain ⁊ quite deliv̄ance of þat þat þ^e suppliantz demaunde by þeir said̄ supplicac̄. And þ^t from hens fortheward̄ þei absteigne hē to make any such̄ arrestꝭ of þeir owne auc̄tee or of any oþ̄ ꝑsone savyng oonly of þ^e Kyngꝭ esp̄ial cōmandemēt as þ^t þei wol answer̄ unto þ^e Kyng at þeir ꝑill̄ ⸗ and þ^t in no wyse þei leve þ^s.

M^d' to sek̄ up þact by þe which̄ . . . . . .
shipped̄ wolles not bringing in bullioñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 44 b. 11th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xj. day of Octobr̄ þ^e xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þ^e Kyngꝭ Gret Chābr̄ at Eltham ⸗ p̄nt in þ^e Kyngꝭ p̄sence

My Lord̄ Chanc̄	Suff
Seint David̄ bisshop̄ ⁊	Vic̄ Beaumond̄
Saꝝ	Tresorer
My Lord̄ of Glouc̄	Fonhop̄.

The ꝉres þ^t ~~w~~ sholde be directeđ to þ^e Duc of York he w^t oþ͛ to be and assemble w^t þ^e cōmissioñs of þadv͛se ꝑtie þ^e xxv. day of þ^s moneth̄ ~~was ra~~ for þ^e matier̃ of pees was rađ ⁊ passeđ undr̃ signet.

It̃m þ^e ꝉre þ^t ~~w~~ is writeñ to my Lorđ Sudeley þ^e Kyngꝭ chamberlain now beyng beyonde þ^e see is rađ ⁊ passeđ undr̃ þ^e Kyngꝭ signet.

Also þ^e ꝉre appointeđ to go to þ^e lordꝭ marchiers for to make goođ ordenancꝭ ⁊ rules ⸝ wher̃ through̄ all̄ mysgoev͛nancꝭ ⁊ riottes ~~s~~ in þ^e m͛ches shal cesse was rađ ⁊ passeđ undr̃ prive seal.

Also þ͛e as þ^t Rob̄t Wellys abbot of Tourhill̄ besiđ Londoñ ⁊ div͛s ꝑsones beth̄ enditeđ by div͛s ēquestꝭ by evel wille ⁊c. the Kyng wol þ^t ꝉres be directeđ unto Joh̄n Fortescu chief justice of his benche cōmandyng him to c͛tifie ⁊ to sende unto þ^e Kꝭ consail þ^e teneur̃ of þ^e saiđ enditementz ~~⁊ of~~ þ^e trouth̄ þ͛of þ͛e to be examineđ ⸝ and in þ^e meene tyme to surcesse of all̄ man͛e ꝑcesse maađ or to be maađ ayenst hē unto þ^e tyme he have oþ͛ in cōmandement of þ^e K' ⁊c̃.

~~þabbot of Tourhill̄.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 45. 12th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xij. day of Octobr̃ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. at Eltham in þ^e Kꝭ Gret Chābr̃ ⸝ p̃nt in þ^e Kyngꝭ p͛sence

My Lorđ ~~of~~ Carđ of Engl̄	Suff
My Lordꝭ Chauncell̄r	Vic̃ Beaumonđ
Lincolñ	Tref
Saint Daviđ	Faunhop̃.

Ther̃ as þ^e m͛chantz of þestaple desir̃ of þ^e Kyng first þ^t þei myzt stande in seuretee of suche wolles as þ^t þei wolđ shippe to Caleys ⁊c.

Secondly þ^t for such̄ sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t þei have lened̄ unto þ^e K' þei myzt have assignement of a marc of þ^e subsidie of þ^e sak of such̄ wolles as þ^t shal be shipped̄ to Caleys.

Thirdly þ^t þ͛e as in an estatut maad̄ in þ^e last ꝑlemēt[1] it is ordened̄ þ^t for such̄ wolles as þ^t þ^e m̄chantz of þestaple shal selle ⁊c. þei shold̄ bringe in þ^e iij^de. ꝑt in bullion̄ ⁊c.

Re^o. As to þ^e first it is semed̄ ~~it~~ resonable to all̄ my lordꝭ. And þ͛for̄ þ^e Kyng hath̄ sende þider my Lord̄ of Buk̄ ⁊c. And it is said̄ þ^t paiement to be maad̄ to þ^e souldeo^rs sholde be þ^e seuretee of þ^e m̄chantꝭ wolles ⁊c.

And as to þ^e ij^de. ar^le it semeth̄ resonable to all̄ my lordꝭ savyng to my Lord̄ Cardinal the which̄ seide þ^t þ͛to he coude not assente. Sayng þ^t for mōnoie borowed̄ ~~divs~~ by þ^e Kyng div͛s ꝑsones have assignementz upon̄ þ^e said̄ subsidie [and] the which̄ and þei of þestaple as above shold̄ have assignement of þ^e said̄ marc of þ^e subsidie shold̄ be deceived̄ of þeir̄ paiementz. And so by þ^s mene no man her̄after sholde truste nōn assignement ⸝ wher̄to he wol in no wyse consente ⁊c.

Also my Lord̄ Tresorer coude not assente to þ^e said̄ ij^de. ar^le.

* f. 45 b. * As to þ^e iij^de. it is semed̄ þ^t as wolles have be shipped̄ þ^s iiij. or v. yer̄ befor̄ þ^t it be so do now.

Thestatut to be seye.

Nev͛thelees my Lord̄ Card̄ seyde þ^t þ^e iij^de. ar^le to be dispensed̄ w^t ⸝ þ^t is to sey ⸝ þ^t þ^e m̄chantz Englissh̄ myzt selle þeir̄ wolles w^toute þ^t þ^t þei shold̄ ~~to~~ be arted̄ to take þ^e iij^de. ~~peny in~~ part in bullion̄ after þ^e teneur of þact

[1] In January, 20 Hen.VI. 1442. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 64.

that he can not assente þ͛to ⸝ for he seyth̄ þ^t þ^e Flemyngꝭ have now þ^t þ^t þei wolde have ⁊c. And yif þei coud̄ feele þ^t þ^e Kyng for [þ^s h^s] necessitee shold̄ þus dispense w^t þestatut of bringing in of bullion̄ ⁊c. he shulde nev͛ her̄aftr̄ by constreint make hem bringe in any bullion̄ ⁊c.

My Lord̄ Tref declared̄ what groundꝭ þ^e Kyng hadde to borowe mōnoie on ⁊ to what sōme.

Guyenne seuretees.

[*Ibid.* f. 46. 14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

xiiij. Octobr̄ at Eltham.

Ther̄ as þ^e towne of Burdeaux desireth̄ to have m^l. q^a rt͛s of whete custume free.

The Kyng hath̄ graunted̄ þ^t yif þ^e towne of Burdeaux of þeir comen̄ good̄ wol have þ^e m^l. q^a rt͛s of whete ⸝ þat þei have it custume free.

And yif any singuler m͛chantꝭ desir̄ to have þ^e said̄ m^l. q^a rt͛s of whete ⸝ þei to paie þ^e custume þ^t belangeth̄ ⁊c.

Be þ͛ maad̄ a warrant to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chamberlains to paye to Maistr̄ Gervays de Vulre þ^e Kyngꝭ secretair̄ of Frāce the which̄ w^t l̄res ⁊ instrucc̄on þ^e Kyng sendeth̄ now beyonde þ^e see to þ^e Duc of York lieuten̄ gen͛al ⁊ goev͛neur þ^e rea^e of Fraunce ⁊ duchee of Nor^die ⁊ to oþ͛. And þ^e which̄ Maistr̄ Gervays þ^e Kyng hath̄ maad̄ ⁊ assigned̄ w^t þeim h^s cōmission͛ for c͛taines matierꝭ contiegned̄ in þ^e said̄ instrucc̄on ⸝ xx. l̄i. by wey of reward̄.

xiiij. Octobr̄ at Eltham p̄nt my Lordꝭ

þe Chanceller Therle of Suff þ^e Tref.

By Maistr̃ Vincent Clement þe ꝉres ⁊ answerꝭ þt sholđ go to þe Kyng of Arragoñ was rađ ⁊ ~~concluded~~ by þe Kyng by þadvis of my saiđ lordꝭ concludeđ ⁊ passeđ.

[*Ibid.* f. 47. 16th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xvj. day of Octobr̃ þe xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. at Eltham in þe Kyng̃ Get Chāb̃r

Baath̃	Seint Daviđ	Cromewell̃
Lincolñ	Suff	Scroop̃
		Fonhop̃.

Be þꝭ maađ a ꝉre unto ꝭ Nich̃ Sturgeoñ to goo ⁊ ches ~~s~~ vj. singers of Englanđ such̃ as þe messangꝭ þt is come from þempour̃ wol desir̃ for to goo to þēpor.

In þe K' p̃nce þꝭe.

My Lorđ of Somset upoñ þe matierꝭ þt he was sende for ⸝ þt is for to go into Guyenne deliveđ a bille of þarles of hs desirꝭ ~~to go~~ yif þt he shal go into Guyenne.

My Lorđ Treꝭ maađ declarac̃on what groundꝭ þꝭe wer̃ to borowe mōnoie on.

The Kyng at þe instance of þerchebisshop̃ of Burdeaux graunteđ to Rob̃t Joh̃n ꝭvant to [þe saiđ] þerchebisshop̃ þoffice of clerc of custume ~~w~~ of þe citee of Burdeaux wt þe fees accustumeđ.

[*Ibid.* f. 47 b. 17th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xvij. day of Octobr̃ [þe xxj. yer̃ ⁊c.] at Eltham in þe Kyngꝭ Gret Chābr̃ p̃nt

My Lorđ Chauncell̃r	Seint Daviđ pive seal	Treꝭ
Lincolñ	Suff	Scrop̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 48. 18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

On Wednesday[1] þe xviij. day of Octobr̃ þe xxj. yer̃ &c. at Eltham in þe K℄ Gret Chambr̃ p̃nt

My Lord℄ Chanc̃	Suff	Scrop̃
Seint David	Vic̃ Beaumond	Fonhop̃.
Northūbr̃	Tref	

By þe K' by þadvis of his counsail to suffr̃ þs.

As touching þe sale of wolles from Caleys. Ther̃ as by þestatut maad in þe last plement þe m̃chant is bounde to take for hs wolles þe iijde. pt in bullioñ[2].

Considered þt þe Mair̃ of þestaple seyth̃ þt in such̃ cas þei of þeir̃ owne auctoritee have dispensed &c.

Also as he seyth̃ it is impossible t can not be doñ to bringe in þe iijde. pt in bullioñ seyng þe forbedyng℄ þt þe Duc of Bourgoigne hath̃ maad and þe fches þt he hath̃ maad t sette in þs behalf.

And seyng what losse ~~þe kep~~ shold be in þe keping of þe wolle.

Also þe necessitee þt þe K' hath̃ to mōnoie for þees his necessitees.

And p̃ is no þing wher̃of mōnoie shold growe ~~but if~~ for þe said necessitees but by shipping of wolles, the which̃ þe m̃chantz eschue seyng þe matier℄ abovesaid, wt oute þt þat þe said estatut be dispensed wt.

The K' by þadvis of hs counsail wol þt þe m̃chantz þt wol shippe any wolles to Caleys þt þei shippe and make sale oonly for þys tyme wt oute þt þt þei shal bringe in þe iijde. pt in bullyoñ or renne in þe peine of þestatut.

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[1] The 18th of October 1442 fell on a *Thursday*.

[2] *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 64.

Also þ^e^ saiđ Maiř seytħ þ^t^ he hatħ comuneđ w^t^ h^s^ felouship̃ heř in þ^s^ matieř ~~þe whicħ~~ for to have hađ þeiř advis in þ^s^ matier and þei wol gyve nōn advis.

And seytħ þ^t^ for to sende over to Caleys to have þadvises of h^s^ felouship̃ þ̃ʒe it wol be to longe.

. . . . . .

. . . . . Strikelanđ . .

[*Ibid.* f. 48 b.]

By þ^e^ K' by þavis of h^s^ counsail.

Theř as þ^t^ by vertue of ƚres of p^i^ve seal directeđ to ꝯtaines ꝑsones to lene mōnoie to þ^e^ K'.

The ꝑsones [þ^t^] have senđ mōnoie to Londoñ by vertue of þ^e^ saiđ ƚres to lene unto þ^e^ K' and þei þ^t^ boroweđ þ^e^ mōnoie ꝓmetteđ unto þ^e^ leners þ^t^ þei sholđ have sufficeant assignement of þ^e^ dymes ꝛ quinszismes graunteđ in þ^e^ last ꝑlemēt.

The K' wol þ^t^ þ^e^ Tref ꝛ Chamƀƚ ꝛc. cōmune w^t^ sucħ as have brought mōnie so by wey of loone and also feele what assignementz þei wol desiř.

And þ^t^ doñ a redy man w^t^ a ƚre to be senđ to my Lorđ Carđ leyng befoř him þ^e^ matieř abovesaiđ. And also þ^t^ but yif sucħ as now have leneđ mōnoie ꝛ ꝓmesse hatħ be maađ unto hē for þeiř seuretes ꝛc. That but yif þeiř ꝓmesse be kept unto hē it is not lykly þ^t^ yif þ^e^ K' for any h^s^ necessitees wolde write unto hē heřafter þ^t^ he sholđ have any aide.

Desiř of my saiđ Lorđ Cardinaƚ þ^t^ seyng þ^t^ ~~seyng~~ late he beyng at Shene ꝛ my Lordꝭ of Glouc̃ ꝛ Carđ ꝛ oþ̃ʒ lordꝭ of his counsail þenne beyng þ̃ʒe w^t^ hī, it was adviseđ þ^t^ bootħ cōmissions ƚres of p^i^ve seal ꝛ undř signet sholđ passe into þ^e^ contrey for to chevisshe þ^e^ K' mōnoie in

þees his necessitees ⁊ þ^t^ such̄ as wold̄ lene mōnoie sholđ have sufficeātz assignemētz upoñ þe x^mes^. ⁊ xv^mes^. in þ^e^ last ꝑlement graunteđ ⁊ also ~~upo~~ þei sholđ have of þ^e^ Kꝭ
f. 49. Jewelx in morgage for þ^t^ þ^t^ þei wolde * lene. My saiđ Lorđ Cardinal wolde declar̄ þ^e^ Kꝭ entent in þ^s^ matier̄.

Be þꝫ maađ a warr̄ to þ^e^ Treſ ⁊ Chāb̄l̄ to deliv͛e unto secretarie of þ^e^ Duk̄ of Bretaigne a cop̄ of sylver ⁊ ov͛ gilt by way of yift.

It̄ be þꝫ maađ l̄res to þ^e^ Chief Justice of þ^e^ Kꝭ Benche ⁊ to þ^e^ oþꝫ jugꝭ of þ^e^ same benche to cōmitte to baille vij^xx^. ꝑsones or þꝫe aboute þ^t^ belonge to ~~unto~~ Boneville for c͛tain appeles ⁊c. unto þ^e^ octaves of þ^e^ Purificac̄ next comyng.

Waulꝫ Strykelanđ late sherrief of hađ ꝑdoñ of xl. l̄i.

Frer̄ Joh̄n Bridde whom þ^e^ Kyng hath̄ ofte tymes sende in his messagꝭ hath̄ of þ^e^ Kyngꝭ graunte xx. marc̄ by yer̄ to be takeñ in þ^e^ port of unto þ^e^ tyme þ^t^ he have fully receiveđ vj^xx^. l̄i. by þ^e^ Kyng due unto hī for þ^e^ saiđ ſvice.

Maistr̄ Gervais to shippe at Pole into Normandie warde and þꝫfor to have a l̄re to þ^e^ Treſ ⁊ Chāb̄l̄ ⁊c. to ordeine it at þ^e^ Kyngꝭ costꝭ ⁊c.

~~Cop̄ of x. l̄i. to þe clerc of Br̄ Boneville p^i^ve seal Gervas Pole custum͛s Strikelanđ xl. l̄i. Frer Joh̄n Briđ xx. m^a^re vj^xx^. l̄i.~~

. . . isſ of Br̄taigne Som͛s . . . . . .

[*Ibid.* f. 49 b. The following document is dated on the 18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

By the Kyng.

Trusty and welbeloved. Howe be it þat in oure laste parlement holdeñ at Westm̄ amongꝭ other thingꝭ ordeyned þꝫe inne ordinance was made þat wolles and wollefels shipped owte of this oure roiaume of Englond unto Calais for to be sold to straungers þ^e^ iij^de^. parte of þ^e^ sale

for hem shuld be brought in bullyoñ to oure mynte of Calais as in þ^e^ seid ordinance it is conteigned more at large. The whiche ordinance as we have conceived by you is in manere an impossible thing you to do, considered the inhibic̃ons and grete cerches þat he þat called hym Duc of Burgoigne hathe ordeined and made as well by lond as by water in his landȩ and lordshipp̃s by cause wherof no bullyon may be brought̃ þourgh̃ his lordshipp̃s to Calais. And þat þ̃efore to shipp̃ any wolles thidre you semed it not expedient ~~whit~~ w^t^ owte þat þat we other wise dispose in that behalfe. We þ̃efor̃ considering þ^e^ gret hurte and disavaille þat myght growe not only to us but also to you by nouñ shipping and nouñ sale of wolles. And considering also þat byfor our said ordinance ye amongȩ your self and of your own auctoritee and for your availl and profit dispensed with semblable ordinances þat ye had made emongȩ your self. And considering also þ^e^ grete charges þat daily rēnen upon us as for paiment of our souldeours of Caleys and making ~~repaiment~~ repac̃ons þ̃e ⁊ repaiment unto you of suche sōmes as þat ye have lened un to us as oþ̃wise which̃ can not be purveied fore w^t^ owte shipping of wolles ~~we~~ woll þ̃fore only for this tyme of shipping suffre you to make sale of your wolles from Caleyes withowte þat þat ye bring þ̃fore in þ^e^ iij^de^. part in bullioñ as þ^e^ seid ordenance wold. And also with owte þat þat ye shall renne to any daunger of þ^e^ seid̃ ordinance. So alweys þat ye put youe in your treue devoire and diligence to bring in for þ^e^ seid wolles as moche bullyoñ as ye shall̃ mowe godely gete. Yeven under our prive seal at Eltham the ✕xviij. day of Octob̃r þ^e^ yere of oure reigne xxj.

To the Mayre of þestaple at Caleys and to his lieuteñ þ̃e and to þ^e^ conestables and felawshipp̃ of the same estaple.

Rauf Bailly hath licence to shippe xxx. sarplers of wolle into Nor^dic for ꝯtain causes ꝛc. paieng custume ꝛc. any estatut ꝛc. notwithstandyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 53. 6th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Feverer the xxj. yere. In the Kyngꝭ p̃nce in his Secree Chambre at Westm̃ ⸗ being present my lordes the Cardinalx the Chaunceller the Bisshop̃s of Saꝝ and of Saint David my Lord of Gloucestr̃ Therles of Staff Northumbrelande ꝛt of Suff the Viscount Beaumound the Tresorer and þ^e Lord Fanhop̃.

Questio

Seth þat the Kyng moste purveye bothe for Guyenne and Normandie where to þ^e Kyng shal firste entende to ⸗ or to sende an armee for þ^e secouring of bothe.

Stourton̄ ⸗ to þat þat is next hande.

Tresorer. The monnoye that was laste spend in Normandie he wot not what it availleth noþꝭ he wot not in whom default is. It wolde be seye hou semeth that to releve þ^e oon ⸗ and not þ^e oþꝭ ⸗ it were strange. And yif þat bothe myght be doo ⸗ it were right necessarie. And þat yif that both myght not ⸗ thenne that to be releved that had mooste neede.

My Lord of Saint David semeth bothe to be releved yif þ^t it myght ⸗ and elles that that hadde grettest neede.

The same my Lord of Saꝝ.

My Lord Chaunceller concluded as my Lord Tres̃ dede.

My Lord Cardinal of York semeth that it might booth to be releeved but the Kyng may not confourme him to that that he wolde but to þat that he may. Whether

to be entended to furste he can not seye. He stured the Kyng that he wolde write his lres undr prive seel unto the bisshopps of this his lande to sture theim to prayer &c.

* f. 53 b. * My Lord Cardinal of Englande, Whepr to be entended firste, he remitteth it to my lordes temporell the which have pe feet in that matier. Hym semeth both to be entended were right necessarie. But or that tharmes be appointed hym semeth that the Tresorer of Englande declare what pr is of good for the setting of pe said armees.

My Lord of Gloucestre concludeth with my Lord of York the Kyng to doo that that he may &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 54. 25th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of Fever pe xxj. yer &c. at Shene the K' comaunded pe warrantz pt folowe.

P'nt my Lord of Suff the Bisshop of f Dd.

Be pre maad a lre to pe Tref & Chamberlains to delive to Main pe herauld whom pe K' sendeth now wt lres to pe Duc of York lieuten &c. of Fraunce & Nordie c. s. by way of reward.

Also be pr maad lres to pe Chamb of Chestr pat for as moche as Robt Bothe knyzt havyng of pe K' graunte for me of [hs] lyf poffice of sherrief of Chestrshir wol leve hs estat to pentent pt he & Will hs sone may have it jointely for me of peir lyves, that he do make pr upon lres undr pe seal of Chestr in due fourme cancelling polde lres &c.

[*Ibid.* 26th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

At Shene þe xxvj. day of Fev̄er p̄nt my Lord Card of York & my Lord Chauncellr.

Be þ̄ maad sev̄alles lres undr̄ p̄ive seal, þe ooñ to þe mair̄ aldermen sherriefs & cões of York, the oþ̄ to þabbot & convent of Seint Mary abbey of York,[1] þt hou be it þt þ̄ be div̄s dissenc̄ons betwix hē &c. yet to kepe þe pees &c. and to compromitte hē to awarde of such psones as bothe pties can awarde unto &c. ~~and &c.~~ And elles to be ~~he~~ wt þe K' & hs counsail at troys semaignes of Pasque to abide þeir̄ rule in þs behalf.

þe xxv. day as above.

The Kyng graunted at Nanfan sute a c̄tificat undr̄ p̄ive seal for þt þt he & Coursoñ wer̄ bounde for at Roeñ as to þe souldeoures þ̄e at such tvme as my Lord̄ of Warrewyk̄ body sholde be brouzte into Engl, of þe which c̄tificat on copie remaigneth in þe filace an oþ̄ is in my keping. p̄nt Suff.

* f. 54 b. * At þinstance of my Lord þe Bisshop̄ of Norwich the Kyng graunted to Will Chartesey hs lres patentes of exemp̄con q̄d non ponat' in assiz̄ &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 55. 27th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Fev̄er þe xxj. yer̄ &c. at Shene in þe K' plour

My Lord̄ Cardinalx	My Lord of Glouc̄
Chauncellor	Northūbr̄
& David	Suff
M' Adam Moleyns	Tref

Be þ̄ maad a lre [of credence] to my Lord of Soms̄ þt forasmoche as he was writeñ unto for to have be her

[1] These dissensions between the citizens of York and the Abbot of St. Mary are not mentioned in Drake's history of that city.

~~þs day that yif he may for sicknesse þt he wol hye hī heder and elles þt he wol sende hider in writyng hou he wol go þider be treted ꝛc. and of alle hs desir ꝛc.~~

* f. 56. * The xxvij. day of Fev̊er þe xxj. yer̃ ꝛc. In þe Kyngꝭ plor at Shene in hs p̊sence ⸝ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Duc of Glouc̃	Therles of Northūbr̃
The Cardinals	ꝛt of Suff
The Chaunceller	The Tref
The Bisshop̃s of Saꝝ	Maistr̃ Adā Moleyns.
ꝛt of f Dđ.	

Credence ~~ꝛc.~~ cōmitteđ by þe Kyng our̃ souv̊ain lorđ unto his welbeloveđ Maistr̃ A*dam* Moleyns his counsailler for to seye in hs behalf unto hs cousin therle of Som̊s̃ ꝛc.

First þe saiđ Maistr̃ Adam shal sey unto ~~my saiđ lorđ~~ [þe saiđ Erle] ~~how thankfully the Kyng tooke hs redynesse~~ [þt þe Kyng sendeth̃ hī to him] for to ~~wite~~ [be acertaygneđ] of his welfar̃. ~~remembryng him~~

B It̃m thangyngfuly remembre hym in what wise he depted fro þe Kyngꝭ p̃nce from Eltham where þe Kyng understode wel his towarnesse to do hym fvyse the whiche he hath alle tymes redyed hym self to.

A It̃m ~~to shewe~~ to late hym have knowlache ~~and forasmoche~~ þe Kyng hath daily worde ~~fro~~ bothe from ~~hym rea~~ [his] duchie of ~~Gwyan~~ [Guyenne] and also from Normandye ~~þt~~ [how] hit is ful necessarie in alle haste to see for secors and þt with oute [grete] delay to þe boþe contreys.

It̃m suth ~~he hath~~ his hyghnesse hath understond that ~~Gođ ꝛt he~~ [þe saide his cosyn] hath be discrased and not in ~~such~~ bodely hele the whiche [he] was hevy of ⸝ prayth

hym to lete hym have knowlache of his recover and disposissioñ withynne whate ~~tyme he sho~~ sho*rte* tyme he myght ~~be redy to entente to hys sen~~ redy hym fortwarđ ~~consi~~ þ^e^ whiche þ^e^ Kyng desire*th* & considereth þ^e^ grettest necessite þ^t^ ~~haht~~ ever was in þo ꝑtyes.

It̃ whether un to boþe þ^e^ saide contreys and with wat nūbr̃ or eſſ in to whiche on of þ^e^ said [boþe] contreys he wul taked on hym and in þ^t^ cas also with wat nūbr̃ and withyn wat tyme he wul be redy.

And if he wul ~~dispo~~ applye hym un to Gyen þen to demaunde of hym of hys wey and also of his nūbr̃ at þ^e^ leest.

* f. 56 b. * The Kyng graunteđ to Roggꝰ Hunte baroñ of h^s^ eschequier cc. li. to be takeñ of þ^e^ first mōnoie cōmyng of þ^e^ custumes ⁊c. in þ^e^ port of Londoñ ⁊c. notw^t^standyng any assignement maađ befor̃ ⁊c. ⁊ notw^t^standyng any estatut act ordenance or restraint ⸗ and þ^t^ for divꝰs considerac̃ons in h^s^ bille þꝰupoñ mor̃ at large exp^e^sseđ ⸗ p̃nt my Lorđ Carđ of Englanđ Chaunceller Suff Tref.

The Kyng graunteđ to þ^e^ burgeoises of Newcastel upoñ Tyne licence þ^t^ þei by þeim ⁊ þeir̃ ſvantz may bye ~~hydes~~ wolles hydes ⁊ wolle felle of þ^e^ growyng of þ^e^ shirꝭ of Northūbr̃ Cumbr̃ Westm̃ł ⁊ of þ^e^ bisshoprich̄ of Duresme countyng ~~for~~ a laste of hydes for ij. sakkꝭ of wolle and ij^c^. wolle felle ~~⁊c. ut in billa~~ at þ^e^ leeste cxl. wolfelle above for a sak̄ of wolle ⸗ and þeim to carie to Caleys and to shippe hē in Newcastel from þ^e^ feste of Seint Mich̄ next comyng by ij. yer̃ þenne next folowyng. And þ^e^ same wolles hydes ⁊ wolle felles to carie unto Brugꝭ in Flaundres during þ^e^ first yer̃ ⸗ ⁊ for þ^e^ seconđ yer unto Zelanđ ⁊c. notwith̄standyng þestatutꝭ ⁊c. ⁊ payng cus tumes subsidꝭ ⁊ devoirs ⁊c. w^t^ a ꝑviso þ^t^ þei shippe noñ oþꝰ wolles ⁊c.

* f. 57. * The Kyng wol þt a clerc & a m̃chant be sende to Cologne wt all̃ Englisñ mennes complaintꝯ upoñ þeim of Pruce Hansze & þe Dansk requiryng &c. restitucon to be maad̃ to þe said̃ complaignantꝯ.[1] And forthermor̃ þt it be sende unto alle þe custùm̃s in ev̄y port of Englond̃ cōmaundyng hem to souffr̃ ~~hem freely~~ þeim of þabovesaid̃ countrees ~~freely~~ to come in to þs land̃ cōmune conv̄se & m̃chandise in þe same land̃ [& passe oute] as þt þei have doñ her̃ befor̃ and unto þe tyme þe Kyng yeve hē op̄ in cōmaundement.

The Kyng tooke into his saufconduyct by his l̃res patētꝯ Wau̾ Johnsoñ & John Dardell̃ burgeys of Dunkirk in Flaundres fysshers & vitaillers of Engl̃ & possessoures & maistres of a ship̃ called̃ the Gabriel of Dunkirk in Flādres & xij. ꝑsones m̃chantz & marim̃s in þeir cōpaignie & þeir̃ godꝯ & m̃chandises beyng in þe said̃ ship̃ for to come into þe Kyngꝯ lordshippꝯ &c. wt þeir̃ goodꝯ & m̃chandises p̄le abide & recharge &c. notwtstandyng m̃q̃ &c. wt clauses of proviso accustumed̃ to endur̃ for xv. monethes next &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 58. 28th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Fev̄er þe xxj. yer̃ &c. in þe Kyngꝯ plor at Shene p̃nt my Lordꝯ

My Lord̃ Card̃ of Engl̃
My Lord̃ Chaunceller
My Lord̃ of Seint Dd̃
My Lord̃ Card̃ of York
My Lord̃ of Glouc̃
My Lord̃ of Suff̃
My Lord̃ Tref.

[1] *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 19. On the 14th of February a safe-conduct was granted to Master Arnold de Tresgravenzarde to come to England on the part of Holland, Zealand, and Frise, to treat with the English commissioners on this subject. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 308.

Gr̃ ap̃ Dđ ap̃ Tħ now beyng in pisone in Flete be remitteđ to þe castel of Kermdyn þȝe to abyde in prisone unto þe tyme þt he have founde sufficeant seuretee to paie unto þe K' ml. marc̃ þt he owetħ now unto þe K' ut in filac̃.

Be þȝe maađ a łre unto my Lorđ of Norff þt yif þt it so happeñ þt þe franchise of Norwicħ be seaseđ þt anoñ ꝛt fortħwitħ he make ꝼ John Clyftoñ knyzt goevnour of þe same citee during þe Kꝭ plaiꝼ.[1]

Norff ⸗ Clyftoñ ⸗ þaliens.

[*Ibid.* f. 58 b. 2nd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The seconđ day of Marcħ þe xxj. yer̃ in þe Kyngꝭ plor at Shene ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

Cardinal of Yorƙ	Therles of Northūbr̃
Chaunceller	of Suff
Bisshop̃ of ꝼ Dđ	The Treꝼ.

The Treꝼ seytħ þt it is ~~impossible~~ [unfaisible] to make ij. armees ꝛc. And for to go into wheþȝ countrey ꝛc. hī semetħ it most passe by þe K' þe lordꝭ ꝛ þe cappitain þt shal go.

Him semetħ also to endente wt þe cappitain for þe wagꝭ of Fraunce wt þees clauses ⸗ þt þe cappitain shal do þe goođ þt he can ꝛ may to þe Kꝭ lordshippꝭ ꝛ subgittꝭ ꝛc.

That as my Lorđ of Dorset hatħ by þe Kyngꝭ łres patentes þe constabilship̃ of þe castel of Windesor̃ ꝛc. for ꝛme of lyf wt ꝛc. and to be paieđ of þe wagꝭ ꝛc. by þe handꝭ of þe Chamƀł of Southwales ⸗ the K' hatħ

[1] *Vide antea*; and Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.

graunted unto hī þe said office &c. & þe keping of þe forest &c. to þe ~~kepin~~ said office appteignȳg to occupie by hī & hs deputees for ỹme of his lyf, and to take his wag &c. of þe revenues &c. of Wyndesor̃ by hs owne hād, ꝑnt my Lord of Suff in þe K' Secree Chambr̃ at Shene.

The ijde. day of March þe xxj. yere &c. The Kyng at his manoir of Shene cōmaunded þe Kep of his prive seal to doo make aswel lres undr̃ þe prive seal unto þe sherrefs of þe towne of Drodaugh in Irland cōmaundyng þeime by þe same to paye of þe fee ferme þat þei be to yeld unto þe Kyng of þe same towne unto Will Galway xxx. li. for vj. horses þt Th Wise squier toke from him, þe which horses come to þe Kyng hand. And þat by þe same lres þe said sherrefs have allouance of xxx. li. of þe said fee ferme, as op̃ lres undre þe same seal to be directe to his Chanc of Engl cōmaundyng him by þe same for to make come before him at such a day and place as him shal seeme good þe said Th Wise to answere to such þing as shal be seid unto him on þe behalf of þe said Will Galway.

Irlande to þerle of Ormond

. . . . . dors

Stacy. * f. 72. * The ijde. day of March þe xxj. yer̃ &c. in þe Sterred Chābr̃ at Westm̃, ꝑnt my Lord

Chaunceller	M' Adam Moleyns
Saint Dd	My Lord of Suff

That lres go to þe men of þe household ~~for~~ þt beth appointed to go over þe see to be her̃ at þe xve. of Estr̃.

A lre of credence to my Lord of York hou þt þe K' hath received hs lres by Mongomy M' Waut Colles & Joh̃n Seint Yon.

That my Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ cōmitte men to telle h^s mōneye ꝯnward̄ whyles þendenturꝭ beth̄ ensealyng.

Garter shal have xx. l̄i.

Stacy shal have xx. marc̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 59. 4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of March̄ þ^e xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̄ Chambr̄ ꝺ p̄nt my Lordꝭ

Cardinal of York	Therles of
Chaunceller	Northūbr̄
ꝼ Dd̄	Suff
Warderober	Tresorer.
M' Adam Moleyns	

Be þꝫ maad̄ a l̄re to ꝼ Will̄ Estfeld̄ to be w^t þ^e Kꝭ consail in alle haste after þ^e sight of þ^e l̄res to comune w^t hē upoñ ꝯtain matierꝭ.

Be þꝫe maad̄ a l̄re to ꝼ Rich̄ Newtoñ[1] to haste to þe ende of his assises and haste hī in alle goodely haste [aft̄ þ^t] into Norff wher̄ þ^e Kyng hath̄ maad̄ his chief juge ⁊ oþꝫ h^s jugꝭ for ꝯtain matierꝭ to abyde him. And þ^t he leve not ⁊c.

A l̄re to þ^e chief juge ⁊ to þ^e oþꝫ ~~eh~~ jugꝭ latyng hē wete hou þ^e Kyng is enfourmed̄ by my Lord̄ h^s Tref of his grete laboures ⁊c. wher̄of he thanketh̄ him h̄tely. And þꝫe as he desireth̄ to have ꝼ Ric̄ Newtoñ unto hī ⁊c. the Kyng hath̄ writeñ unto hī þꝫfor̄ as above. And þꝫe as my said̄ Lord̄ Tref hath̄ forthermor̄ enfourmed̄ þ^e K'

[1] Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

It̃ for execuc̃on of eṽy sort in þ^e said̃ citee in all̃ to þ^e nōbr̃ of xij. psones as beth̃ ⁊ shal be foundegilty.

þ^t þ^e said̃ chief juge ⁊ oþ̃ jugꝭ wolde ~~wite of þe~~ knowe þ^e Kyngꝭ wille ⁊ entent wheþ̃ þei sholde sitte at Thetford̃ or Walsyngham the K' lateth̃ hī wite þ^t his wille is þ^t he comeñ w^t such̃ as þ^t he fyndeth̃ wellwilled̃ in þ^e contrey þ̃e and after h^s discrec̃on ⁊ þeir advises he sitte þ̃e as him shal seeme good̃.

Questio.

Thei þ^t shal goo into Guyenne ⁊c.

Who shal be þeir̃ leder.

Whenne þei shal be redy.

At what place þei shal assemble.

Be þ̃e maad̃ a l̃re to ꝑ Ric̃ Caudray to be w^t þ^e Kꝭ counsail anoñ after þ^e sigh̃t of þ^e l̃re for c̃tain matierꝭ ⁊c.

It̃ such̃ an oþ̃ l̃re to ꝑ Will̃ Estfeld̃.

Be þ̃ maad̃ a l̃re to þ^e Lord̃ Scroop̃ in good̃ fourme ⁊c. þ^t for as moche as þ^t þ̃ beth̃ diṽs discordꝭ ⁊ debatꝭ betwix þabbot of Seint Mary Abbey at York ⁊ þ^e mair ⁊ cõialtee of York þ^t he wol do h^s labourꝭ ⁊c. to accorde hē.

Be þ̃e maad̃ l̃res unto þerle of Staff Vic̃ Beaumond̃ Lord̃ Fanhop̃ Henri Bromflet Stourtoñ ⁊ Caudray to bringe into þ^e receite þ^e mōnoie þ^t þei graunted̃ late to lene unto þ^e Kyng.

Sitting of þeim þ^t beth̃ welwilled̃ h^s . . . ⁊ þeir advises.

. . . . . .

[*Ibid.* f. 73 b.]

The iiij. day of March̃ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̃ Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

My Lord̃ Chaunceller M' Adā Moleyns

Be it remēbred þ^t ~~such soulde~~ proclamac̃on be maad in Londoñ þ^t all such souldeoures þ^t sholde have goñ ov̄ into Guyenne w^t ꝑ Will Boneville ⁊c. þ^t þei drawe hem to Plȳmouthe wher̃ þ^t shipping shal be redyed for hē.

And also be it remembred þ^t þ^e clercs ordeined for þerrestīg of shippe ⁊ Burtoñ be writeñ unto for to ordeine hē shippe.

Answeres þ^t wer̃ gyveñ to my Lord of Som̄s̃ in þ^e Kynge p̄sence at Eltham wer̃ þ^s day deliv̄ed ~~to Gera~~ in writing to Gerard w^t my Lord of Som̄s̃ to sende it unto hī.

And my Lord Chaunceller seyde to ꝑ Joħn Fastolf Waller ⁊ Gerard w^t my Lord of Som̄s̃ þat yesterday my Lord Chaunceller ꝓfred þeim to receive þ^e mōnoie þ^t my Lord of Som̄s̃ sholde receive for hī ⁊ h^s retenue for þ^s p̃nt viage ⁊ þ^t from þens þ^e t̄me shal begynne of h^s endentyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 59 b. 5th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The v. day of Marcħ.

Card of York	Therles of	The Tref
Chaunceller	Northūbr̃ ⁊	Sudeley.
ꝑ Dd	Suff	

Md þ^t for as moche as þ^t þ̄ a monk in Wales þ^t is oþ̄ wyle in Northwales ⁊ oþ̄ wyle in Southwales ⁊ telleth Cronicles at Cōmorthees ⁊ oþ̄ gaderinge ⁊c. to þ^e moc̃on of þ^e poeple ⁊c. that it be aspied p^ively wher̃ þ^t he is and þ^t he be takeñ ⁊c.

My Lord Tref hath declared unto my lorde of þ^e Kynge counsail hou þ^t þ^e Spruciers ⁊ Hansze beth freer ~~w^t þe Kyng~~ her̃ in Ingland þan þ^e Kynge subgitte ⁊ to þ^e losse of þ^e Kyng yerly of c^ml. li.

Ther as þ^e ~~mair~~ Bisshop̃ of ſ Dđ ⁊ ij. þ^e chief jugꝭ beth̃ assigneđ to her þ^e matierꝭ betwix þeim of Pruce and þ^e Kyngꝭ subgittꝭ.

The mair̃ ⁊ div̊s of þ^e cões of Londoñ have desiređ þ^t þei wol meenes unto þ^e Kyng þ^t þ^e Kyng wolde cōmaunde my Lorđ of ſ Dđ ⁊ þ^e jugꝭ for to entēde to þ^e saiđ matierꝭ.

To whom it is answeređ þ^t it is cōmaundeđ þ^t it shal be entendeđ unto ⸝ and seyde unto hem þ^t þei make redy þeir̃ complaintꝭ ⁊ deliv̊e hē up̃ and ryzt shal be administređ unto hē.

And þ^e mair̃ ⁊ cões desiređ of my lordꝭ of þ^e Kꝭ counsail ~~des~~ þ^t yif any thingꝭ be sueđ unto þ^e Kyng contrarie her̃to þ^t it be not entendeđ unto but oonly þ^t þ^t is abovesaiđ.

That on all̃ costꝭ in þ^e see syde þ⁊ be maađ cōmissions of triaill̃.

Also cōmissions into div̊s shirꝭ of þ^s lanđ for an aide of men vitaille ⁊ shippꝭ for þ^e socours of Burdeaux ⁊ Baioñ.

þendenturꝭ for þe see ayenst Thursday.

[*Ibid.* f. 60.]

Pñt my Lorđ Chaunceller Treſ
Suff M' Adam Moleyns.

Be þ⁊e maađ l̃re to þ^e Treſ ⁊ Chāb̃l̃ to paie unto M' Rob̃t Kentꝭ clerc iiij. nobil for h^s rydyng into Cheschir̃.

It̃ to paie to M' Adam Moleyns xx. marc̃.

Ther̃ as Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns goth̃ by þ^e Kyngꝭ cōmādemēt ~~unto~~ in his message unto þerle of Som̊s̃.

Be þꝫ maađ ƚres unto ~~þe Tref ⁊ Chamberlain~~ ꝼ Joħn Stourtoñ to be wᵗ þᵉ saiđ Erle on Saturesday next comyng wheř þᵉ saiđ M' Adam shal mette wᵗ him. And þᵗ þei bothe comeñ wᵗ þᵉ saiđ Erle in such̄ matierꝭ as þᵉ saiđ M' Adam shal opeñ unto hī and þᵗ he gyve feyth̄ ⁊ credence to M' Adam in such̄ thingꝭ as þᵗ he shal seye unto him on þᵉ Kyngꝭ behalf.

Be þꝫe maađ ƚres undř pⁱve seal to þᵉ Duc of Norff ⁊ þᵉ ꝑsones undř writeñ thankyng hē ħtely of þᵉ labours devoirs ⁊ diligences þᵗ þei have hađ ⁊ souffređ aboute þᵉ fyndyng of þᵉ rioteurs ⁊ mysdoers at Norwich̄ ~~and prayng hē þᵗ~~ as þᵉ Kyng hath̄ feeleđ by þᵉ report maađ unto him by hˢ Tref of Englanđ ⸗ and praying hem þat to þexecuc̄on of þᵉ saiđ labours devoirs ⁊ diligencꝭ þei do so þeir besinesses as þᵗ þᵉ Kyng shal can hē goođ thank and have cause ⁊ matier to shewe unto hē þᵉ better lordship̄ in tyme to cōe ⁊c.

Therle of Oxeñ	Th̄ Brews Sherrief
þᵉ Lorđ Bourghchier	Edmonđ Cleer
þᵉ Lorđ Grey Ruthin	Roƀt Cleer
ꝼ Joħn Clyftoñ	Brian Stapiltoñ
ꝼ Th̄ Tudenham	Joħn Fitz Rauf Weindam
ꝼ Joħn Cursoñ	Edmonđ Wynter
Will̄ Calthorp̄	Joħn Heydoñ Wychingham.
Miles Stapiltoñ	

[*Ibid.* f. 61. 6th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of March̄ ⸗ p̄nt in Ardernes hous at Westm̄ my Lordꝭ

The Chaunceller	M' Adam Moleyns	The Tref.
ꝼ Dđ	Therle of Suff	

It was cōmaundeđ a p've seal to be maađ to therle of Som̃s̃ to yeve feyth̃ ⁊ credence unto M' Adam Moleyns dean of Saꝝ ⁊ to ꝼ Joh̃n Stourtoñ knyzt ⁊ to eyther of hē in such̃ þingꝭ as þ^t þei shal sey unto him on þ^e Kꝭ behalf.

Also be þ̃ maađ cōmissions by all̃ þ^e costꝭ [of þ^e see] w^t inne Inglonđ to putte hē in array ⁊c.

Also it was comaundeđ þ^t þ̃ be maađ l̃res unto þ^e Chaunceller of Engl̃ that for as moche as it is saiđ ~~he~~ [þ^t Bowyer yoman of þ^e crowne and] wol availle þ^e K' in his custumes ⁊ subsidies ~~in tyme passeđ~~ of m̃chandises [not custumeđ] shippeđ in tyme passeđ þei havyng þ^e iij^de. ꝑte of such̃ goodꝭ as v. yer her̃ befor̃ wer̃ by þ^e Lombardꝭ shippeđ uncustumeđ and þ^t shal be leveeđ by þeir̃ meenes ⁊ laboures ⸗ that my saiđ Lorđ Chaunceller make unto hem her̃for̃ such̃ l̃res of cōmissioñ as þ^t þ^e cas shal requir̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 61 b. 7th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of March̃ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterređ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

þ^e Cardinal of York	M' Adam Moleyns	þ^e Treꝼ
þ^e Chaunceller	Therles of Northūbr̃	þ^e Chāb̃l̃.
þ^e Bisshop̃ of ꝼ Dđ	Suff	

Mđ þ^t Colege Derlyng Wyklesee ⁊ Boweman shal goo ⁊ arrest shippꝭ ⁊ nooñ disareste ⸗ but do duely þ^t þ^t belangeth̃ in such̃ cas ⸗ ⁊ þ̃to þei beth̃ sworeñ on a book.[1]

[1] The writs for arresting ships to convey the army under the Earl of Somerset to Guienne, dated on that day, are printed in the Fœdera, vol. xi. pp. 21, 22.

Talbot & Wiklessee [shal arreste shippꝭ] in þe port of Londoñ wt þe helþ of þe maiꝛ shirriefs underadmiral & ~~custums~~ waꝛ ballifs.

Derlyng, Boweman, from Maldoñ Essex Suff & Norff Lincolñ York Newcastel wt þe helpe of þe maiꝛ vis-admiralx & custums of þe placꝭ þt þei shal come in.

College, Ingoldesby, from Londoñ to Hamptoñ wt þe helpe as above.

Hunte, Hexham, from Hamptoñ to Cornewaiłł wt þe helpe as above.

Also be þt cõmissioñ sendt ~~to~~ for þarrestyng of shippꝭ in Bristowe.

And þt alł þe saidt shippꝭ be redy at þe Caumbꝛ on Seint Georgꝭ day next comyng.

The Recorder of Londoñ desiretħ to wite þt in enducyng þe poeple to þe Kꝭ aide.

He is cõmaundeđ to goo to þe mair & desiꝛ him to laboꝛ by alł þe menes þt þei can to þt þt þe K' hatħ desiređ hem.

M' Adam Moleyns hatħ credence bothe to my Lord of Somš & to Stourtoñ þe Kꝭ counsailler.

Be þte maad ltres undꝛ pive seal to alł þe Kyngꝭ free men and also to þe Kꝭ gret counsail to be wt þe K' in his gret counsail at Westñi at þe xvme. of Pasque alł excusacons cessing for þe good & weel of þe K' his reaes lordshippꝭ & subgittꝭ.

Be þt maad a cõmissioñ to Wyklesey [&c.] as above for þarrestyng of shippꝭ wt an inhibicon in þe same þt þadmiral noþt nooñ oþt for hī disareste hē &c.

Be þt maad ltres to þeim þt have graunteđ to lene mõnoie to sende it into þe receit &c.

~~At Seint Georges day at Caumbꝛ~~

[*Ibid.* f. 62. 8th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of Marcħ þᵉ xxj. yeř ⁊c. in þᵉ Sterređ Chambř p̃nt my Lordꝭ

Chauncellr	Treſ
ſ Daviđ	Sudeley.

Be þꝭ maađ a warř to þᵉ Treſ ⁊ Chamƀl to paie to Tymperlee þᵗ brougħt men of Norwicħ v. marc̃.

It̃ be þꝭ maađ a warř to hē to paie unto Wenlok vj. marc̃ for hˢ shipping̃ towardꝭ þᵉ Duc of Orl.

It̃ to paie to Coler pʳsivant þᵉ whicħ goetħ now in þᵉ Kꝭ message beyonđ þᵉ see xl. s̃. for hˢ passage ⁊ repassage of þᵉ see ⸝ ⁊ v. marc̃ of rewarđ ⁊c.

John Campe . . . . . of . . . .

[*Ibid.* f. 62 b. 9th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of Marcħ þᵉ xxj. yeř ⁊c. in þᵉ Sterređ Chābř at Westm̃ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

Cardinal of York	ſ Daviđ	The Tresorer.
Chaunceller	of Suff	

Be þꝭe maađ an act to ſ Roƀt Shiringtoñ chaunceller of þᵉ duchie of Lancastř ~~cōmaundyng~~ þᵗ þᵉ Kyng ⁊ hˢ counsail have cōmaundeđ [hī] þᵗ undř þᵉ seal of þᵉ [saiđ] duchee beyng in hˢ keeping he do mak sevꝭalles lres unto all þei þᵗ have any fee or lyveloođ of þᵉ Kyng as of his duchee of Lancastř þᵗ þei be befoř þᵉ Kyng ⁊ his counsail at Westm̃ at þᵉ xvᵐᵉ. of Pasq̧ next comyng for c̃taines matierꝭ þᵉ goođ ⁊ weel of þᵉ Kyng hˢ reaᵉˢ ⁊ lordshippꝭ gretly touching ⁊ concernyng.

To þᵉ first trete hē as wel as yei ~~may~~ can inducyng hē take p̃stꝭ ⁊ findyng seuretee to be her ayen [to do þeiř viage ⁊ be in þᵉ Cambř] by Seint Georges day ~~ij. to~~

~~fynde seuretee~~ and if ~~it may not be do~~ þei wol not do it to souffr̃ hē þenne to depte.

To þ^e^ second ~~þei~~ put hē undr̃ arrest and do all þ^t^ þei can for to do þ^e^ Kꝭ ſvice ⁊ elles in no wise [to] p̃ste hē but yif þei fynde seuretee.

To þ^e^ iij^de^. necessitee is such þ^t^ of what portage þei be þei must be had þough þ^t^ þei be of iiij^c^. or above.

To þ^e^ iiij. þ^t^ þei ⁊ þ^e^ custum̃s to gider take such seuretees of þ^e^ owners and of þ^e^ maistres of þ^e^ shippꝭ remening þe towne þ^t^ þei shal come to þ^e^ place appointed [yif winde ⁊ weder wol ſve] by Seint Georgꝭ day and elles in no wyse to suffr̃ hem to depte.

To þ^e^ v. [to trete hē as honestly as þ^t^ þei may] and þ̃ be nōn oþ̃ cause but þ^t^ spar̃ it not.

To þ^e^ vj. thei most leve iiij. passag̃s ⁊ ij. crayers at þ^e^ leest on þ^s^ syde.

To þ^e^ vij. thei shal have such power as þ^t^ þei desir by þ^e^ ar^le^.

Merstoñ þ^e^ Lord Bourchier for iij. p^i^soñs in Harflew ~~Devon~~ Northūbr̃ Galganet ⁊ Bowyer.

[*Ibid.* f. 63.]

Be þ̃ maad lres to þ^e^ Treſ ⁊ Chamb̃l to make p̃stꝭ for shippꝭ such as shal ſve now to do þ^e^ Kyng ſvice for þ^e^ werr̃ ⁊c.

Be þ̃ maad lres unto ~~þe Tr~~ John Merstoñ to deliṽe unto þ^e^ Treſ ⁊ Chamb̃l certaines jewelx in his keping for to leye hem in morgage for to borowe þ̃eupoñ mōnoie for þ^e^ Kyngꝭ necessitees.

Be þ̃ maad a warr̃ undr̃ p^i^ve seal to þ^e^ Chamb̃l of Southwal chargyng him þ^t^ for as moche as þ^t^ E'mond erle of Dors̃ ⁊c. capitaigñ ⁊ conestable of ~~Dors̃~~ þ^e^ castel of

Abestwith for þe tyme þt he hath be cappitaine & conestable þe hath had continuelly dwelling upon þe saufgarde of þe said castel j. man of armes & xij. archrs in mañe as John Griffith late ~~conestable~~ [cappitain] þe hadde &c. to paye unto hī from þe vij. day of March þe xvj. yeř &c. unto now such wagℓ by day as hath be paied to þe said Erle or to þe said John beforř þs tyme. p̄nt my Lordℓ þe Chaunceller & Pive Seal.

Be þ maad lres undř pive seal to þerle of Devoñ ctifing hī of þentreprinses þt þe K' advsarie hath doñ in Guyenne & yet cesseth not &c. and also þt he disposeth him to leye siege to Avanches in Nordie &c. that he wol putte to his myzty hande and as þe cas shal requiř go þider in psone for þe relief of it &c. that folowyng þe steppℓ of his fadř þt whenne þe K' þt ded is wrote to hī a lre to go to Chirbourogh he yede þider & rescowed it &c. to his grete worshiꝑ &c. and so he trusteth þt he wol so do now &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 63 b. 11th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of March þe xxj. yeř &c. in þe Sterred Chābř p̄nt my Lordℓ

Chaunceller	þe Warderober
& Dd	Tresorer.

Be þ maad a lre undř pive seal to þe Tresorer & Barons of þe Kℓ eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by þe same þt þe as my Lord of Glouc.

Be þ maad lres of cōmissioñ undř þe gret seal unto & Hūfrie Stafford lieuteñ of Caleys to þe mareschal & maiř of Caleys to Wodehous & þe waterbailli of Caleys jointly & sevalli cōmādyng hē & evich of hē to putte under arrest all shippℓ þt weř at Caleys & beeth in comyng &

shal cōe þider in p̄ste savyng vj. passag̃s ⁊ so kepe þeim undr̃ arrest unto þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e owners or maistr̃ fynde sufficeante seuretee þ^t for þ^e settyng ov̄ þ^e see of þ^e Kꝭ armee þ^e said̄ shippꝭ shal be redy in þ^e Cambr̃ on Seint Georgꝭ day next redy w^t oþ̃ shippꝭ for þ^e settyng ov̄ of þ^e said̄ armee ⸗ p̄nt my Lordꝭ the Chaunceller Tref ⁊ þ^e Warderober.

Glouc̃ Irlande

[*Ibid.* f. 65. 12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of March̄ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. In þ^e Sterred̄ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ p̄nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinal of York	Tresorer
My Lord̄ Chaunceller	Chief Baroñ.
ꝼ Dd̄	
þ^e Warderobor.	

ꝼ John Nevill̄ appered̄.

ꝼ John Nevill̄ is charged̄ upoñ peine of m^l. l̄i. to bringe þ^e mysdoers þ^t late have riotted̄ at Fountayns ⁊ þ^t he shal not depte from hens.

He sayeth̄ he knoweth̄ not who dede it but he wol do h^s part to wite who dide it and he wol ~~do h~~ make hē be brough̄t in.

And forthermor̃ he was charged̄ þ^t upoñ peine of m^l. l̄i. þ^t he sholde kepe þ^e pees anenst þabbot ⁊ convent of Fountains ⁊ þeir̃ ꝼvantz ⁊ welwillers ⸗ so þ^t by hī noþ̃ by h^s noþ̃ by þeir̃ abettement noþ̃ ꝑcuring ⸗ any harme in body noþ̃ in goodꝭ be doñ to þ^e said̄ Abbot convent noþ̃ to þeir ꝼvantz noþ̃ welwillers.

[*Ibid.* f. 65 b. 13th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xiij. day of Marcħ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. In þ^e Sterred̄ Chābr̃ p̃nt my Lordꝰ

The Cardinal of York	The Bisshop̃ of ſ Dd̄.
The Chaunceller	Treſ.

Alred̄ brought word̄ from þ^e K' þ^t he ~~þ~~ wolde þ^t þis day ~~he wolde þ^t~~ þ^e lordꝰ of his counsail [sholde] sende him worde ~~þ^s day~~ as for þ^e matier of ſ Joħn Nevill̄ ⁊c. and yif þ^t þeim seme þ^t Seynloo myzt be forboreñ for his going to Bristowe ⁊ Som̃sshir̃ as is appointed̄ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* 14th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of Marcħ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. In þ^e Sterred̄ Chambr̃ p̃nt my Lordꝰ

The Card̄ of York	Therle of Huntyngdoñ
The Chauncell̄r	The Tresorer
The Warderober	The Chief Baroñ.
ſ Dd̄.	

In þe matier of Norwicħ ad ~~j.~~

~~R^o. The K' wol not þ^t [þe jugꝰ sede þ^t] þ^s submissioñ [yif it shal be takeñ] be takeñ in þe lowyest wyse ⁊ þ^t for any fin [or . . . . .] ⁊c. þe K' be not stranged̄ from seesing of þe franchyse nor of þeir̃ lib̄tees ⁊ þ^t her̃ inne þe K' title be kept of þe said̄ seesing be it . . . . . districc̃ons or oþ}wyse.~~

To þe first ij. ⁊ iij. ar^les.

The K' wol þ^t þ^e jugꝰ see þ^t þ^e submissioñ be entred̄ [of record̄] in þ^e l̄argest [⁊ lowest wyse] ~~of record̄~~ for ~~þ^e K'~~ [h^s] hono^r ⁊ worship̃. Alway forseeñ þ^t by þ^s submissioñ [or for any ~~fin or . . . . in þ^s behalf~~ seuretꝰ to be received̄] þ^e Kyng be not stranged̄ from þ^e bñfice

of þ^e^ sesoñ of þ^e^ franchise [of Norwicħ] be it by wey of . . . . destricc̃ons or oþ⁊ wyse but wol [algates] þ^t^ þ^e^ franchise be seeseđ as ferfortħ as it may justifiably be dooñ.

~~Ad ij. ar^l^.~~ ~~The It is answerđ in þe first~~

No^a^. Mđ þ^t^ þ^e^ chief jugꝭ sende hider þ^e^ names of indifferent ꝑsones sucħ may be maađ justicꝭ of þ^e^ pees ⁊ sherriefs yif þ^e^ franchise be seseđ.

to þe iiij. The K' wol þ^t^ and yif hī ~~it~~ seme ~~to be dooñ þ^t^ he do it~~ [~~good~~ to be dooñ] to adjourne þ^e^ said sessions ⸗ þ^t^ he do it unto ~~such tyme as hē shal seme good~~ þ^e^ Thursday cōtiegneđ in þ^e^ said ar^le^ or to sucħ an oþ⁊ day [w^t^ inne þat] as ~~hī~~ shal seeme goođ to h^s^ discrec̃on.

to þe v. ~~And þe franchise be not seeseđ þe Kyng holdeth þadvis goođ~~

þe K' semetħ þadvis goođ ⁊ it shal not lette þe sesyng of þe franchise.

vj. Hou be it þ^t^ þadvis contiegneđ in þ^e^ vj. ar^le^ ~~is rizt go~~ be thougħt rizt goođ yif it sholde not lette þ^e^ sesoñ of þ^e^ franchise. Nev⁊thelees the K' wol [not] þ^t^ þ^e^ sesoñ of franchise be in any wyse letteđ as for any avayle [þ^t^] ~~shal growe unto hī~~ remēbređ in þ^e^ said ar^le^.

* f. 66. * It is to be remēbređ by ~~þe said jugꝭ þe takȳg of~~ [any] seuretees to be takeñ by þ^e^ said jugꝭ for fynes to be maađ by any singuler ꝑsones thei barr̃ not þ^e^ Kyng of þexecuc̃on of [þ^e^ peine of] p^i^sonemēt of a yer ~~after þestatut~~ to be sette [by statut] upoñ þoo þ^t^ betħ atteint of any gret ⁊ horrible riot.

Be þ⁊ maađ a ꝉre to þ^e^ therle of Dors̃ þ^t^ he make nō man h^s^ deputee in Wales ~~after þe tenor of~~ [but sucħ as] þestatutz maađ for Wales wolle ⁊c.

ult̃. As to þ^e last ar^le þ^e K' hath̃ maad̃ be ſched̃ in þ^e pipe of h^s eschequier hou it was doon̄ when̄ þ^e franchise was last seised̃. And so it shal be do now for he was answered̃ at þ^t tyme w^toute any losse. And it is to be supposed̃ þ^t he shal [be so] now.

Seynloo cam from þ^e Kyng ⁊ my lordꝭ of h^s cōsail by þ^e Kyngꝭ licence charged̃ hī to goo to Bristowe and to do þ^e good̃ þ^t he shold̃ mowe for þ^e Kyngꝭ aide now in h^s necessitees ⸝ as for Baion̄ ⁊c. after þ^e teneur of þ^e Kyngꝭ l̃res ⁊ credencꝭ to hī ⁊ to oþꝫ addressed̃.

Be þꝫ maad̃ a l̃re to þ^e Duc of Norff that yif it so be þ^t for þ^e riottꝭ ⁊ offenses þ^t men of Norwich̃ have doon̄ it fortune þeir̃ franchise to be sesed̃ into þ^e Kyngꝭ hand̃ that he depute ſ Joh̃n of Clyfton̄ knyzt to be goev̊nour̃ þꝫof at þ^e Kyngꝭ wille.

* f. 66 b. * The xiiij. day of March̃ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. In þ^e Sterred̃ Chambr̃ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Chaunceller Tresorer.
þ^e Bisshop̃ of ſ D'd̃
þ^e Warderober

Md̃ þ^t þ^t my Lord̃ Tresorer shal deliv̊e now to Joh̃n Merston̄ he deliv̊eth̃ it for þ^e Kyngꝭ almes ayenst Estr̃.

At þ^e sute of M'edith̃ Gough̃. Be þꝫ maad̃ l̃res undr̃ p^ive seal unto Griffith̃ ap̃ Nich̃ ⁊ to þabbot of Whitlande to be her̃ at þ^e xv. of Estr̃ next comyng undr̃ feyth̃ ⁊ ligeance.

M'edeth̃ Gough̃ ⁊c. wol paie unto me at þ^e xv. of Estr̃ xx. s̃. of dette. Be þꝫ maad̃ l̃res to þe Lord̃ Audeley ~~⁊ to þe~~ Chāb̃lain of Southwales ⁊ to þeir ~~deputees~~ [lieuten̄ of þ^e justice þꝫe] includyng in þ^e same l̃res þ^e billes of complaintꝭ of M'edith̃ Gough̃ baillif errāt of [Kerm̊dynshir̃] ⁊ cōmandyng hē to arreste ⁊ do to be arrested̃ Owein son̄ to Gr̃ ap̃

Nicħ ꝛ cōmitte hī to pⁱsone þꝯe to abyde unto þᵉ tyme þᵉ Kyng yeve hē oþꝯ in cōmaundement.

Be þꝯ maađ ƚres [sev̊alles] undr̃ prive seal to therle Dessemonđ þᵉ Lorđ Barre ꝛ oþꝯ in Irlande that by considerac̃on hou þᵉ Kyngꝭ duchee of Guyenne standetħ now inne þei wol helpe of an aide of men vitaille ꝛ shippes to be senđ by yeim ~~ov̊ . .~~ þider in alle covenable haste for þᵉ socours of hē.

The Treſ ꝛ Chāƀƚ to deliv̊e to Tħ Stacy þᵗ shal goo wᵗ þᵉ saiđ ƚres into Irelanđ ꝛ retourne wᵗ answer̃ xx. marc̃ of gift.

It̃ þᵗ þei deliv̊e to Garter þᵉ whicħ goetħ wᵗ ƚres ꝛ credencꝭ to my Lorđ of York lieuteñ ꝛc. of Frāce xx. ƚi.

ſ Wiƚƚ Bingham̃ sute.

Be þꝯ maađ ƚres to my Lady of Norfſ.

[*Ibid.* f. 67. 15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xv. day of Marcħ þᵉ xxj. yer̃ ꝛc. In þᵉ Sterređ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ p̃nt

My Lordꝭ Cardinal of York	M' Adam
Chaunceller	Warderober
ſ D'đ	Tresorer

The K' by þadvis of hˢ counsail cōmaundeđ þᵉ Keper of hˢ prive seal to do make ƚres undr̃ þᵉ same seal unto þᵉ stewarđ of his manoirs of Corymalet Stoke under Hamden Miltoñ Faucomberge Strattoñ up̃ þᵉ fosse Inglescombe Nortoñ Welwetoñ Wydecombe Farentoñ Lavertoñ Westharpetr̃ and Sheptoñ Malet in þᵉ shir̃ of Som̃s̃ and of þᵉ manoir of Ryme in the shir̃ of Dorset þᵉ whicħ betħ comen into þᵉ Kyngꝭ handꝭ by þᵉ deth of Joħn late Lorđ

Tiptoft comaundyng him to make newe estates to divꝰs ꝑsones by copye of courte rolles for tꝰme of þeir lyves of divꝰs tenurꝭ and tenementz ꝑcelles of þᵉ saiđ manoirs, the whicħ ꝑcelles at þˢ day betħ in þᵉ handes of divꝰs tenantz by copies of court rolles maađ to þeim in þᵉ lyf of þᵉ saiđ Lorđ Tiptoft by his stewarđ of þᵉ saiđ manoirs. Reſveđ alweys to þᵉ Kyng suche rent as was yerly paieđ of þᵉ same teñtes to þᵉ saiđ Lorđ Tiptoft in his lyf. The saiđ stewarđ takyng of suche ꝑsones to whom suche estates shal be maađ resonable fynes þꝰfor̃ to þᵉ Kyngꝭ use.

And also þᵗ þe saiđ Keper of þᵉ prive seal make under þᵉ same seal oþꝰ ꝉres to be directeđ to William Stevenys clerc chauntoʳ of þᵉ catħ chircħ of Welles to deliver to þᵉ saiđ stewarđ alle courte rolles bookes of accountes and oþꝰ bookꝭ beyng in his warde touching þabovesaiđ manoirs or any of hē.

Be þꝰ maađ ꝉres undr̃ pⁱve seal to þᵉ Maistr̃ of þᵉ mynte wᵗ inne þᵉ Tour̃ of Londoñ cōmaundyng him to make a newe seal for þoffice of þᵉ countrerollʳ of þᵉ Kꝭ custume and subsidie in þᵉ port of Bristowe. And þᵗ he sende þᵉ same seal in alle goodely haste into þeschequier befor̃ þᵉ Tresorer ꝛt Barons þꝰe forto to be deliveđ to þᵉ saiđ countrerollʳ.

* f. 67 b. * Be þꝰ maađ ꝉres undr̃ þᵉ pⁱve seal unto þᵉ Treſ ꝛt Chābꝉ ꝛc. cōmaundyng hē þᵗ for sucħ laboʳs as þᵗ þᵉ clerkꝭ of þᵉ pⁱve seal have hađ at þˢ tyme for writingꝭ, þei do ~~paie~~ deliveꝰe unto hē by wey of rewarđ xl. marc̃.

Be þꝰ maađ ꝉres sevꝰalles undr̃ pⁱve seal to sucħ squiers of þᵉ Kyngꝭ householđ as þᵗ betħ appointeđ to goo over now in þᵉ Kyngꝭ ſvice of werr̃ ꝛc. to be befor̃ þᵉ Kyng and his counsail at þᵉ xv. of Estr̃ next comyng for to

answer unto such̄ matierꝭ as þ^t shal þenne be shewed̄ ⁊ declared̄ unto hē ⁊c.

Ther̄ as now late of nowgh̄ty men in riotous wyse wer̄ maad̄ at Salesbury assemblees ⁊ gaderingꝭ the Lord̄ Hungꝫford̄ havyng knowlech̄ þꝫof roode þider to h^s gret costꝭ ⁊ labourꝭ and cessed̄ such̄ riotes ⁊ assemblees. Be þꝫ maad̄ þꝫfor in þ^e gentilest wyse l̄res undr̄ p^ive seal unto hī of regraciatorie ⁊c. And forthermor̄ þ^t he wol have an herkenyng unto þ^t cite þ^t by such̄ assemblees noñ inconvenience falle ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 68. 23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxiij. day of March̄ þ^e xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. In þ^e Sterred̄ Chambr̄ ⸗ p̄nt my Lordꝭ at Westm̄

My Lord̄ Chaunceller	Fortescu [chief] juge
ꝼ Dd̄ Warderober	Westbury jug̃
M' Adam	þ^e Chief Baroñ

Be þꝫ maad̄ l̄res to þerle of Ewe cappitain of Crotoie þ^t ~~forasmoche as now late iij. m̄chantz~~ hou be it þ^t by vertue of þ^e trewes now late takeñ betwix þ^e K' and his adv̄sarie [he þ^t calleth̄ him Duc of Bourgoigne] for þeir̄ contrees ⁊c. ut in treugꝭ yet þat notwith̄standyng certain of yor souldeourꝭ of Crotoie now late have takeñ ~~iij. m̄chantz of Ipre~~ betwix Graveling ⁊ Caleys iij. m̄chantz of Ipre the which̄ wer̄ comyng towardꝭ Caleys for to have bough̄t wolles ⸗ and have ledde hē to Crotoie ⁊ kepe hē þꝫe in p^isone ayenst þeffecte ⁊ p^rport of þ^e said̄ treues ⸗ hou be it þ^t þ^e said̄ Erle hath̄ ofte tymes be required̄ for þ^e deliv̄āce of hē. And þ^e K' willing by hī ⁊ h^s þ^e said̄ trieues to be kept inviolat and w^t oute any breche ⸗ chargeth̄ him þꝫfor̄ as þ^t he wol eschue þ^e Kyngꝭ grevous indignac̄on and as þ^t he shal not be nooted̄ a

breker of þ^e^ said trues þ^t^ in all haste after þ^e^ receivȳg of þ^e^ said lres he make be quitely deliv̊ed þ^e^ said psones so þ^t^ þei be at þeir freedome at Caleys or wher̃ elles þ^t^ þei wol be by þ^e^ first day of May next comyng.

Be þ̊ maad lres to þ^e^ Tresorer ⁊ Chamberlains for to paie ⁊ deliv̊e unto Bidan whom þ^e^ Kyng sendeth now w^t^ ~~div̊s~~ h^s^ lres to his citees of Ax of Baioñ ⁊ oþ̊ place ⸗ xl. marc̃ by wey of reward.

Also be þ̊ maad lres to þ^e^ Lord Hung̊ford þ^t^ þ̊eas now late he hering of c̊taine mysgoev̊nance in ~~his~~ þ^e^ Kynge citee of Saȝ ~~not~~ yede þider in ~~alle hast~~ [psone for þ^e^ peesing of it] not sparing his body noþ̊ goode so þ^t^ by his labour̃ ⁊ menes þ^e^ said misgoev̊nance wer̃ ⁊ beth cessed wher̃of þ^e^ Kyng thanketh hī ħtely. But for as moche as it is to doubte þ^t^ þ^e^ said misgoev̊nance beth not þorough̃ly peised the K' praieth him to have an herkeyng to þ^e^ said citee ⁊ to þ^e^ rule ⁊ demenȳg þ̊of. And yif any þing shal happen þ̊e but wel ⸗ þ^t^ as þ^e^ case shal happeñ he wol ordeine for þ^e^ peesing of it as þ^t^ þ^e^ K' trusteħ þ^t^ he wol do.

f David

the clerc of þ^e^ rolles.

vacat.

Md ⸗ þ^t^ on Moneday or Tewsday I be w^t^ my Lord of Suff at þ^e^ Kȳge hous w^t^ a note of a lre to þerle of Ormond ⁊ to þerchebisshop̃ of Dyvelyng.

lre s̃t sigil late sȝ nō emanarunt.

* f. 68 b.

* Be þ̊ maad lres under prive seal to Canynge of Bristowe þ^t^ þ̊e as ~~shippe~~ [a barge] called þ^e^ Kat̊ine of Bristowe is charged w^t^ whete ⁊ oþ̊ vitaille to þ^e^ Kynge citee of Baioñ for þadvictailling of it ⸗ þat he take into þ^e^ same vessell to Baioñ Bidan squier whom þ^e^ Kyng sendeth now to Burdeaux Baioñ Ax ⁊ oþ̊ place þ̊e w^t^ h^s^ lres.

Also Bidan shal have w^t^ him þ^e^ lre to Burdeaux doubled ⸗ Also a lre to þ^e^ iij. estatz at Burdeloys.

Also þe chief judge Fortescu ⁊ Westburi juge declaredeñ all̄ þeir̄ demenyng at Norwich̄ ⁊ in Norff.

Be þ̄ maad̄ a l̄re to ~~Th̄ West to go~~ þe Baroñ of Carreu to gyve feyth̄ ⁊ credence ~~in þt þa~~ to Thomas West squier touching þt þat he shal seye on to him on þe Kyngꝭ behalf.

Credence þt þe said̄ West shal seye unto þe said̄ Baroñ is such̄. ~~The said̄ West~~ Remēbring þe grete entreprinses þt his adversarie hath̄ dooñ in Guyenne ⁊ yet cesseth̄ not to do ⁊c. ut in credenc̄. And þ̄for̄ þe Kyng desireth̄ þe said̄ Baroñ þt he wol take such̄ shippꝭ in þe contrey aboute him ~~and wel~~ as hī shal seme good̄ to þe ꝑfourmyng of þs þe Kꝭ desir̄ and wol manne þeim ⁊ vitaille þeim and go in ꝑsone wt þeim to Burdeaux and to Baioñ ⸗ and see þe disposic̄on of hē and cōmune wt þinh̄itantz wt inne þeī and herkeñ ⁊ her̄ telle wher̄ þadv̄sarie is ⁊ of hs disposic̄on. And which̄ of þe said̄ citees shal moste nede helpe ⁊ socours of men or of vitaille to gyve it unto þeim. And of all̄ þis bringe or sende woord̄ unto þe Kyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 69. 27th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of March̄ þe xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. At Eltham in þe Kyngꝭ p̄nce in his Innest Chābr̄ þ̄e.

My Lord̄ Chauncell̄r	Therle of Hunt̄
The Bisshop̄ of Saꝝ	Therle of Suff.
M' Adam Moleyns	

The Lord̄ Fawkenberge shal be cappne of Rokesborough̄ from Ester ~~fo~~ next comyng for v. yer̄ ⸗ in man̄e ⁊ fourme as þt ꝑ Rauf Grey late hadd̄ it. And her̄upoñ þe Kyng cōmaunded̄ endenturꝭ to be maad̄ undr̄ þe teneur̄ þt was late maad̄ to þe said̄ Grey.

Be þꝭ maađ ł̄res unto þᵉ lieuteñ of þᵉ saiđ Grey of þᵉ castel of Rokesborough̄ thankyng him of hˢ goođ ⁊ diligent entendance ⁊ keping of þᵉ said castel ⁊ pᵃyng him of continuance. And þᵗ hou be it þᵗ .þᵉ saiđ Grey is deđ yet þᵉ Kyng trustyng feyth̄fully in his goođ goeꝟnance ⁊ true keping desireth̄ him to entende to þᵉ saufgarde of þᵉ saiđ castel wᵗ such̄ felouship̄ of souldeours as have be dwelling upō þᵉ saiđ saufgarde in þᵉ saiđ Greyes dayes ⸗ latyng him wite þᵗ for such̄ ꝺvicꝭ as þᵗ þᵉ saiđ lieuteñ ⁊ souldeours have dooñ for þᵉ saufgarde of þᵉ saiđ castel from þᵉ deth̄ of þᵉ saiđ Grey unto now ⁊ so duryng þᵉ tyme þᵗ þei shal have þᵉ keping of it the Kyng wol satisfie hē so þᵗ as of resoñ þei shal holde hem contente.

þees ł̄res beth̄ sealeđ but my Lorđ Chaunceller ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns cōmandeđ for þᵉ K' þᵗ þei sholde not passe.

Be þꝭ maađ ł̄res to þerle of Ormonđ lieuteñ of Ir̄lande and to þerchebisshop̄ of Dyvelyn to be her̄ wᵗ þᵉ Kyng ⁊ his counsail at þᵉ moys of Estr̄ next comyng for to answer̄ unto such̄ complaintꝭ as beth̄ putte unto þᵉ Kyng upoñ hem ⁊c. and þᵗ undr̄ feyth̄ ⁊ ligeance ⁊c.

* f. 69 b.

* Also þᵉ Kyng wol þᵗ all̄ þoo þᵗ wol carie whet or oþꝭ vitaille to Burdeaux or to Baioñ ~~þᵗ þei have~~ for þᵉ vitailling of hē ⁊ also of þᵉ contrey þꝭe aboute ⸗ þat þᵉ Chaunceller of Englanđ make unto hē licencꝭ undr̄ þᵉ Kyngꝭ gret seal in due fourme wᵗ clauses of proviso þᵗ þei shal leede þᵗ vitaill̄ to noñ oþꝭ place wᵗoute payng of any custume or subsidie ⁊c.

Be þꝭ maađ [semb̄les] ł̄res seꝟall̄ to þerle of Westm̄lanđ ⁊ to þᵉ Bisshop̄ of Carleel to be her̄ at þᵉ xv. of Estr̄ as beth̄ maađ to oþꝭ lordꝭ for þᵉ gret counsail ⁊c.

The K' hath̄ ꝑdoneđ remisseđ ⁊ relesseđ unto Joh̄n Clerc of Eggesforđ in þᵉ countee of Devoñ gentilman oþꝭwyse calleđ Joh̄n Codeman ⸗ all̄ maꝰ felonies ⁊spasses

ꝛt offenses by him dooñ [to þe K'] befor̃ þe first day of Novēbr̃ last passeđ and also outelaries ꝛc. And also he ꝑdoneđ ꝛc. unto hī alle man̄ actions, the which̄ he aloone or wt oþ̄ ꝑsones myzt have for þe saiđ occasions befor̃ þe saiđ first day. And also alle man̄ peines issues or redempc̃ons to þe K' befor̃ þe saiđ day by þe saiđ Joh̄n for þe saiđ causes in any wyse forfaiteđ or ꝑteignyng to þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 70. 30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

Answers giveñ by the Kyng oure souverain lord in his hiegh p̃nce to my Lord of Som̄s̃[1] by the mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller at Eltham the xxx. day of Marche the yere ꝛc. xxj. being present in examinac̃on and answering̃ of the saide articles my Lorđ of Gloucestr̃ my Lordꝭ Chaunceller Pive Seel Erle of Suff and Maist̄ Adam Moleyns.

Furst as to þarticles of my saide Lord of Som̄set suche as have be moved to be axed in semb̄le viages thei wer answered and the said answeres cōmaunded to be writeñ in þe margeoñ and the saide articles and answeres signed with þe K' hande.

As to his certaine speciall̄ articles it was also þenne answered as foloweth̄.

Item it was graunted þat a l̄re shulde be directed to my Lord þe Duc of York declaring þat suche power as is giveñ to my Lorđ of Som̄s̃ is to be used in other places þan be nowe in þe Kyngꝭ obeissance. And in þe

[1] The Duke of Somerset's commission, as lieutenant and captain-general of Guienne, was dated on the 14th of June following. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 309.

whiche my said Lorde of ~~Som̃s~~ York cometh not. Wherfore þe said power may not be undrestande to be p̃judiciall̃ to þe power befor hande giveñ unto my saide Lorde of York.

Item it was graunted him as he desired þat an act shuld be maade þenne in þe Kꝭ p̃sence to remaigne her̃ and also l̃res undre þe K' signet directed unto þe Kyngꝭ Lieuteñ Chaunceller and counsail of Fraunce and Normandie ⸗ þat considered how þat my saide Lord of Som̃s hath upon þe Kꝭ graunte of Anjoy and Mayne l̃res patentz undre the K' seel in Fraunce after the t̃mes expired þat my Lorde of Dorset hath in þe saide landes no þing be attempted ayenst my said Lord of Som̃s in þat matier̃.

Item þe Kyng considering þat my saide Lord of Som̃s was taken pisoner in his werrꝭ of France and so absent owt of þis lande suche tyme as he of his grace lust gaunte his ꝑdoñ to his people of whiche he was no ꝑtiner ⸗ for þe said cause graunted him geñall̃ ꝑdoñ to be hadde before his deꝑting in þis saide viage under his grete seal in due fourme.

Item if it so please God þat þe saide my Lorde of Som̃ have issue by my Lady his wieff and þat any thing cōme to my saide Lord of Som̃s in þe saide viage but good ⸗ whiche God defende ⸗ þenne my said Lady shall have the keping of thissue aforesaide sith she shuld by nature have it in more tendernesse þanne any other creatur̃.

After thees saide answeres

The K' cōmaunded my said Lord~~ship of Som̃s~~ Chaunceller to declare þe Kyngꝭ entente to þe saide my Lorde of Som̃s þat for asmoche as he considered well̃ þe neigh-

nesse þat he was to him of blood þe goḍe will in him also to do ~~þe Kyng~~ [him] ſvice, and þfor to his worship and to þe depressioñ of his adversarie and rebelles named him Duc of Soms and so his heirs males to be after him of his body lawfully begoteñ.[1]

Item decred þe saide Duc of Soms and his heirs to have his place in þe plementz and oþ places above þe Duc of Norff and herof an act to be maade in due fourme for him and for his saide heirs.

* f. 70 b. * Item where the saide Duc of Soms besoght þe Kyng of his good grace of a m[l]. marc of lande þe better þby to mainteigne his saide estate and so to do þby þe Kyng þe better ſvice, in þe whiche matier my saide lordẹ being present absteigned hem in alle wise to speke, nor durst noṭ avise the Kyng to depart from suche livelode ne to opoñ þeir mouthes in suche matiers, finally þe K' cōmaunded my saide Lorde Chaunceller to give him answer þat he shuld have vj[c]. marc̃ of land to him and to his heirs males of his body lawfully begoteñ, and here upoñ cōmaunded actẹ warantẹ and patentẹ to be maad suche as þe casẹ shall require and in due fourme.

* f. 71. * The xxx. day of March the xxj. yer̃ &c. The Kyng at h[s] manoir of Eltham in his Secree Chābr̃ befor̃ mete tyme being þe p̃nt my lordes, and p̃sent in the same

[1] The letters patent of this creation do not appear to have been entered on the patent or charter rolls, as they are not inserted in the collection of grants of peerages printed by order of the House of Lords, in the Appendix, No. V. to the Reports of the Lords Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; but a charter, dated on the 28th August following, by which the King granted to John duke of Somerset "ultra nomen Ducis Somerset," the earldom of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, is there printed from the Charter Rolls, 21 Hen VI. No. 45.

place after meete all̄ my said̄ lordꝭ savyng my Lord̄ of Glouc̄

The Chaunceller	My Lord̄ of Glouc̄
The Bisshop̄ of ſ D'd̄	My Lord̄ of Suff.
Maistr̄ Adā Moleyns.	

Thar^les^ of my Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ wer seyen. And as to such̄ ar^les^ of þ^e^ said̄ ar^les^ as beth̄ according in substance to such̄ ar^les^ as my Lordꝭ of York of Hunt̄ ⁊ oþ̄ þ^t^ have gon̄ beyonde þ^e^ see have had̄ graunted̄ unto hē ⸗ the K' wol þ^t^ in semb̄le wyse it be graunted̄ unto my said̄ Lord̄ of Som̄s̄.

Also for þ^e^ ſvicꝭ þ^t^ þ^e^ said̄ Erle of Som̄s̄ hath̄ doon̄ ⁊c. and shal do unto þ^e^ Kyng and also for his grete m̄ites and to encourage him to do þ^e^ better ſvice in þ^s^ viage and oþ̄ and to þ^e^ discomfort of þ^e^ Kyngꝭ enemyes it ⸗ liketh̄ þ^e^ Kyng to make him Duc of Som̄s̄. And þ^t^ he shal mowe þ^e^ mor̄ better ⁊ worshipfullyer mainteine þestat of Duc ⸗ it hath̄ lyked̄ þ^e^ Kyng also to graunte unto him and to his heires masles of his body begeten̄ iiij^c^. l̄i. of yerly rent.

Also it hath̄ lyked̄ þ^e^ Kyng that for as moche as þat ~~þe~~ my saide Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ was ~~not~~ beyonde þ^e^ see ~~at sue~~ [⁊ p^i^son̄ at such̄ tyme as þ^t^ it lyked̄ þ^e^ Kyng to graunte his *ꝑdon* to h^s^ lige people at] his humble request considered þ^e^ service þat by þ^e^ mercy of our̄ Lord̄ it is to be trustede þat he shall̄ do in þis p̄sent viage ⸗ to graunte unto my saide Lord̄ a gen̄all ꝑdon̄.

And in case þat God doo his will̄ by hym ~~so þat~~ befor his retourne into þis reaume out of þ^e^ saide viage he havyng usshewe ⸗ þat þanne my Lady his wief shall̄ have þ^e^ keping ⁊ goev̄naunce of þ^e^ saide usshew for asmoche as she sholde be moost tendr̄ of it ⸗ and þ^t^ it shold̄ be to her

to gret an hevynesse þ^e lak of her husbond̄ and also of her said̄ issue.

f. 71 b. exemplificat^r. * Also þ^e Kyng considering þ^e neigħnesse of bloode þ^t my said̄ Lord̄ [þ^e Duc] of Som̄s̄ is to him ward̄ and þ^e gret zele þ^t he hatħ to do hī now ſvice ~~hatħ~~ [wol] þ̄ſfor̄ þ^t in his plementz ⁊ counsailx he have ~~is~~ h^s place ⁊ seete above my Lord̄ þ^e Duc of Norff.

Also þ^t setħ my Lord̄ of Dorset may not have h^s lres of þ^e Kyngꝭ graunte to him maad̄ of þ^e countee of Mayne seeled̄ in Fraunce for sucħ causes as hatħ be laid̄ ⁊ said̄ ther̄ agayñ by þ^e Kyngꝭ counsail þ̄ſe. The Kyng at þ^e desir̄ of my said̄ Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ hatħ graunted̄ unto hī þ^t yif it luste þ^e Kyng to make any oþ̄ſ man̄e of graunte or yift of þ^e said̄ countee of newe unto my said̄ Lord̄ of Dors̄ or to any oþ̄ſ ⸗ þ^t alwey shal be reſved̄ in þ^e said̄ yift that my said̄ Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ shal have þ^e t̄me of vij. yerꝭ þ^t hatħ lyked̄ þ^e K' to graunte unto hī in þ^e goeu̅nance þ̄ſof whenne þ^e tyme ⁊ þ^e t̄me comeñ þ̄ſof.

And forthermor̄ as touching þ^s matier̄ þ^e Kyng wol þ^t Garter have an ar^le in h^s credence in þ^e fourme desired̄ by my said̄ Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ ar^les ⁊c.

And þendentures of my Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ w^tholdyng wer̄ rad̄ ⁊ passed̄.

And so was his power and cōmanded̄ þ^t in þ^e power for Fraunce ⸗ Guyenne sholde not be especified̄ and þ^t sholde passe under þ^e seal for Fraunce ⸗ and in þ^t for Guyenne ⸗ Guyenne sholde be writeñ befor̄ Frāce ⁊ passe undr̄ þ^e seal of Engl̄.

Also þ^e Kyng graunted̄ my Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ bille by þ^e whicħ he licenced̄ hī to alieñ v^c. marc̄ of lyvyng ⁊c. for þ^e fulfilling of h^s wille ⁊c.

And his ar^les of his desirꝭ wer̃ rad̃ ꝛ passed̃ as it appereth̃ by þentitelingꝭ in þ^e margine of hē.

At þinstance of þerle of Dessemond̃ þ^e Kyng graunted̃ to Joh̃n Geraldyn of Florence to be denszein ꝛc. paing custumes ꝛ subsides ꝛc. as strangers.

At þinstance of my Lord̃ of Som̃s̃ ꝛ Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns þe K' grāted̃ to Th̃ Vagh̃an Walsheman boren ⸝ to be denszein ꝛc.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmaunded̃ my lordꝭ of his counsail þ^t ꝼ Joh̃n Clyftoñ shold̃ be goeṽno^r of Norwich̃ ⸝ and also þ^t þei wolde ordeine þ̃e sherriefs ꝛ justicꝭ of þ^e pees.

* f. 73. * No^a for þe ij^de. day of Aṽill̃ her̃after in þe ~~ij.~~ [next] lef þe v. day of Aṽill̃ ꝛc.

[*Ibid.* 3rd April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij^de. day of Ap^il þ^e xxj. yer̃ ꝛc. In þ^e Sterred̃ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ p̃nt

My Lord̃ Chaunceller	My Lord̃ of Suff
The Bisshop̃ of Seint D'd̃	Fortescu } chief jugꝭ
M' Adam Moleyns	Newtoñ } chief jugꝭ
	þ^e Chief Baroñ.

Waller shewed̃ a cedule of [c̃tain ordenāces] þ^e which̃ him semeth̃ is nedful to be p^rveied̃ for þ^e armee þ^t is to sey.

Be it wist what and how moch̃ of þis ordenance my Lord̃ of Som̃set shal have.[1]

Of bowes - - -	~~x.~~ m^l m^l.
Of arowes - - -	iij^ml. shef.

[1] Another *contemporary* list of the following stores occurs in the Cottonian MS. Titus, B. v. f. 7.

Of strengᵭ - -	c. groos xxiiij. dous-zein[1] to þe gros.
Of speres - -	ijᶜ. speres.
Of malles of lede -	mˡmˡ.
Of long pavises - -	cc. pykeđ.
~~Wᵗ pikes behinde~~ -	
~~Of oþ̄ long pavises~~ -	
~~Of smale pavises~~ -	
Of pikkᵭ ⁊ mattokᵭ -	iiijˣˣ.
Of shovelys - -	cc. shoeđ.
Of hewyng axes - -	iijˣˣ.
Of gonne pouđ - - for colverins	for l. colverins [*no*ª.] Iť a fooder of leeđ.
~~Of pouder for colverins~~	
Of boť of ledre - -	ij.
The brigge of bareĺ -	j. Strattoñ.
The ribaudekyns desiređ in particles.	c.ĺi. as is assigneđ.
The newe ordonance -	It is þouzt þᵗ it shal be cariеđ to Chirborough ⁊ no ferther.
The cariage of alĺ þis -	It shal be pʳveieđ for suffisantly.
The men þᵗ longen to alĺ þees.	The K' to paie þe wagᵭ for evy cart ij. meñ.
Ordenaunce to sette hem a worke above þe nombr̃ of þe retenue	It is answeređ above.

Wagᵭ of vj. gōners is grāteđ to my Lorđ of Soms̃.

To Joħn Dawsoñ a cōmissioñ to take vj. gonners [⁊ carters] ⁊ for þe pouder to cōmune wᵗ þe vj. gōners.[2]

Mđ to pʳveie for gonne stones sufficeantly.

Mđ þe K' to ordeine for cartes ⁊ ~~charlottes~~ [harnesses for horses] ⁊ horses for þe cariage ⁊ my Lorđ of Soms̃ to ordeine for þe ~~charletters~~ carters ~~þe K' to paie hē þeir̃ wagᵭ~~.

[1] "xiiij. dousz." *Titus*, B. v.

[2] "Wᵗ my saiđ Lorđ of Soms̃ wheřby he may take and gete vj. gonners wheř him shal like." *Ibid.*

~~Gonne stones iiij^c. but first to see þe gonnes þ^t þe stones may be maad ⁊ leed for colveryns þ⁊ after.~~

It̃ þ^t þer̃ may be assigned for þe Kyng men þ^t knowen and have in sigħt what nedith of such þing for þis voiage þat my lordꝭ counsaill of Somset mav appoint w^t hem for þ^t þat most be hadd of all þe þingꝭ - - - } It is appointed.

Be þ⁊ maad lres to þe Lord Dacr̃ to be w^t þe K' ⁊ h^s consail at þe xv. of Estr̃ next upon̄ peine of m^l m^l. li.

It̃ to eyther of h^s sones of m^l. li.

[*Ibid.* f. 74. 5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of ~~March~~ [Avill] þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr̃ ⁊ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Chauncellr M' A. Moleyns.
My Lord of Suff

Be þ⁊ maad lres of p^i ve seal to Manfeld vitailler of Caleys þ^t of such stuff as is at Caleys he ~~wol~~ deliv̄e ~~to~~ m^l. malles of leed to a maistr̃ of ~~þe~~ a ship̃ ~~called~~ [þ^t is or shal now come to Caleys w^t wolles] ~~of~~ by endent^r es betwix̃ hē to be maad the said maistr̃ to carie hē ~~Be þ⁊ maad a cōmission̄ to Stratton̄~~ in h^s said ship̃ to Portesmouth ⁊ þ⁊e he by endent^r es to be maad to deliv̄e þ^e said malles to þ^e maistr̃ of my Lord of Som̄s̃ ordonācꝭ.

Md þ^t [Arderne ordeine] a clerc ~~be assigned~~ to [be w^t] Stratton̄ ⁊ Selwode for þ^e makyng of þ^e brigge.

It̃ a warrant to be directed to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chābl to deliv̄e to Joħn Stratton̄ ⁊ Joħn Selwode ~~s~~ in ꝑtie of

paiement ~~of þe s~~ for þ^e makyng of þ^e said brigge xx. li. by wey of appᵒst.

Be þᵒ maad lres for þ^e deliᵛance of ij. shippes of Baioñ ⸗ þ^e ooñ called þ^e Katᵒine ⁊ þ^e oþᵒ þe George ⸗ charged w^t whete to Baioñ for þ^e vitaillīg of hit.

Md þ^t þ^e second day of Aᵛill in my Lordᵉ In of Suff be~~hinde~~side Garlykhith Chirch and also þ^s day in þ^e Sterred Chābr̃ my said Lord þ^e Chaunceller Suff ⁊ Maistr̃ Adam cōmāded Th Brownes ⁊ Walsynghames bille passed as it was desired ⸗ wher̃of I have þ^e note of þ^e lre remaignyng towardᵉ my self.

By consideracon þ^t Th Browne sholde labour ~~for þ^e for~~ [to finde] þeschape of þ^e p^isoners out of Maydestoñ p^isoñ eskaped.

* f. 75. * Instructioñ yeven by þ^e Kyng our souverain lord to his welbeloved servant Garter kyng of armes for to sey on his behalf unto his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin þ^e Duc of York lieutenaūt general ⁊ gouᵛnour of his reume of Fraunce and duchie of Norm̃.

First þ^e said Gartᵒ shal sey unto þ^e said Duc þ^t þ^e Kyng greteth him hertely weel and douteth not but þat he hath wel in knowlech of þ^e grete enterprises þat his adversarie of France and his eldest sone hath doon þis season passed in þ^e Kyngᵉ duchie of Guyenne ⸗ and latith him wete þat he hath dayly tidyngᵉ oute of his said duchie þat his said adversarie is disposed not to departe þens unto þ^e tyme þat he have subdued it and have gete his good citees of Burdeaux and of Baioñ ~~þat God forbede~~ [what by h^s owne myzt ⁊ by h^s allies ⁊ frendes þ^t God forbede.] And more oᵛ on þ^e oþer side þ^e Kyng hath understande and weel conceyved by his said cousins lres [and also by report by wey of credence maad unto

his hiegħnesse by ꝺ Joħn Mongom̃y Maistr̃ Waut̃ Colles ꝺt Joħn Seint Yon] and also [by] suc̄ħ oþ̃ as late cam from him ~~and by oþ̃ þat also late came out of his duchie of Normandie~~ þat his said̄ adversarie is disposed̄ þis p̃sent season̄ to come downe into Normandie, and þere wt all̄ þe puissaunce þat he can and may to subdue it, for the socours of þe which̄ [and to resiste and wtstande his malice where ev̄ he be] þe Kyng hath̄ with̄olden his cousin þe Duc of Somerset the which̄ with̄ a greet and migħti armee shal passe þe see by a part of Normandie [and so passe] over þe water of Leyre into þe grounde occupied̄ by þennemyes and [þere] use moost cruel and mortel werre þat he can and may. For it is semed̄ ful behoveful and necessarie þat þe maner ~~of~~ [and] þe conduit of þe werre be chaunged̄ and [furþermore yif he finde him not þere he shal] seke þe Kyngꝭ said̄ adversarie wt all̄ his diligence [and doo his peine] to mete wt him [where ever he be] and in þe Kynges rigħt to figħt with̄ him. ~~And by þe grace of God̄ to gete the victorie of him, And [soo where þat] yif þe said̄ adversarie shal be in the higħ cuntre þe.~~

* f. 75 b. * And þe Kyngꝭ said̄ cousin of Som̃set shal be þe shelde to his said̄ cousin of York ~~for~~ [and to þe Kyngꝭ obeissance þere considered̄ þat] he shall be betwix him and þadv̄sarie. The which̄ mat̃ of conducting of þe werre as above þe King praith̄ his said̄ cosin of York to kepe it secree to him self in all̄ wise and to lete noon oþer p̄sone in any maner have in knowlac̄ħ þ̃of.

And yif þat þe Kyngꝭ said̄ adversarie and ennemyes drawe hē downward̄ to þe ~~ptie~~ [contrees of þe] Kyngꝭ obeissance ~~ward~~ þe Kyngꝭ said cousin of Som̃set shal enco be betwene þeire migħt and þe Kyngꝭ obeissance and doo his part to defende it as God̄ wol yeve him grace.

In þe which [matier] yif þat þe cas happen, þe Kyng trusteth þat his said cousin of York wol yeve him all comfort socours and help þt may be to him possible. And so he payeth hī to do.

And furþermore þe Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York have in knowlech þat it is not þentent of his said cousin of Somset to doo any þing þat might ~~hurt or~~ þjudice [or hurte] in any wise þe power þat his said cousin of York hath of þe Kyng in his cuntrees of Fraunce and of Normandie like as he may see by an article putte to him by his said cousin of Somset þof. Whereupon considering þe necessitees þat his lande standen yn as by þe credence of þe said Gart shal be declared to his said cousin hath for þe weel of þeime answered his said cousin of Somset in þe wise [folowyng] and ordeined to take it upon him prayng his said cousin of ~~Somset~~ York þt such power as ~~is~~ [þe Kyng hath] yeven to my Lord of Somset þe which is to be used in oþ place þenne be now in þe Kynge obeissances and in þe which my said Lord of York comith not he wol suffre and yeve his good will and consent þt þe Kynge said cousin of Somset may use and occupie for þe [said] power þt þe Kynge said cousin of Somset hath may not be understande to be þjudicial to þe power beforehand yeven to þe Kynge said cousin of York.

Power for Frāce undr þe seal of Frāce.

þe power Guyenne undr þe seal of Engē.

* f. 76. * And þe Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York have ~~in~~ knowlech þat þe hath tydynge from Basile and oþ place beyende þe see þat þe Kynge ennemyes by all þe weyes and meenes þat þei can and may [both by treson and oþ wise] doon from tyme to tyme all þeire besinesses and laboures to þeime possible to ~~have~~ take and subdue þe Kynge good citee of Rooñ. And þfore þe Kyng

praieth̄ his said̄ cousin of York þat he wol ordeine þat þ^e ~~Kyngꝭ~~ castel paloys and brigge at Roon be at all̄ tymes weel and convenably watched̄ and defensably kept and þat from tyme to tyme it be wel duely and convenably enserched̄ þat noo wōmen nor noon oþer ꝑsones suspecious be logged̄ nother herbored̄ in þ^e said̄ castel [paloys] noþer upoñ þ^e said̄ brigge by þ^e which̄ any hurt damage or tresoñ migh̄t come or ~~sowne~~ [growe] to any of hem. And also þ^e Kyng wol þat his said̄ cousin of York see and ordeine þat ~~either of~~ [all̄] his said̄ placꝭ be wel and competently estuffed̄ of vitaille at þ^e lest for half a yer and convenably estuffed̄ of armure artillerie and oþꝰ defenses convenable for þ^e werre, soo þat for defaute þerof noon inconveniencꝭ falle þerto þat God̄ defende.

And in semblable wise þ^e K' prayeth̄ his said̄ cousin þat he wol see ordeyne and purveye for all̄ oþꝰ castell̄ and townes in þ^e Kynges cuntree þere and sp̄ialli on þ^e watꝰ side, for þ^e Kyng is enfourmed̄ þat þꝰe is noþꝰ towne neiþꝰ castel in þ^e cuntree þere but þat þennemyes have an entꝰp^ise upoñ.

And how be it þ^t þ^e Kyng by all̄ þ^e weyes and meenes þ^t he hath̄ mow of his owne tresore financꝭ grauntes and chevissaunces hath̄ doo all̄ þat hath̄ ben to him possible for settyng forth̄ of his said̄ cousin of Somerset and of his retenue, yit þ^e Kyng wol þat þ^e said̄ Garter sey ~~to þe K'~~ said̄ cousin of York þat he wol doo all̄ þat may be possible unto him for þe setting over of a m^l. persones on fote or above or underneth̄ as þat he shal mowe þꝰ fore have monnoye þei to be employed̄ and besette in garnisons or ell̄ where þat shal seme good̄ to þe Kyngꝭ said̄ cousin of York̄ unto þ^e ~~said̄ co~~ Kyngꝭ said̄ cousin of York̄ þ^t þ^e K' wol ~~see~~ do his ꝑt by all̄ weyes possible yif

any good may be gete for þe settyng ov of a certain nombr of men for to doo þe good þt þei can and may in þe ~~low~~ [lowe] cuntrey þer for a certain ceseñ.

* f. 76 b. ~~* Item as touching salt petir desired by his said cousin of York to be sent over &c. at such tyme as þe Kyng his said cousin of Somset shal come over wt þe said armee he shal bring stuff þerof with him~~

And as touching salt pet þe K' wol cōmaunde his Tresorer of England to ordeine such as may be gete to be sende ov.

Itm as toward þe sōme of xx. ml. li. desired by his said cousin of York to be send to him, þe Kyng douteth not but [þt] his said cousin can conceyve þe grete charge þat þe settyng forth of his said cousin of Somset wt þe armee hath and wol drawe unto and many oþ chargis þat he hath also. And þfore [þe K' trusteth] he wol take patiens and forbere him for a tyme, latyng him wete þt þe K' is and at all tymes wol be disposed to kepe to his said cousin his convenante as ferre as reson wol.

Item sithen the saide Erles broþ of Dorset may not have his lres of oure said souvain lorde graunt unto him maad of þe countee of Mayne sealed in Fraunce for suche causes [as] hath ~~belaid~~ belayed and said þ agayñ by our said sovain lorde counsail þe, þe saide Erle desireth þat it myght please unto our saide souvain lorde gode grace to graunte unto þe saide Erle þat if it lust unto our saide souvain lord to make any oþ man of graunte of yift of the saide countee of newe unto þe saide Erles broþ or to any oþ þat alway may be reserved in þe saide yift þat þe saide Erle shall have þe tme of vij. yeres þat hath liked unto our saide souvain lord to graunte unto þe saide Erle

in þ^e goev̊nance þ̊of when þ^e tyme and t̊me cōmen þ̊of.

The whiche article þ^e Kyng hath g^aunted̄ as is desired̄.

Item þ^e said̄ Garter shal also sey unto þ^e Kyngꝭ said̄ cousin of York þat amongꝭ certain ar^les of requestꝭ þ^t his said cousin of Som̊s̃ hath̄ delivered̄ unto his hiegh̄nesse oon̄ is such̄ as foloweth̄.

[*Ibid.* 6th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Av̊il the xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. The K' at his manoir̃ of Elth^am cōmaunded̄ þ^e Keper of his prive seal to do make þ^e double of þis instrucc̃on undr̃ þ^e same his seal. Present my Lordꝭ þ^e Chaunc̃ þerle of Suff Viscount Beaumont ⁊ Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns.

The said̄ Garter for þexpedic̃on of alle þ^e abovesaid̄ matierꝭ had̄ a l̄re of credence under þ^e Kyngꝭ signet to þ^e Duc of York̄.

* f. 77. * It̃ the Kyng graunted̄ to Joh̄n Seint Yon for þ^e ſvicꝭ þ^t he had̄ do ⁊ sholde do unto þ^e Kyng xl. l̄i. to be taken̄ yerly for t̊me of h^s lyf at þ^e Kꝭ eschequier at þ^e t̊mes of Estr̃ and of Seint Michel by even̄ porc̃ons by þ^e handꝭ of þ^e Treſ ⁊ Chamb̄l ⁊c.

It̃ the Kyng graunted̄ unto hī for þ^e costagꝭ ⁊ labourꝭ þ^t he hath̄ had̄ ⁊ suffred̄ in comyng in ambassade from my Lord̄ of York lieuten̄ ⁊c. of Fraunce ⁊ abyding her̃ ⁊ also for h^s reto^rne w^t answer̃ ⁊c. xl. marc̃ to be taken̄ of þ^e Kyngꝭ gyft by þ^e handꝭ of þ^e Treſ ⁊ Chābl̄ ⁊c.

The Kyng hath̄ licenced̄ þ^e Bisshop̃ of Ev̊eux to go hom w^t þ^s passage.

Ther̃ as þ^t þ^e Kyng tooke undr̃ saufconduyct a knyzt of Spaigne ⁊ xij. ꝑsones in h^s compaignie of þ^e which̄ ooñ is a Scot and is empeched̄ by ij. Englissh̄meñ ⁊c. the Kyng hath̄ cōmaunded̄ Maistr̃ Th̄ Bekyngtoñ ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns to ~~þe sauf~~ see þ^e said̄ saufconduyct ⁊ to feele þ^e matier of þ^e said̄ Scottꝭ empeschement ⁊ to reporte unto þ^e Kyngꝭ hiegh̄nesse yif þ^t it shal seme unto þeim þ^e said̄ saufconduyct availlable for þ^e said̄ Scot or not.

The Kyng hath̄ cōmaunded̄ that sev̄alles l̄res undr̃ ~~p^i~~ p^ive seal be directed̄ to þ^e cōmission̄s late deputed̄ in div̄s shirꝭ of aide of men vitaille and shippꝭ ⁊c. for þ^e socours of Burdeaux and of Baioñ þ^t þei wol execute þeir cōmissions ⁊ l̄res ~~in þ^e~~ to þeim for þ^e said̄ cause her̃befor̃ directed̄.

* f. 77 b. * Ther̃ as my Lord̄ of Seint David̄ keper of þ^e p^ive seal hath̄ [tailles] for þ^e wagꝭ of þ^e said̄ office the which̄ he can have no paiemēt of ~~and~~ ⁊c. and also sōme tailles ⁊c. þ^t beth̄ good̄ ⁊ availlable ⁊c. And also þ^t as yet noo sōmes be due unto hī for þ^e said̄ wagꝭ as in h^s bille put unto þ^e Kyng it is contiegned̄ mor̃ at large

The Kyng cōmaunded̄ l̄res of prive seal to be directed̄ to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Chamb̄l ⁊c. þ^t received̄ towardꝭ þeim þ^e said̄ tailles þ^t he may have no paiemēt of ⁊c. þ^t þei make unto him of þ^e sōmes contiegned̄ in hē paiement or sufficeant assignemēt. And also ~~oþ̄ l̄res to~~ oþ̄ l̄res to þ^e custum̄s wher̃ þ^t he hath̄ good̄ ⁊ sufficeant assignement ⁊c. to make unto hī paiemēt w^t p̄ferremēt. And also oþ̄ l̄res to þ^e said̄ Tref ⁊ Chamberleins to make unto him good̄ paiement of þ^t þ^t is due unto hī.

It̃ þ^e same day þ^e Kyng signed̄ a cedule of ꝑshement makyng menc̃on of certain ordenancꝭ þ^t my Lord̄ of Som̄s̃ shal have w^t hī.

[*Ibid.* f. 78. 11th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ꝺ xj. day of Av͡ill̄ þ^e xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. The Kyng at h^s manoir of Kenyngton̄ at þinstance of Maistr̄ Adam Moleyns dean of Salesbury gaf licence to my Lorđ of Gloucestr̄ Ric̄ Leyot ⁊ Waut͡ Shirington̄ þ^t w^toute fyn or fee þei myzt yeve to þ^e Dean ⁊ Chapitr̄ of þ^e cath̄ chirch̄ of Salesbury þ^e p^iorie of Pembrok̄ w^t all̄ þapp^rten̄ in þ^e ꝑties of South̄wales for to pray for h^s good̄ estat ⁊c. ⁊ for hī ⁊c. after h^s deth̄ ⁊c. And licenced̄ þ^e said̄ Dean ⁊ Chapitr̄ to receive it ⁊c. p̄nt my Lorđ Beaumonđ ꝼ Joh̄n Beauchamp̄ ꝼ Will̄ Beauchamp̄ knyztꝭ ⁊ Maistr̄ Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid.* 2nd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ij^de. day of May þ^e xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̄ Chābr̄ at Westm̄ ⸝ p̄nt

My Lorđ Chaunceller M' Adam Moleyns.

The Kyng cōmaunded̄ by þadvis of h^s counsail l̄res of prive seal to be directed̄ to þ^e P^io^r of Farlee cōmaundyng him upon̄ þ^e peine of m^l. marc̄ to be befor̄ þ^e Kyng ⁊ his counsail at his paloys of Westm̄ þ^e xij. day of þis ꝑsent moneth̄ of May next for to answer̄ to c͡tain matierꝭ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 78 b. 3rd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij^de. day of May þ^e xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̄ Chambr̄ ⸝ p̄nt my Lordꝭ

My Lorđ Cardinal of Engl̄	M' Adam Moleyns
My Lorđ Carđ of York	My Lorđ of Glouc̄
My Lorđ the Chauncell̄r	My Lorđ Treꝼ
þ^e Bisshop̄ of ꝼ David̄	Fortescu chief juge

Gerarđ wt my Lorđ of Som̃s desiređ [of] my lordꝭ of þe Kyngꝭ counsail þt þ̃e as þt þe K' hath̄ endenteđ wt my Lorđ of Som̃s ~~that~~ my saiđ Lorđ of Som̃s to make hs moustrꝭ þe xvij. day of Juyn next comyng ⸗ that þe makyng of hs saiđ moustrꝭ myzt be abbreggeđ ⁊ þt þe shipping and alle oþ̃ ordenancꝭ myzt be maađ redy ⸗ and þt he myzt moustr̃ þe iijde. day of þe saiđ moneth̄ of Juyn.

And it was answeređ unto hī by my saiđ lordꝭ þt þei wolde comeñ her̃ upoñ.

q̃r. Be þ̃ maađ no ꝑdoñ for Will̄ Wadhā late sherrief of Devoñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 79. 5th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The v. day of May þe xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. The Kyng beyng at Westm̃ cōmaundeđ þe Keper of hs pive seal to do make l̄res sev̄alles undr̃ þe same unto Will̄ Bowes knyzt Will̄ Hotoñ ⁊ Will̄ Rakwode ⸗ cōmaundyng þeim by þe same to be befor̃ þe K' ⁊ hs counsail at Westm̃ in þe moys of Estr̃ next comyng [ev̄ich̄ of hē undr̃ þe peine of iiijc. marc̃] for to answer̃ to c̄tain matierꝭ ⁊c. p̄sent my Lorđ Chaunceller.

Adsect̄ Harbotell̄ cūđno Som̃s.

[*Ibid.* f. 79 b. 7th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of May ~~of May~~ the xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. þe Kyng lyng at his paleys at Westm̃ cōmaunded þe Keper of his prive seal to do make l̄res sev̄alles undre þe same seal unto þe Tref and Chamb̄l̄ cōmaundyng hem by þe same to paye and deliv̄e to Joh̄n Yerđ squier whom þe Kyng sendeth in his ſvice to þe costees of þe see for þe herburgage of his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin þe Duc of Som̃set and of his retenue for xx. dayes ⸗ þat is to say for ev̄y day vj. s̃. viij. đ.

Also be þꝫ maad̄ ł̄res to þe Tresorer and Chamb̄ł̄ for to paie and deliv̄e unto William Toly xx. m^a^rc̄ for to have of þe Kyng by þe wey of reward̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 80. 8th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of May þe xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þe K' Middel Chābr̄ at Westm̄ ⸗ p̄nt

My Lord̄ Card̄ of Engł	My Lord̄ of Glouc̄
My Lord̄ Chauncełłr	My Lord̄ Tref.

þe K' by þadvis of h^s^ counsail cōmāded̄ þe Kep of h^s^ p^i^ve seal to do make warrant unto þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̄ł̄ ⁊c. cōmaundyng hē to paie to f Joh̄ Fortescu chief juge ~~⁊ to~~ l. marc ⁊ to Wiłł Westbury juge of þe Kyngꝭ Benche x. ł̄i. To have it by wey of reward̄ for þeir̄ labo^r^s ⁊ expenses þ^t^ þei have had̄ ⁊ suffred̄ ~~for abo in~~ aboute [a] cōmissioñ to þeim directed̄ for to sitte ⁊ enquer̄ in c̄tain matierꝭ at Thetford̄ ⁊ at Norwich̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 80 b. 10th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of May þ^e^ xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þ^e^ Kyngꝭ Secree Chambr̄ at Westm̄ in þ^e^ Kyngꝭ p̄sence ⸗ p̄nt my Lordꝭ

Card̄ of Engł	Glouc̄	Vic̄ Beaumond̄
Chaunceller	Staff	Tref
þ^e^ Bisshop̄ of Saꝝ	Saꝝ	Hungꝫford̄
M' Adam Moleyns	Suff	Fonhop̄
		ij. þ^e^ Chief Jugꝭ.

My Lord̄ Cardinal of ~~Engł~~ York cōplaigned̄ him unto þ^e^ Kyngꝭ hiegh̄nesse ⸗ That þꝫas now late by his offic̄s he executed̄ in h^s^ diocise þ^t^ þ^t^ spirituel wolde for div̄s offenses þ^t^ c̄tain ꝑsones undr̄ h^s^ cur̄ had̄ dooñ ⁊c. Now late div̄ses ⁊ many ꝑsones in grete multitude ⁊ in rioteuse

wyse have comen to certain of h^s^ placꝭ and have throwen downe som of h^s^ houses ⸗ and have broken downe by grete spaces þ^e^ pales of div͛s of his parkes ⸗ ⁊ have broken downe div͛s water ⁊ wynđ melles ⸗ and have hurteđ and feređ div͛s of h^s^ ſvātz ⸗ and continuyng in þeir̃ saiđ riot and evel wille as he seyth̃ þ^t^ he is enfourmeđ thei dispose hē to come to h^s^ manoir of Southewel and hurte it ⸗ And þ͛for̃ he besecheth̃ þ^e^ Kyng þ^t^ it wol lyke h^s^ hiegh̃nesse to ordeine remedie ⁊c.

The which̃ matier þ^e^ Kyng chargeđ his two chief jugꝭ to reporte unto h^s^ hiegh̃nesse to morowe what þeim sholde seme in þ^e^ saiđ matier̃ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 81. 11th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of May þ^e^ xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e^ Counsail Chābr̃ of þ^e^ ꝑlement at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

My Lorđ þ^e^ Cardinalx
þ^e^ Chanceller
þ^e^ Bisshoppes of
Londoñ
Kerleel
Worcestr̃
Landapħ

þabbotꝭ of Glouc̃
Abyngdoñ
þ^e^ P^i^our of Ely

Therles of Staff
Northūbr̃
Saꝝ
Suff
Dors̃

Vic̃ Beaumonđ

The Lordꝭ Willugħby
Grey
Faukenberge
Dacr̃
Hung͛forđ
Tref
Fonhop̃
Dudley
ij. þ^e^ Chief Jugꝭ
all̃ þ^e^ remenāt of þ^e^ Jugꝭ.

Upoñ þe complainte þt my Lord þe Cardinal of York maad yesterday

The ij. chief jugꝭ maad þeir report and advis. And for þe good of þt matier and treweth ꝑof to be knoweñ and also rest t pees to be had

The Kyngꝭ ſgeantz t attourney aske for þe Kyng to be dooñ.

First þt writtꝭ[1] be directed to ij. of þe justicꝭ of þe pees in þe north contree to goo to þe placꝭ ꝑe as þt þe riottꝭ have be dooñ, and yif þt þei finde any rioteurs ꝑe to arreste hē t cōmitte hē to pisone unto þe tyme þt þei have maad fyn tc. And also þt yif þt þei have any defensable wepen to take it away from hem.

Secondely þt [yif no such riotes be founde at þe said placꝭ] ꝑ be maad writtꝭ to þe said justicꝭ to enqire t of þt þt shal be ꝑsented befor hē to ctifie after þe fourme of þestatut.

Thriddely þt ij. lordꝭ or a lord or a juge be sende into þe wt a cōmissioñ ad audiend t minand.

Fourthly þt und certain peynes such notable ꝑsones as þt have be rioteurs t leders be sende for to be befor þe Kyng and hs counsail at a ctain day by pive seal.

And þt þe said ꝑsones depte not from hens unto þe tyme þt þenquerrees be maad.

~~Lordꝭ to be send þider. Lres to be send to þe pties John Seint Yon l. li. xl. marc depte not f John Penyngtoñ is cōmitted~~ to my Lord of

[1] Writs were issued to the Sheriff of Yorkshire and to the Justices of the peace in the east and west riding of that county, respecting these riots, on the following day. *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 27.

[*Ibid.* f. 81 b.]

Sir Joħn Penyngtoñ knyzt þ^t^ hatħ confessed̄ befor̄ my Lord̄ Chaunceller in þ^e^ Chaunc̄ie þ^t^ he was at c̄tain riotꝭ ⁊ misgoev̄nancꝭ in Yorkshir̄. My Lord̄ Chaunceller wolde have cōmitted̄ him to Flete for seuretee of pees ⁊c

But my Lord̄ of Northūbr̄l̄ and þ^e^ Lord̄ Dacr̄ undr̄toke for him and tooke him to baille unto Moneday next comyng and knowleched̄ þeim dettours unto þ^e^ Kyng iij m^l^. l̄i. ~~on þ^s^~~ on þ^s^ condic̄on ⸗ þ^t^ is to sey ⸗ þat but yif þei bringe befor̄ my Lord̄ Chaunceller into þ^e^ Chaunc̄ie þ^e^ said̄ ꝼ Joħn ⁊c. And þ^t^ in þe meene tyme he shal kepe þ^e^ Kyngꝭ pees by him ⁊ his. And þ^t^ in þ^e^ meene he ne shal doo noþ̄ ꝑcur̄ any þing þ^t^ may be to þ^e^ breche of þ^e^ pees.

All̄ þ^e^ whicħ matierꝭ afterward̄ my Lord Chanc̄ ⁊ þ^e^ remenant of my lordꝭ of þ^e^ Kyngꝭ secree counsail reported̄ unto þ^e^ Kyngꝭ hiegħnesse in h^s^ Secree Chambr̄.

And þ^e^ Kyng cōmaunded̄ hē to be doon as is befor̄ writeñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 82. 12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of May þ^e^ xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þ^e^ Sterred̄ Chābr̄ at Westm̄ ⸗ p̄nt my Lordꝭ

The Chaunceller Therle of Suff The Tref.

It is graunted̄ þ^t^ þ^e^ Lord̄ Roos during h^s^ meindr̄ age have xl. l̄i. by yer̄ ut in billa sua from þ^e^ xxiiij. day of Januer last passed̄.

Tħ Pilly of Norwicħ beyng in p^i^sone in þ^e^ Tour̄ of Londoñ shal be deliv̄ed̄ oute of p^i^sone by writ ⸗ for it is said̄ þ̄ is no þing founde upoñ hī.

[*Ibid.* 13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiij. day of May þe xxj. yer̃ ꝛc. at Westm̃ in þe Sic. Stewed̄ Chambr̃

My Lordes þe Cardinalx — My Lord̄ of Glouc̃

My Lord̄ Chaunceller — My Lord̄ of Suff.

~~A note of a l̄re~~

It is advised̄ ꝛ graunted̄ þt þe note of þe l̄re to my Lord̄ Chaunceller directed̄ for þe deliv̄ance of Griffith̄ ap̃ D'd̄ ap̃ [Th̄ oute of Flete] þe which̄ þs day was rad̄ befor̃ my said lordꝰ ~~ꝛ a~~ consentyng þꝫto ꝛ also befor̃ my lordꝰ þe Tref and þe Chābl̄ passe undr̃ pive seal ⸝ the which̄ in substance contiegneth̄ ~~þs~~ a seuretee [of ml. marc̃] ~~þt G þe said̄ Griffith̄~~ ꝼ Will̄ ap̃ Th̄ hath̄ taken̄ for þe said̄ Griffith̄ in Southwales ⸝ þe copie of þe recognissance of þe which̄ seuretee þe said̄ ꝼ Will̄ send̄ late into þe Chaunc̄ie ⸝ and þꝫe it remaigneth̄ of record̄ ⸝ and þt þꝫfor̃ my said̄ Lord̄ þe Chaunceller by writ make þe said̄ Griffith̄ be deliv̄ed̄ oute of pison̄ ꝛc.

þe rolle of þe household̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 82 b.]

Stucle.	The Bisshop̃ of Excestr̃ - -	c. l̄i.
Camel.	Thabbot of Glaston̄ - -	c. marc̃
	Bristowe - - - - -	ijc. l̄i.
Baron̄.	Thabbot of Malmesbury - -	c. marc̃
Baron̄.	Thabbot of Redyng - -	xl. l̄i.
J. Norreys	Thabbot of Abyngdon̄ - -	xl. l̄i.
~~hs cōsail.~~	Thabbot of Seint Edmund̄bury -	c. marc̃
ꝼ Eward Hunḡford̄.	Thabbot of Circestr̃ - - -	xl. l̄i.
	Thabbot of Evesham - -	
	~~Chalons knyzt~~	
S	Thabbot of Seint Albons - -	c. marc̃
Whitgeve.	The Bisshop̃ of Chestr̃ - -	c. marc̃

	The Bisshop̃ of Norwich̄ - -	c. marc̃ ⁊c. no^{a}.
Witg^{a}ve.	The P^{i}our of Norwich̄ - -	xl. marc̃
	Thabbot of Croulanđ - -	xl. l̄i.
Willughby.	Thabbot of Petirborough̄	
	Thabbot of Glouc̃ - - -	
	The Bisshop̃ of Londoñ - -	c. l̄i.
	~~Thabbot of Croilanđ - -~~	~~c. marc̃~~
	þ^{e} Lorđ Dudley - - -	xl. l̄i. concesf.

[*Ibid.* f. 84. 18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xviij. day of May þ^{e} xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^{e} Counsail Chābr̃ of þe ꝑlement ꝺ p̃nt in þ^{e} Kyngꝭ ꝑsence

My Lordꝭ the Cardinalx	Hungꝫforđ
My Lorđ þ^{e} Chaunceller	Ponyngꝭ
Norwich̄	Dudley
Wircestr̃	Bourchier
Therles of Saꝝ ⁊ Dors̃	Sudeley
The Lordꝭ Cromewell̄	Stourtoñ
	Th̄

~~My Lorđ Tref to entrete Wastenesse to~~

My Lorđ of Dors̃ þ^{e} Lorđ Willughby ij. þ^{e} chief jugꝭ beth̄ assigneđ to go ⁊ sitte in Yorkshir̃ ⁊ sitt upoñ an oier ⁊ t̄miner.

A l̄re as it was seyde þ^{t} my Lorđ of Northūbr̃ as it is saiđ wrote unto h^{s} offic̄s in þ^{e} north̄ contrey wher̃-thorough̄ as it is to be supposeđ grete riot ⁊ mysgoev̄nance is growen was rađ.

My Lorđ Carđ of York desiređ þ^{t} my Lorđ of Northūbr̃ myzt be exāīeđ wheþer he wrote h^{s} dede or not.

And for asmoche as þ^{t} þ^{e} Kꝭ pees is brokeñ it was axeđ þ^{e} jugꝭ wheþꝫ he myzt be ruleđ to answer̃ þ^{t} wer̃ is dede or not.

F

Hungford, semeth þt for to answer on Moneday þt it semeth hī good in writing t þe

Sudeley, to answer on Moneday t as now to answer to þe lre.

Vic Beaumond, hī semeth to answer on Moneday.

Suff, þe same, and after āswer delived to pcede to þexāīacon.

Saz, ~~þe same~~ þt seth þt þe matier toucheth þe K' hī semeth it shold be exāīed.

f Dd

Wircestr.

Norwich.

The K' granted to þe monastrie of Erdebury in þe contee of Warr of þe fundacon of þe Lord Sudeley þt þei may prchase a c. marc of livelod tc. wtoute paieng fin or fee tc.

* f. 84 b. * The K' graunted f John Stouretones bille as for to have iij. lres to þe Tref Barons t Chābr to accounte tc. t to alloue tc. t to paie tc. as for þe Duc of Orleance tc.

Also þ as þt þe K' hath graunted to þe said Stourton xl. li. for tme of hs lyf to be taken of þissues t pffitz of þe ij. pties of þe hundred of Ambresbury and of þe manoir of Brygtistoñ Devel and þt þe said Stourton hath take þe said añuitee of þe said manoir, the K' hath graunted þt þ be maad lres to þe Tref t Barons to alloue þe ferms of þe same manoir in þeir paiementz tc.

The K' in hs Secree Chābr at Westm at þe sute of my Lord Chanceller graunted xxv. saufconduyct for Flēmyng to come into Engl oute of Flaundres wt þeir shipp t mchandises, þe said saufconduyct to endu

from þ^e feste of Seint Joħn þ^e Bapt̃e next comyng unto þ^e Nativitee of Seint Joħn þ^e Bapt̃e þenne next folowyng.

[*Ibid.* 20th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of May þ^e xxj. yer̃ ꝛc. in þ^e Counsail Chābr̃ of þ^e ꝑlement at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinalx	The Lordꝭ Willugħby
The Chauncellr	Dacr̃
þ^e Bisshop̃ of Carlel	ꝼ Joħn Stourton̄
Norwicħ	þ^e Treꝼ
Wircestr̃	Therle of Northūbrł
My Lorđ of Glouc̃	þ^e Lordꝭ Fonhop̃
Therles of Saꝝ ꝛt Dors̃	Grey Ruthin
	Ponyngꝭ

Questio. Wheþ̃ my Lorđ of Som̃set shal kepe þ^e day of þ^e moustres contiegneđ in þendent^res or elles þ^e iij^de. day of Juyn as he hatħ endeteđ w^t h^s souldeoures.

~~Re^o.~~ ~~It is adviseđ to kepe þ^e day contiegneđ in þindenturꝭ.~~

Be þ̃ maad łres to þe Treꝼ ꝛt Chābł to p deliṽe by wey of gift to Philip Phoewzet p̃st of Baltizar Duc of Slece the whicħ cam late w^t łres from him to þe K' ꝛt is now in reto^rnyng w^t answer̃ c. s̃.

My Lorđ of Northūbr̃ put into þ^e counsail a cedule answering to informac̃ons maađ upon̄ hī by my Lorđ Carđ of York.

*f. 85. * Be þ̃ maađ łres to þ^e Treꝼ ꝛt Chamb̃ł to paie unto my Lorđ Dors̃ v. marc̃ on þ^e day ꝛt to my Lorđ Wylugħby xl. s̃. on þ^e day for a monetħ for þeir̃ goyng now ~~in þe K' ꝼvice~~ into Yorkshir̃ for to sitte upon̄ an oyer ꝛt t̃miner ꝛc.

It þt þei have writtes & lres undr pive seal ~~unto~~ of attendance unto alle þe knyztꝯ & squiers in þe shir̄ þe.

[*Ibid.* 21st May, 12 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of May þe xxj. yer̄ &c. in þe Counsail Chābr̄ of þe plemēt at Westm̄

My Lord̄ þe Cardinalx	My Lord̄ Tref
My Lord̄ Chaunceller	f Joħn Stourtoñ
þe Bisshoppes of Karleel & Wircestr̄	þe Lord̄ Fonhop̄
My Lord̄ of Glouc̄	My Lord̄ Willugħby
My Lord̄ of Dors̄	Fauconberge.

As toward̄ þe questioñ maad̄ yersterday whep̄ þe iij. day of Juyn shal holde or þe day contiegned̄ in þe said̄ endenturꝯ as for moustrꝯ &c.

It is semed̄ þt þe day contiegned̄ in þe said̄ endenturꝯ shal holde.

For as moche as ov̄ þe sōme of xxml. li. þt my Lord̄ Card̄ of Engl̄ hath̄ now lened̄ & op̄ sōmes of mōnoie þt have be borowed̄ þ̄ failleth̄ viijml. li. & od̄ money.

Be þ̄ maad̄ a lre to þe mair̄ of Hull̄ þt he make in alle haste þe [shippꝯ] þt beth̄ in þe port of Hull̄ & þt have taken app̄st to come to Portesmouth̄ for þe settyng over of my Lord̄ of Som̄s̄ & of hs retenue.

Stourtoñ was send̄ to Eltham to þe K' wt a *minute* þt of lres patentes þt my Lord̄ Cardinal of Engl̄ desireth̄ to

~~Shippe.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 85 b. 22nd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of May þe xxj. yer̃ in þe Cōsail Chābr̃ of þe ꝑlemēt at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

Chaunceller	Tresorer	Dudley
Therles of Saꝝ	Willugħby	Stourtoñ.
Suff	Fonhop̃	

Waleys ꝛt sucħ oþꝭ as þt sue for ł̃res of m̃que into Bretaigne betħ þus answeređ.

That þe K' [by þadvis of hs cōsail] wol þt all̃ þei þt sue now for sucħ ł̃res of m̃que to þe Duc of Bretaigne þt þei have from þe K' ł̃res ꝑemptorie of request to þe saiđ Duc sucħ as þe cas requiretħ. And yif þt it so happeñ þt by force of þoo ł̃res þe Duc make no restituc̃on be maađ to þe complaignantz ~~That~~ ꝛt þt þꝭof þe K' be fully c̃tifieđ he wol þanne as rizt asketħ þt m̃ques be hađ ꝛc. for he wol denye to nooñ of hs subgittꝭ þt that rizt wol in ~~þt~~ sucħ behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 86. 23rd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxiij. day of May in þe Sterređ Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

My Lorđ Cardinal of York	M' Adā Moleyns
My Lorđ Chaunceller	Therle of Suff
The Bisshop̃ of Wircestr̃	My Lorđ Tref.

Ferriers [squier] is chargeđ upoñ peine of ml. ł̃i. to kepe þe pees ꝛt þt neyther by him noþꝭ by noñ of his in body noþꝭ in goodes be dooñ any harme to any of þe dwellers opoñ Londoñ Brigge noþꝭ of þt warde. And þt he shal from day to day awaite on þe Kꝭ consail unto þe tyme þt he be dismisseđ for sucħ complaintes as divꝭs

men of Londoñ have maad̄ unto my Lordꝭ of þᵉ Kꝭ consail.

ij. ꝑsones of þᵉ K' hous of þᵉ stable þᵗ maad̄ a riot in Southwerk wer̄ cōmitted̄ to Flete.

The mair̄ ⁊ aldremeñ wer̄ charged̄ to see þᵉ keping of þᵉ pees wᵗinne þᵉ citee of Londoñ.

And þᵗ ꝓ̃e as þᵗ ꝓ̃ is unthrifty [⁊ straunge ⁊ sedic̄ous] langage in div̊s ꝑties of Londoñ not sownyng to þᵉ good̄ of þᵉ pees but rather to þᵉ unreste trouble ⁊ moc̄on of þᵉ poeple ⸗ that ꝓ̃for̄ þei wol see ꝓ̃to and sette awayte in ev̊y warde who maketh̄ such language ⸗ and do due punysshement ⸗ so þᵗ [ꝓ̃]by noñ inconvenience ensue.

[*Ibid.* 24th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of May þᵉ xxj. yer̄ ⁊c. in þᵉ Counsail Chābr̄ of Westm̄ ⸗ p̄nt my Lordꝭ

The Chaunceller	Therle of Saꝝ
þᵉ Bisshop̄ of Wircestr̄	The Tref
þᵉ Bisshop̄ of Carlel	

It is graunted̄ þᵗ þᵉ Lord̄ Clyntoñ þᵗ is pⁱsoñ in Fraunce have a ꝑtecc̄on for a yer̄.

It is graunted̄ þᵗ Hamond̄ Suttoñ mair̄ of thestaple at Caleys have licence to carie wᵗ him þider in mōnoie ⁊ plate to þᵉ sōme of vᶜ. l̄i.

Be ꝓ̃ maad̄ l̄res undr̄ pⁱve seal to þᵉ [mair̄ ⁊] sherriefs of Londoñ þᵗ þei ~~takyng seure soef~~ surcesse of demādyng of skuage unto þᵉ tyme þᵗ ~~sherriefs~~ þᵉ Kꝭ ij. chief justices have maad̄ eende in þᵉ mat̊e ⸗ to whō þᵉ K' hath̄ cōmitted̄ þᵉ matier̄ ⸗ takyng such̄ seureteesi n þˢ behalf as hath̄ be taken her̄ befor̄.

* f. 86 b. * Be þ͡ maad̄ l̄res to þ^e lieuteñ ⁊ mair̃ of þestaple at Caleys þ^t such̄ vesselx as beth̄ in þ^e port þ͡e ⁊ þ^t have take any app͡st for ~~to~~ þ^e settyng ov͡ of my Lord̄ of Som͡s̃ þ^t upoñ all̄ þ^t þ^t þei may forfaite þei haste hē to Portesmouth̄ for þ^e said̄ cauſ.

It̄ be þ͡ maad̄ semb̄les l̄res to þ^e mairꝭ ⁊ bailliffs of Lynne Yernemouth̄ ⁊ Crowm͡e.

Be þ͡

[*Ibid.* f. 87. 25th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of May þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. þ^e K' in h^s Secree Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸝ p͡sent my Lordꝭ

My Lordꝭ þ^e Cardinalx	Therle of Suff
My Lord̄ Chaunceller	Tresorer̃.

The K' comanded̄ þ^t my Lord̄ Cardinalx of Engl̄ patent as touching h^s assignement ~~for~~ ⁊c. for þ^e seuretee of x^ml. l̄i. þ^t it passe undr̃ þ^e gret seal ⁊c. the which̄ patent was afterward̄ rad̄ in þ^e Consail Chambr̃ of þ^e ꝑlemēt [p͡sent my Lord̄ Card̄ of York̄ Carlel Chancell̄r Therles of Saꝝ Suff þ^e Lordꝭ Treſ Fonhop̃ Dudley Stourtoñ Willughby Dacre þabbot of Glouc̃ M' Adam].

Also þ^t warrant be maad̄ undr̃ þ^e p^ive seal to þ^e Treſ of Caleys to deliv͡e to þ^e vitailler of Caleys þ^e iij^de ꝑt of þe mark assigned̄ for ~~Caleys~~ þ^e paiemēt of Caleys.

Also þ^e K' wol þ^t þ^e day appointed̄ in þendent^res of my Lord̄ of Som͡s̃ as touching h^s moustres ⁊c. þ^t is to sey þ^e xvij. day of Juyn be kept. And þ^t he have all̄ such̄ patentꝭ as he shal have befor̃ h^s deꝑtīg w^toute fyn or fee.

And at þ^e which ~~tyme~~ [day] þ^t my said̄ Lord̄ Cardinalles patent was rad̄ in þabovesaid̄ place. And befor̃

h^{s} deptȳg fro þ^{e} same place he saide þ^{t} he wolđ have h^{s} patent after þ^{e} minute þ^{t} was maađ ~~ꝛ rađ he wolđ have h^{s} patent~~ ꝛ elles he wolde lene no mōneye ⸗ the whicħ minute was afterwarđ rađ ꝛ passeđ.

And my Lorđ of Glouc̃ saide ~~þ^{t}~~ at þ^{e} tyme þ^{t} it was redyng befor̃ my saiđ Lordꝭ ⸗ what nedetħ it to be rađ ~~he seyđ~~ setħ þ^{t} it is passeđ my Lorđ ⸗ for myn uncle seytħ plainly þ^{t} he wol lene no money on lesse þ^{t} he have it undr̃ þ^{t} fourme.

The K' also by his ꝉres patentꝭ of licence g^{a}unteđ to be mađ to Benedict Boromey m̃ch^{a}unt of Florence or any his att^{r}nees or any of þeim to ship̃ in the port of Londoñ vj^{c}. sakkꝭ of wolle oute of þis re^{me} over þ^{e} see to Myddelbourgħ ꝛ to Andewarp̃ ꝛ soo fro þens to be ladde ꝛ carieđ ov̄ þ^{e} mountains into Lumbardie ⸗ any estatut cū si$^{b'}$ ꝛc. p̃nt my Lorđ [þ^{e} Chaunc̃] Willugħby Sir Joħn Stourtoñ my Lorđ Fanhop̃ þ^{e} Lorđ Dacr̃ þ^{e} Lorđ Dudley ꝛ Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns. First to com̃e witħ þ^{e} maistr̃ of [þ^{e}] staple her̃upoñ ꝛc.

[*Ibid.* f. 87 b. 28th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of May þ^{e} xxj. yer̃ in þ^{e} Sterređ Chābr̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

Chaunceller	My Lorđ þ^{e} Tref
M' Adā Moleyns	Fanhop̃
My Lorđ of Som̃s̃	Stourtoñ.
Therle of Saꝝ	

The first for his paiement.

The seconđ ~~for~~ hou he shal be contenteđ for h^{s} hors ꝛ harneys.

It hou ꝛ whe͂r he shal be contē̄teđ of þ^e^ vj^c^. marc̄ þ^t^ þ^e^ K' hath̄ graunteđ unto hī.

It for his shippinge ꝛ his ordennance.

Be þ̄ maađ a p^i^ve seal to Gilbert Parr ~~to de~~ maist͂r of [þ^e^ K'] ordenance to deliv̄e to Joh̄n Dawnsoñ maist͂r of þordenance of my Lorđ of Som̄s͂ iiij^ml^. salpet͂r iij^ml^. sulphu͂r ꝛc. ꝛ iij^m^. bowes iij^m^. shef of arowes ij^c^. gros of stringe ij^c^. sper̄e ij^c^. long pavises lx. hewing axes.

It is ordeineđ ꝛ graunteđ þ^t^ my Lorđ of Som̄s͂ ~~sha~~ have licence to emploie ce. sper̄e of þ^e^ viij^c^. sper̄e contiegneđ in h^s^ endent^r^es ~~to be~~ into bowes.

~~Be þ̄ maađ~~

The͂r as þ^t^ þ^e^ K' hath̄ graunteđ to my Lorđ of Som̄s͂ vj^c^. marc̄ to hī and to h^s^ heires masles of h^s^ body cōmyng þ^e^ which̄ he desiređ to have as is especifieđ in a cedule [of] the lyvelode desiređ div̄s ꝑcelles we͂r disapointeđ ꝛc. my saiđ Lorđ Som̄s͂ desiređ þ^t^ my Lorđ Tref myzt shewe hī þ^e^ Ke booke of such̄ lyvelode as þ^t^ he may gyve ꝛ þ^e^ valeur of hē̄ to þētent þ^t^ he myzt chese the which̄ my Lorđ Tref refuseđ w^t^ oute þadvis of my lorđe wher̄to þei beth̄ condescendeđ þ^t^ he shal shewe þ^e^ saiđ boke ꝛ valeure and also þ^t^ he shal shewe unto hī þ^e^ booke of þ^e^ lordshi͂p of Kendale ꝛ of þ^e^ valeu͂r of hit.

Stourtoñ. ~~iij^ml^. [bowes] iiij^ml^. salpetr̄ iij^ml^. sulphu͂r v^c^. marc̄. to what port Chiverough or o[illegible]. a war̄ of to my Lorđ Tref for þe shewyng of þe [K'] bookes as for þe lordshi͂p of Kendale or elleswhe͂r for a liveloode of vj^c^. marc̄. It saltpetr̄~~

[*Ibid.* f. 88. 29th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of May [þe xxj. yer &c.] in þe Sterred Chābr̃ at Westm̃ , p̃nt my Lord

Chaunceller	Therle of Northūbr̃	Stourton.
M' Adam	The Lord Tref	
The Duc of Soms̃	Fonhop̃	

Be þ̄ maad a lre to Pierre Boweman & to Th Derlyng to descharge þe Grace de Dieu of ~~Hull~~ Holdernesse of þarrest þt þei maad upon him to do þe Kyng fvice for þe settyng over of my Lord of Soms̃ and of hs retenue for asmoche as he drawet so depe & þt he may not nop̄ dar not come to þe land wher my said Lord wol arrive by x. myle &c.

Also my Lord Roos bille is graunted for to have xl. li. for his sustenance during hs nonn age ~~by þe~~ from þe feste of Seint Mich last by þand of þe Tref & Chābl wtoute any fee to paie for þe gret seal.

Also it is graunted þt a lre be directed to þe clerc of þe hanapier to delivre þe ankerasse at Westm̃ her patente wt oute payeng any fee for þe seel by þe which þe Kyng hath graunted unto her vj. marc̃ for ?me of her lyf.

[*Ibid.* f. 88 b. 31st May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The last day of May in þe Sterred Chābr̃ at Westm̃ , p̃nt my Lord

The Chaunceller	My Lord of Northūbr̃
M' Adā Moleys	My Lord Tref
My Lord of Suff	My Lord Fonhop̃.

My Lord therle of Saz & my Lord of Bergevenny þt beth bounde to my Lord of Westm̃l [for þe Lord ~~Fauc~~

Latemer] þ^t þei sholđ appeř befoř þ^e K' ⁊ h^s counsail in crastino Assenc̃ois ⸗ appeređ.

Also for þ^e saiđ cause appeređ þ^e Lorđ Latemer ⁊ þ^e Lorđ Faukenberge.

[*Ibid.* 1st June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The first day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeř ⁊c. in þ^e Sterređ Chābř at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt

My Lorđ Chaunceller	My Lorđ of Suff
M' Adā Moleyns	My Lorđ Tref
My Lorđ of Northūƀř	The Lorđ Fonhop̃.

The Lordꝭ have appointeđ Maistř Gervays ⁊ a pursuyvant to go to þ^e Duc of Bretaigne w^t Englissħmennes complaintꝭ requiring hī of justice.

[*Ibid.* f. 89. 3rd June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeř in þ^e Sterređ Chambř at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

My Lorđ Chauncellr	of Saꝝ
þ^e Bisshop̃ of Saꝝ	The Tref
M' Adam Moleyns	þ^e Lorđ Fonhop̃
Therles of Northūbř	f Joħn Stourtoñ.

Be þꝭ maađ a warrant to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chamƀł to deliv̊e unto Maistř Joħn Langtoñ Tref of Caleys for þ^e makyng of þest ⁊ west jettys at Caleys for þ^e weele of þ^e haveñ and oþꝭ water werkꝭ in þ^e same haveñ and for þ^e repac̃oñ of þ^e walles of þ^e towne ⁊ castel m^l. łi. of mōnoie of Caleys pt befoř by þ^e K' ⁊ h^s counsail graunteđ of wolle ⁊ wolfełł aft̊ þafferant now at þ^s ~~tyme~~ last shipping towarđ Caleys shippeđ ⸗ to be emploieđ upoñ þ^e saiđ werkꝭ befoř þ^t winter come in helping ⁊ relevyng of hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 90 b. 4th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyn.

My Lorđ Chauncellr	Suff
Staff	My Lorđ Tref
Saꝝ	f Joħn Stourtoñ.

Be ꝑ maađ ƚres undr̃ þ^e p^ive seal to þ^e Tref ꝛ Barons ꝛc. to alloue unto Whitingham late Tref of Caleys in h^s accountes þ^t he ~~is to ye~~ hatħ yeldeñ ꝛ is to yelde c. ƚi. vj. s̃. þ^t by my Lorđ Tref cōmaundemēt he hatħ paieđ for ꝯtaines werkꝭ at Caleys after he was deschargeđ.

Frankes bille of Lynne is graunteđ.

Mđ. Mđ to speke to þ^e K' þ^t he wol cōmaunde a warrant to þ^e Tref of Englanđ to sende aƚƚ my Lorđ of Soms̃ ordinācꝭ by see ~~of~~ at þ^e Kꝭ aventur̃ ꝛ ꝑiƚƚ.

Be ꝑ maađ a ƚre to þ^e Tref ꝛ Chamƀƚ to deliv̊e to Roƀt Hunter fvant to [Edwarđ] Huƚƚ [squier for þ^e body] whom þ^e Kyng sendetħ now to Burdeaux xx. ƚi. by wey of rewarđ.

Be ꝑ maađ a ƚre to þ^e mair̃ ꝛ coĩaltee of Newcastel upoñ Tyne thankyng þeim of þ^e c. marc þ^t þei have gyveñ now þ^e Kyng in þees h^s necessitees.

Be ꝑ maađ a cōmissioñ by þ^e whicħ my Lorđ of Soms̃ sucħ markes as þ^t he shal take in Guyenne and also sucħ sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t he shal take ꝛ receive ꝑe for appatissementz ꝑe þ^t he do . . .[1] it ꝑe.

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[1] This word is very doubtful: it would seem to be "cune."

[*Ibid.* f. 91. 5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of Juyñ þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Kꝭ Secree Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸝ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinalx	My Lordꝭ of Staff
The Chancell̃r	Northūbr̃
The Bisshop̃ of Carlel	Saꝝ
The Bisshop̃ of Wirc̃	My Lorđ Tresorer
M' Adam Moleyns	Fonhop̃.
My Lorđ of Glouc̃	

The K' cōmaundeđ warrant to be maađ to Maistr̃ Joħn Langtoñ tresorer of Caleys cōmandyng ~~þ^t such~~ him to deliv͛e to Humfray erle of Buk̃ cappitain of þ^e towne ⁊ castel of Caleys and of þ^e tour̃ of Risbank̃ m^l m^l m^l iiij^c. ti. in obligac̃ons of custume the which̃ þ^e Tref of Englanđ late deliv͛eđ unto hī ⁊c. in ꝑtie of paiement of v^ml ti. due to my saiđ Lorđ þ^e cappitain for þ^e wagꝭ ⁊ rewardes of him ⁊ of þ^e souldeoures of Caleys ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer ⁊c. *the Kyng* at his manoir̃ of Shene wol and . . . . . þat this cla^u se þat folowetħ.

Et si . . . . . ssa seu aliquam ꝑcellam eoꝝ dem a possessione ip̃i⁹ consanguinei ñri vel ħeđ suoꝝ masc̃loꝝ de corꝑe suo procreatoꝝ legitime evicta tūc nos immediate post hui⁹modi evicc̃oem hab^t eidem consanguineo ñro ⁊ her . . . . . in forma predict̃ alia t͛ras teñ reddit̃ et possessiones temporales infra regnū nr̃m Anglie ejusđ valoris annui ꝑut t͛re teñ redditus ⁊ possessiones sic evicta contingencia ultra

om̄imoda on̄a existent̄ concedimus. H'nđ tenenđ ꝛ gaudenđ eisdem m° ꝛ forma prout ip̄i aut aliquis eoꝝ huj⁹modi terras teñ redditus ꝛ possessiones a possessione sua aut alicujus eoꝝ sic evicta habere deberent si ea a possessione sua aut alicuj⁹ eoꝝđ talit̄ evicta non existerent. And wᵗ þis clause. Concessimus eiđ consanguineo ñro qđ si p̄ntes ł̄re ñre sibi aut heredibus suis p̄dict̄ quo ad p̄missa seu aliq's eoꝝđ invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu exist̄e contig⁹īt seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu acciđe contig⁹int ⸗ tunc Cancellar̄ ñr Angł ꝛ heređ ñroꝝ pro tempore existens eiđ consanguineo ñro ꝛ ħeđ suis p̄đcis tales ꝛ tantas ł̄ras ñras ꝛ heređ ñroꝝ patentes ac br̄ia ñra ꝛ heredum ñroꝝ sub magno sigillo ñro ꝛ heređ ñroꝝ fieri fac̄ absq̧ fine seu feodo inde ad opus nr̄m vel heređ ñroꝝ capiendo seu solvendo ⸗ ꝛ absq̧ ꝑsecuc̄one aliqua inde penes nos vel heređ ñros faciendđ quot ꝛ qualia eiđ cōsang° ñro ꝛ heređ suis p̄đcis in hac parte necessaria fu̅int ꝛ oportuna ⸗ aliquo statuto ordinac̄oe ꝑvisione restriccione sive actu ante hec tempa fact̄ sive edit̄ aut aliqua re causa vel mat̄ia quacūq̧ nō obstant̄. In cuj⁹ ꝛc. T. ꝛc. be sette in all̄ suche patentes of livelode as þat þᵉ Kyng hatħ graunteđ unto his cousin þᵉ Duc of Som̄set þᵉ xxx. day of Marche þᵉ xxj. yere of his regne ꝛc.

* f. 93 b. * . . . . . þat þis clause þat folowetħ . . . . . .

Co*ncessimus* insuper eidem consanguineo ñro qđ *si* p̄*sen*tes ł̄re ñre sibi aut heredibꝫ suis p̄đcis quo ad p̄missa seu aliquod eoꝝdem invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu exist̄e contig⁹int seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere cōtigerīt tunc Cancellarius ñr Anglie ꝛ heređ ñroꝝ pro tempore existens eiđ consanguineo ñro ꝛ *here*dibꝫ suis p̄đcis tales ꝛ tantas

ƚras ñras ⁊ heredum ñroꝝ patentes ac br̃ia ñra ⁊ heredum ñroꝝ sub magno sigillo ñro ⁊ hered̃ ñroꝝ fieri fac̃ absq̧ fine seu feodo inde ad opus nr̃m vel heredum ñroꝝ capiendo seu solvendo ⁊ absq̧ ꝑsecuc̃one aliqua inde penes nos vel heredes ñros faciēd̃ quot ⁊ qualia eidem consanguineo ñro ⁊ heredibꝫ suis predictis in hac parte necessaria fu͛int ⁊ oportuna ꝛ aliquo statuto ordinac̃one provisione restrictione sive actu ante hæc tempora fact̃ sive edit̃ aut alia re causa vel mat͛ia quacumq̧ non obstant̃. In cuj⁹ ⁊c. T. ⁊c. be sette in ev͛iche of the patentes at my Lord̃ of Som͛set shall have of þ^e Kꝭ graunte of þ^e date of þ^e xxx. day of Marche last passed̃ and from þens forward̃ unto his going nowe in þis p̃nt voiage. And þat yif any suche ƚres patentz be herafter for any cause refourmed̃ ⁊c. þat þanne in þ^e newe ƚres so to be refourmed̃ ⁊c. þ͛e be sette þ^e saide hool clause. Concessimus insup eidem consanguineo ñro qd̃ si p͛sentes ƚre ñre sibi aut heredibus suis p͛dictꝭ quo ad p͛missa seu aliquod eoꝝdem invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu exist͛e contig͛int seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere contig͛it tunc Cancellarius ñr Angƚ ⁊ hered̃ ñroꝝ pro tempore existens eid̃ consanguineo ñro ⁊ hered̃ suis p͛d̃cis tales ⁊ tantas ƚras ñras ⁊ ħed̃ ñroꝝ patentes ac br̃ia ñra ⁊ hered̃ ñroꝝ sub magno sigillo ñro ⁊ ħed̃ ñroꝝ fieri fac̃ absq̧ fine seu feodo inde ad opus nr̃m vel hered̃ ñroꝝ capiendo seu solvēdo ⁊ absq̧ ꝑsecuc̃oe aliqua inde penes nos vel hered̃ nostros faciend̃ quot ⁊ qualia eid̃ consanguineo ñro ⁊ heredibus suis p͛d̃cis in hac parte necessaria fu͛int ⁊ oportuna ꝛ aliquo statuto ordinac̃oe provisione restriccione sive actu ante hec tempora fact̃ sive edit̃ aut alia re causa vel materia quacumq̧ non obstant̃. In cuj⁹ ⁊c. T. ⁊c.

Also the Kyng wol and graunteth þat for asmoche as
* f. 94. þat his saide cousin of Som̃set hath of his graunte * the lordship̃ of Kendale he wol for . . . . . his worship̃ and name ⁊ þat he ⁊ his *heirs of* his body lawfully begoteñ be Erles of þ^e lordship̃ of Kendale ⸗[1] and have þ⁊ of þ^e title stile name and worship̃.

Also the Kyng graunted at the same tyme and place þat Tacyñ dought̃ bastard to my said̃ Lord̃ of Som̃s̃ and her heires of her body lawfully begoteñ deniszeins and þat þai purchase ⁊c. and plede ⁊c. and þat heruppoñ l̃res patentz be maad under the Kyngꝭ grete seal w^t oute fyne or fee any ordinauncꝭ ⁊c. not w^tstanding ⁊c. ⸗ p̃nt in all̃ þ^e abovesaid̃ matiers my Lord̃ Chaunceller and my Lorde of Suff.

[*Ibid.* f. 95. 21st June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̃ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt

My Lord̃ Chaunceller	The Duc of Som̃s̃
þ^e Bisshop̃ of ꝼ Dd̃	Therles of Staff
M' Adam Moleynes	Nortbūbr̃
	Suff.

Be þ⁊ maad̃ a l̃re to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chamb̃l ⁊c. to paie ⁊ fully satisfie for all̃ þat þ^t þ^e brigge of barelles ⁊c. þ^t my Lord̃ of Som̃s̃ shal have w^t him wol coste and þ^t þei deliṽe it to my said̃ Lord̃ of Som̃s̃.

Be þ⁊ maad̃ a l̃re [undr̃ þ^e Kꝭ signet] to my Lord̃ þ^e Duc of York in þ^e fourme þ^t folowet̃h ⸗ Rizt trusty and

[1] The Duke of Somerset was created Earl of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs *male* of his body by charter, dated 28th August in this year. *Vide* p. 253, note, *antea;* and Rot. Cart. 21 Hen.VI. No. 45.

rizt welbeloveđ cousin we grete you ħtely wel and wol ye wite þ^t we have receiveđ yor ƚres of credence by our̃ cousin þerle of Shrewesbury Andreau Ogarđ knyzt Joħn Stanlowe squier ꝛ M' Joħn Rinel secretair̃. And as touching þarticle comp^l seđ in þ^e saiđ credence of þ^e power gyveñ unto our rizt trusty and rizt welbeloveđ cousin þ^e Duc of Som̃s̃ we have hadde befor̃ our̃ counsail our saiđ cousin of Som̃s̃ wher̃ he hatħ declaređ in what wyse he undrestandetħ þ^e saiđ power and his disposic̃on to yor plaiſ and no thing to attempte þ^t sholde be to yor disworship̃ ⸗ but to yor welthe worship̃ ꝛ ꝑffit desiretħ to applee him ⸗ for he maketħ him sur̃ ye wol in semƀle wyse confourme you towardꝭ hī ⸗ considering bothe þ^e neigħnesse of cousinage and oþꝫ rizt especial tendrenesses bytwene you and namely þ^t ye bothe * shal so do us þ^e better and þ^e mor̃ aggreable ſvise. And as touching oþꝫ ar^les of þ^e saiđ credence our̃ cōsail betħ in visiting þeim ⸗ and so ye sone shal have upoñ þeim answer̃. Writeñ ꝛc.

* f. 95 b.

. . act her̃of foloweth in . . next leſ.

Be þꝫ maađ ƚres to þ^e Treſ ꝛ Chamƀƚ ꝛc. cōmāding he þat ~~w^t~~ [over] sucħ sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t þei have paieđ by þ^e Kꝭ cōmaundement for þ^e makyng of a brigge of barelles þ^e whicħ þ^e K' hatħ ordeneđ and appointeđ þ^t [my Lorđ] þ^e Duc of Som̃s̃ shal have w^t him ov̄ þ^e see for h^s passage at c̄taines wateres the whicħ brigge as þ^e K' is enfourmeđ is not fully maađ ⸗ þei do paie and contente sucħ sōmes of mōnoie as ougħt and shal be due to be paieđ for þe saiđ brigge ⸗ So alweyes þ^t w^t þe sōmes of mōnoie þ^t ye have for þe saiđ cause deliv̄eđ ꝛ shal deliv̄e by vertue of þe saiđ ƚres þei excede not in paiement for þe saiđ brigge þe sōme of c. ƚi. unto my saiđ Lorđ of Som̃s̃ xl. ƚi. he þꝫwitħ to make þ^t þ^t of þ^e saiđ brigge is not as yet redy.

* f. 96. * The xxj. day of Juyn þe xxj. yer̃ &c. in þe Sterred Chambr̃ at Westm̃ beyng þ̄e p̄sent my Lordes the Chaunceller [þe Bisshop of ſ David keper of þe p̄ve seal] Therles of [Stafford Northūbr̃ & of] Suff ~~and~~ þe Tresorer and Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns þe Kyngꝭ counsaillers and also beyng þ̄e p̄sent my Lord Therle of Shrowsbury ſ Andreau Ogard knyzt Joh̃n Stanloo tresorer of Normandie & Maistr̃ Joh̃n Rynel secretair̃. My Lord þe Duc of Som̄s the which wt his retenue is now goyng into Fraunce & to whom þe Kyng by his l̄res patentes undr̃ his seal of Fraunce hath̃ gyve certain power ~~seyde~~ declared in what wyse he undr̃standeth̃ þe said power and his disposic̃on to þe Kyngꝭ plaiſ þt is to sey no þing to attempte þt sholde be to þe disworship of my Lord þe Duc of York lieuten̄ gen̄al & goev̄nor of þe reame of Fraunce & duchee of Normandie but to his welthe worship and p̄fit desireth̃ to applie him for he maketh̃ him sur̃ þt my said Lord of York wol in semblable fourme confourme him toward my said Lord of Som̄s consideryng bothe þe niegh̃nesse of cousinage and op̄ rizt esp̄ial tendernesse betwene my said Lord of York and him and namely þt þei bothe shal so do unto þe K' þe better and þe mor̃ aggreable ſvice.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b. 26th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvj. day of Juyn þe xxj. yer̃ at Westm̃ in þe Sterred Chābr̃ p̄nt

My Lord Chaunceller	Therle of Suff
Maistr̃ Adā Moleyns	The Treſ.

Th̃ Oker & Rauf Basset squiers þe which wer̃ sende for by p̄ve sealx to appear̃ befor̃ þe Kꝭ counsail at þe octaves of þe Trinitee appered.

And þ͛e was graunted̄ unto hē a copie of þ^e bille þ^t for þ^e said̄ cause ⁊c. Fitz Herberd̄ sued̄ ayenst þeim. Thei for to answer̃ to þ^e matiers cōp^i sed̄ in þ^e said̄ bille on Fryday next.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̄ Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lord͛

The Cardinal of York	Therles of Hunt
The Chaunceller	Staff
M' Adā Moleyns	Northūbr̃
	Suff.

Tanfeld̄. In þ^e name of þ^e mair̃ ⁊ þ^e towne of Northh̄ was charged̄ þ^t þei suffr̃ Slaade come pesibly to þ^e K' ⁊ h^s counsail to answer̃ to such̄ complaint͛ as be maad̄ upoñ hī.

Maistr̃ Adam semeth̄ þ^t a [good̄] l̄re be maad̄ to þerle of Longueville for to make his sone to deliv͛e þ^e towne of Blaya to þ^e Kyng͛ offic͛s.

It̃ an oþ͛ l̄re to þ^e Kyng͛ counsail at Burdeaux reciting hou þ^t ye write to þerle of Longueville and þ^t þ͛for̃ þei spar̃ þ^e hasty makyng of ꝑces for þ^e

That he [þ^t] shal goo w^t þinstrucc̃on have þ^e copie of my Lord͛ power of Som͛s̃ w^t hī.

Instrucc̃on ⁊c. reciting þ^e l̄res þ^t beth̄ writeñ to make h^s sone to deliv͛e Blaye for þ^e which̄ þ^e K' ~~⁊ hou~~ wol ordeine for þ^e good̄ of hī ⁊ of his contree ⸗ and to moeve hī what shame sholde be unto þerle ⁊ it wer lost in h^s handes.

And hou be it þ^t þ^e mōnoie hath̄ be ꝑfred̄ yet þei have not willed̄ to receive it ⁊ deliv͛e þ^e said̄ Blaye.

And yif þ^t he refuse to deliv͛e it ⸗ þenne to desir ~~þe causes~~ to wite þ^e causes why.

And for to remoeve hī from þ^e causes to leye befor̃ hī þ^e grete trouth̃ ⁊ ligeance þ^t his fader had̃ at alle tymes to þ^e K' now ꝑgenito^r h^s fader.

Also þ^e gret ⁊ good̃ lordship̃ þ^t þ^e K' hath̃ shewed̃ unto hī.

Also þ^t he is a broþ̃ of þ^e Garter ⁊ many oþ̃ such̃ motives as shal nede for þ^e tyme.[1]

Also þ^t it be remembred̃ in þ^e said̃ instrucc̃on to þ^e Kꝭ consail in Guyenne hou þ^t þ^e K' desireth̃ þ^e said̃ Erle to do ⸝ and þ^t þei be not hasty in makyng of ꝑcesse but surcesse for a tyme.

And þ^t ~~in all þ^t þ~~ yif þ^e said̃ Erle wol not deliṽe þ^e said̃ Blaie þ^t þ^e causes be c̃tified̃ unto þ^e K' ~~w^t~~ and unto þ^e tyme þ^t he be c̃tified̃ of þ^e Kꝭ entent þ^t þei surcesse of þ^e makyng of þ^e said̃ ꝑcesse.

Conſ instrucc̃ons surcessing.

* f. 97 b. * Be þ̃ maad̃ a l̃re to *Robert* Whitgreve ⁊ *Thomas* Pound̃ þ^t ~~þ̃e as~~ [hou be it] þ^t my Lord̃ of Som̃s̃ hath̃ endented̃ for c̃tain knyztꝭ barons ⁊ bañetꝭ and hath̃ received̃ for hē h^s first paiement yet þ^e K' is not lerned̃ þ^t he hath̃ not as many of hē as beth̃ exp̃sseđ in þ^e said̃ endent^res. And þ̃for̃ þ^e K' wol þ^t in þ^e second̃ paiement þat þei shal make to my said̃ Lord̃ of Som̃s̃ þei deducte ~~for of many~~ [for þ^e first paiement þ^t þei have maad̃ to my said̃ Lord̃] þ^e wagꝭ ⁊ rewardes for as many knyztꝭ barons ⁊ bañettꝭ as þ^t moustr̃ not. And þ^t þei ~~bringe~~ [deliṽe] þat mōnoie ~~w^t þeim for to be emploied̃ unto oþ̃ þe Kꝭ use~~ to ſ Loys Despoy knyzt whom þ^e Kyng w^t a c̃taine felowship̃ sendeth̃ now into Guyenne.

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[1] Gaston de Foix, earl of Longueville in Normandy, was elected a Knight of the Garter about the 17th Hen. VI. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. i. p. 40. and vol. ii. p. 110.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 28th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̄ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinal of York Therle of Suff.
The Chaunceller The Tresorer.

It is advised̄ þ^t þ⁊ be maad̄ ł̄res of p^ive seal to ꝼ Will̄ Moretoñ ꝼ surveo^r of Caleys þ^t [of] such̄ mōnoie as he hath̄ ⁊ shal have in h^s handes for þ^e repac̃ons of Caleys he amongꝭ þ^e repac̃on of Caleys amende þ^t that late ~~by þe Duc of~~ was drawe downe at ~~Caleys~~ Guysnes by þennemyes at þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e siege was þ⁊e.

M' Adā Moleyns Therle of Saꝝ.

Be þ⁊ maad̄ a ł̄re to þ^e Tref of Caleys yevyng him power ⁊ licence to take up̃ of þ^e next shipping of wolles to Caleys ij^c. ł̄i. of þ^e ~~customes ⁊~~ subsidies of þ^e said̄ wolles for þ^e cc^li. þ^t þ^e said̄ Tref hath̄ graunted̄ of h^s owne goodꝭ to deliv̄e to þ^e lieuteñ ⁊ souldeo^rs of Guysnes in ꝑtie of paiemēt of þeir̃ wagꝭ ⁊ rewardes.

Be þ⁊ maad̄ a ł̄re to Joh̄n Yerde squier cōmādyng him þ^t w^t þ^e shippꝭ þ^t goo ov̄ w^t ~~þe Kyngꝭ~~ my Lord̄ of Som̄s̃ ⁊ þ^e Kꝭ armee he go over ~~and whē þ^t~~ [w^t my said̄ Lord̄ or w^t þ^e going ov̄ of þ^e first going of ~~þe first~~ þeim þ^t shal go over first and whenne þ^t] my said̄ Lord̄ of Som̄s̃ ⁊ h^s retenue ~~go ov̄~~ lande on þ^e ferther syde of þ^e see þ^t he see þe remoustres of hem ~~w^t inne ship̃ boord̄~~ [ayen as þei lande] and þ^t he come w^t þ^e said̄ shippꝭ ayen into Engł for þ^e seuretee of hē bringing w^t hī [to þ^e K'] þ^e rolles of þ^e said̄ remoustrꝭ ⸗ latyng hī wite þ^t for his said̄ ꝼvicꝭ he shal be satisfied̄ as my Lordꝭ the Chaunceller ⁊ Tref wol write unto him.

* f. 98 b. * Be þ⁊ maad̄ a ł̄re to my Lord̄ of Som̄s̃ ~~reciting hou þ^t þe K' hath̄ ordeined̄~~ latyng him wite hou þ^t þ^e Kyng is

enfourmeđ þ^t he hatħ moustređ ⸗ and þ^t þ⸗ betħ not shippes competent for þ^e settyng ov⸗ of hī and of his hoole retenue. And þ^t þ^e K' hatħ writeñ unto Joħn Yerde squier þ^t he go ov⸗ w^t þeim þ^t shal goo first be it my saiđ Lorđ or w^t oþ⸗ of h^s retenue for to take þ^e moustres on þ^e oþ⸗ syde of þ^e see of þeim þ^t shal so goo first. And also þ^t þ^e same Joħn come ayen w^t þ^e saiđ shippe for þ^e conduyctyng of hem.

. . . . . destroying of þe K' contrey. to sende a feythful man. as many as may shippe first.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. 29th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterređ Chāƀr at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lorde

The Chauncellr	p̃nt all þ^e juge þ^e [Ke]
Therles of Saꝝ	ſgeantz ⁊ attourney.
⁊ of Suff	
The Treſ	

Oker sworeñ ⸗ seyde he was þ⸗e on Sat⸗day ⁊ xx. poeple w^t hī of h^s owne men ⁊ tenantz.

Nicħ Montgom⸗y was on þ^e feelđ w^t a fair̃ felowship̃.

Basset was þ⸗e w^t an xxx. hors.

Basset seytħ he was þ⸗e w^t xxx. hors.

He seyth ~~he~~ þ^e contrey was þ⸗e þ^t hađ int⸗est in þ^e c̃oe.

Nicħ Mongom⸗y	have int⸗est in þ^e c̃oe.
My Lady Mongom⸗y	
Dame Johane of Clyntoñ	
~~þe Kny~~ þ^e Maistr̃ of Ivelee	
Robinet of þ^e Hill	
Joħn of Stach . .	⁊ h^s tenantz wer̃ þ⸗e.

Oker seth̄ þ^t þe poeple þ^t cam w^t hī cam w^t axes & spadȩ to drowe downe þ^e dich̄.

Basset seith̄ þ^t þei þ^t cam w^t hī had̄ jakkes bowes ~~ha~~ arowes & salades to see þ^t þe poeple sholde not riotte.

In þees matierȩ þ^e jugȩ wol be advised̄ what shal be do sune.

As touching Fletȩ matier̄ betwix þexecutoures of Ryman [& hī &c.] þei þ^t may be brought̄ inne by writte writtȩ to be send̄ for hī and þei þ^t wol not come nop̄ þ^t may not be founde þ^t a writ of p̄clamac̃on to be sende ~~for he~~ to þ^e sherriefȩ &c. so þ^t þei may be brought̄e in.

In þ^s matier Flete to sende h^s consail to þ^e chief jugȩ for to c̃oe w^t hē to see what writtȩ he wol desir̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 3rd July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yer̄ &c.

John Mortayne ooñ of þ^e criers of þ^e comeñ place knowleched̄ befor̄ my Lord̄ Chaunceller þ^t on Corpus day X$\bar{p}$i last[1] passed̄ he deliv̄ed̄ a p^ive seal unto ꝺ Ric̃ Vernoñ in þ^e countee of Derby knyzt at Haddoñ in þ^e Peek in þ^e p̄sence of ꝺ Rich̄ Vernones wyf.

By þ^e Kyng.

Be p̄ maad̄ a l̄re to þ^e Tref & Chamb̄l to deliv̄e to ꝺ Loys Despoy knizt John Gassias squier & to þ^e [towne] clerc of Baioñ þ^e which̄ ~~s~~ now late wer̄ sende in c̄taines messagȩ unto þ^e Kyng from Burdeaux Baioñ & ~~oute~~ from op̄ þ^e Kingȩ duchee of Guyenne ~~c. l̄i. ega~~ and þ^e which̄ beth̄ retournyng ayen ~~tow~~ into Guyenne c. l̄i. egally to be depted̄ amongȩ hē. To have it of þ^e Kyngȩ gyft.

[1] May 21st.

It̃ þ^e same day at after nooñ in þ^e Sterred̃ Chambr̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Chaunceller	Therles of Saꝝ
M' Adā Moleyns	Suff
	The Tresorer.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̃ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt

My Lordꝭ þ^e Card̃ of York̇	Therles of Huntyngdoñ
Chaunceller	Staff
M' Adam Moleyns	Northūbr̃
þ^e Warderober	Tresorer.

Thinstrucc̃ons þ^t ꝼ Loys Despoy ⁊ George Swillingtō shal ber̃ from þ^e K' ⁊ to þerle of Longueville ⁊ to h^s soñ ⁊ also to þ^e Sen^al of Guyenne ⁊ counsail of ~~Baioñ~~ Burdeaux wer̃ rad̃ ⁊ passed̃.

Also þinstrucc̃on þ^t þei ⁊ [Th̃ Garsias] shal have to þ^e mair̃ ⁊ jurees of Burdeaux wer̃ also rad̃ ⁊ passed̃.

Remēbr̃. Be þꝯ maad̃ l̃res to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chamb̃l̃ to deliv͡e to Fraunceys Arraganoys knyzt for whom þ^e Kyng late sende for c. l̃i. yif it may begete. Therle of Saꝝ.

It̃ to Galaad̃ þ^t cam w^t hī xx. l̃i.

Ther̃ as now late Haukyng Selander toke of a Bretoñ c͡tain horses the which̃ as it is said̃ come to ꝼ Will̃ Boneville ⁊ oþꝯ of þ^e Kꝭ subgitz for [restituc̃on of] þ^e which̃ the Duc hath̃ writeñ testifing þ^t it is þ^e Bretones good̃ ⸗

It is semed̃ þ^t þat considered̃ [⁊] þ^t taken þ^e ooth̃ of þ^e said̃ Bretoñ þ^t þe hors beth̃ his and þ^t his detenc̃on and þ^t saide l̃re accorde ⸗

That ~~þ̄ þe pties of Eng~~ Haukyn Seland & þoo þt have þe horses be cōmaunded to delivre þe said hors or elles telle þe cause why þt þei wol not do it.

Be þ̄ maad a lre to þe Tref & Chamb̄l to delivre to M' Gervays Vulf secretaif whom þe Kyng sendeth now to þe Duc of Bretaigne xl. marc̄ by way of app̄st.

Be þ̄ maad a lre to my Lord of Soms̄.

* f. 101. * As to þe first arle [1] of þeim of Irland as for paiement of þe Lieuten̄.

Suff. The Kyng wol cōmande hs Tref of Engl to make paiement after þe tener of þendentres.

As to þe second arle of resumpc̄on of graunt̄ maad.

The K' wol þt þe Lieuten̄ of Irlande the which hath þe Kyngs power [þ̄e] doo calle þe iij. estatz of hs said lande, and þei all togyder considered þe gret neede þt þe Kyng hath to good, the K' wol þt þei see þe patents þt þe Kyng hath graunted and see which be surrepticious, and also moeve all þe weyes & meenes þt þei can & may to see hou þt þe resumpc̄on of þe said graunt̄ may be had and ~~seye~~ [send] þeif advises unto þe K' & hs counsail what shal seeme hē to be doon̄ in þs behalf.

As to þe iijde. arle of þe said arles, þ̄e as divs townes & citees paie not þeif fee fermes nob̄ custumes as þei dide.

The Kyng wol þt writt̄ undf hs gret seal be maad unto þe goevnours of þe said townes cōmanding þeim to paie þeif fee fermes & custumes as þt þei have doo of old tyme or elles come & telle þe cause why þt þei wol not.

Soms̄ paiement Nordie.

[1] *Vide* these "Articles" in the Appendix.

[*Ibid.* f. 102.]

The K' at his paloys of Westm̃ in h^s Secree Chāb̃r̃ þ̃ ⸝ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Chaunceller Therle of Suff

comaundeđ þ^e Keper of h^s prive seal to do make ł̃res unto þ^e Tref ⁊ Chamb̃ł ⁊c. to paie to Rauf lorđ Cromewell̃ for þ^e goođ ⁊ aggreable ſvice þ^t he hath̃ doñ unto þ^e Kyng v^c. marc̃ to have it by wey of rewarđ.

It̃ þ^e Kyng cōmaundeđ þ^t ł̃res undr̃ p^ive seal be directeđ to ſ Joh̃n Fortescu chief justice of þ^e Kꝭ benche and to þ^e remenant justicꝭ of þ^e same bench̃ comandyng þeim þ^t for vij^xx. p̱sones enditeđ w^t ask ~~wher̃~~ for þ^e which̃ a capias is lyke to go oute in haste to recorde attournees for hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 6th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. þ^e Kyng beyng in h^s Middel Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ⸝ p̃nt

My Lorđ Cardinal of York	The Marquis of Dors̃
My Lorđ Cardinal of Luxenborough̃	Therles of Hunt̃
	Staff
My Lorđ Chaunceller	Northūb̃r̃.
Lincolñ } Bisshoppꝭ	Saꝝ
Carlel } Bisshoppꝭ	Suff
Norwich̃ } Bisshoppꝭ	Shrewesbury
Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns	Warr̃wyk
Rollestoñ warderoþer	þ^e Lorđ Cromewell̃ Tref
My Lorđ of Glouc̃	þ^e Lorđ Sudeley.

The of Roan p^rposeđ befor̃ þe K' þe matierꝭ ⁊ causes of h^s message unto þe K'.

Loys Despoy Gassias þe clerc of Baion eꝟich̃ l. marc̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 103.]

It̃ þ^e same day my Lorđ Cromewell̃ Tref of Engl̃ [1] for div̊s considerac̃ons and amongꝭ oþ̊ þingꝭ for þ^e grete disese of sikenesse þ^t he hath̃ ꝛ is lykly to have yif þ^t he sholde longer occupie þ^e saiđ office consideređ hou laborious it hath̃ be and sholde be unto him yif he sholđ lenger occupie þ^e saiđ office ⸝ hath̃ þ̊for̃ ꝛ for nooñ oþ̊ cause desiređ ꝛ p^ayeđ þ^e Kyng þat he of h^s noble grace wol ~~holde~~ take h^s discharge of þ^e saiđ office and so discharge him þ̊of now and at þ^s tyme ⸝ and also beseche đ him to graunte unto him þees iij. ar^les þat folow next after þar^le suying at þ^s signe T

To whoes desir̃ and also to whom by ~~my~~ þ^e mouthe of my Lorđ Chaunceller by þ^e Kyngꝭ cōmaundement it ~~ans~~ was answeređ þ^t for þ^e saiđ causes and for nooñ oþ̊ the Kyng ~~hold~~ dischargeth̃ him and so holdeth̃ discharged of þ^e saiđ office.

Item [2] yif so be þ^t at any tyme her̃after any ꝑsone or ꝑsones of malice or evel wille wol make any subgestioñ or wrongfull̃ enformac̃on of me to your good grace for thing doon in myn office the whiche myght be to your displeasance and to my dishonur or hurt. Please it unto your noble grace to yeve no credence þ̊to unto tyme þat I may be at myn aunswer the whiche undr̃ your gracieux favoir I doubte not shall be suche as he or þei þ^e whiche makethe any suche subgestioñ shall have no worship þ̊by. And as I shall be knoweñ as I have ev̊ beeñ and am and whil that I lyve shall̃ be youre troue ꝼv^aunt beseching your hieghnesse so to accept me and in my trouth̃ to be allwey my favo^rable ~~lorđ~~ gode and gracieux lorđ.

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[1] *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 35.

[2] The following are the articles referred to above, but the "sign" is not affixed to them.

Item in asmoche as by cause of this viage and shipping over þ^e see of this arme with þordinance and for div̄s oþ causes it kan not bee þat þ^e bokes languing to myn office may be maad̄ nor engrosed̄ w^t oute good̄ leaser . Considering also þat herbefor it hath alwey be seen þat oþ þ^e whiche occupied þ^e saide office befor me for semblable causes have had leyser and respite after þeir̄ deptyng for þeir̄ office div̄s of þeim an half yere and sōme of hem more or lesse as the case required̄ . like it unto your good̄ grace to graunte me respite and leyser betwix þis and Cristesmasse next cōmyng to make and engrose þ^e said̄ bokes.

* f. 103 b. * Item please it your good̄ grace to graunte and also to yeve in cōmaundement to him þat shall̄ be your Tresorer þat all̄ suche assignement̄ as have be maad̄ before þis and specially for monneye borowed̄ in my tyme may be cōtent as gode shall̄ growe wherof withoute restraint or delay and to lete him and alle oþer have knowlege þat it is your will it be so.

* f. 103. * Grisewold Fallan Est̄ling M' Adam þe Card̄ . . . . . [Albert^o] . . . Fallan xxx. li. Tailboys p^r̄ptie of þe man̄ of Honmanby.

[*Ibid.* f. 104.]

Also þ^e Kyng graunted̄ to Maistr̄ Adam Mo̤leyns for þ^e fvic̄ þ^t he hath̄ dooñ unto him seth̄ he come from beyond̄ þ^e see c. marc̄ to be taken by þ^e handes of þ^e Tref̄ ⁊c.

Also þ^e K'. graunted̄ ~~to A~~ Dño Alb̄to de Alb̄tis cardinali Sc̄i Eu . . . . for ⁊me of his lyf l. marc̄ to be takeñ yerly at þ^e receite *of þe* K' eschequier by þ^e handes of þ^e Tref̄ ⁊ Chāb̄l at þ^e ⁊mes of Saint Michel ⁊ Estr̄ by eveñ porc̄ons.

Instrucc̄on into Br̄ for reformac̄on.

[*Ibid.* f. 104 b. 8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̃ Chābr̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinal of York ~~of L~~ of Luxenborough̄
þ^e Lord̃ Chaunceller
M' Adam Moleyns
Warderober

The Lord̃ Sudeley Tref
The Lord̃ Cromewel

Be þꝭ maad̃ a l̃re to þ^e Warderober to deliv̊e to Ric̃ Alred̃ . . . chamb̃l̃ of þ^e Chamb̃l̃ ⁊c. of þeschequer h^s lyv̊ee of cloþing w^t lynyng for þ^e feste of Seint Joh̄n þ^e Baptiste next comyng.

It̃ be þꝭ added̃ in þ^e ~~strucc̃on~~ [credence] þ^t James Aleyn a knyzt of Irelond̃ shal have w^t him þ^t þ^e K' m̊vailleth̄ gretely þ^t þerle of Shrowesburgh̄ his not paied̃ of h^s duetees in Irlande and wol þ^t he be paied̃ ⁊c. Therle of Shrowesbury.

No^a. Md̃ þ^t a baling̊ in all̃ spedy haste be sent [w^t a l̃re] frō my Lord̃ of Shrowesbury ascertaignyng þeim þ^t w^t oute delay þei shal have vitaille ⁊ refresshing ~~notw^tstandyng~~ and þ^t þei take no dispair̃ of þ^e losse of þeir̃ vitaille now taken̄ in þ^e see for ov̊ þ^t it is p^rveied̃ for þeim ⸗ and þꝭ for þei comforte þeim self thenkyng verraily þ^t þei shal not lakke. Therle of Northūb̃r̃. Therle of Staff.

No^a. It̃ þ^t Godard̃ [Pulham] custum̊ of Winchelsee be spoken w^t for þ^e vitailling of þ^e Bastille at Diepe w^t a baling̊. Be þꝭ maad̃ a l̃re to Godard̃ Pulham.

No^a. Also be þꝭ maad̃ a l̃re from þ^e K' to þeim of þ^e Bastill̃ thankyng þeim of þeir̃ trewe acquitaill̃ ⁊ ꝭvicꝭ ⁊c. and p^ayng þeim of continuance latyng þeim wite ⁊c. ut sup^a for vitailling ⁊c.

No^a. Brewster ꝼgeant of þ^e bakhous to be sende for to wite
* f. 105. what vitaille of whete he hatħ in þ^e Kꝭ garn͡s in * Surr̃ ⁊ Sussex and þ^t ⸝ that be taken for þ^e vitailling of Depe a c͡tain quantitee þ͡of and þ^t he p^rveie oþ͡ whete for þ^e K'.

Whitingham to be sende to my Lorđ [Carđ] of Englanđ w^t þact of þ^e ꝑlement for þ^e keping of þ^e see ⁊c.

Be þ͡ maađ a mittim⁹ of þendenturꝭ late maađ for þ^e keping of þ^e see to þ^e Treꝼ ⁊ Barons of þescheq^ier.

The Treꝼ of Nor^die ⁊ M' Joħn Rinel deliv͡eđ in a cedule of sucħ vitaille as þ^t þei wolde have for þ^e vitailling of þ^e Bastiłł the whicħ was deliv͡eđ to þ^e undr̃ tresorer.

Be þ͡ maađ ꝑclamac̃on in Londoñ þ^t ałł þoo þ^t betħ w^t holdeñ w^t my Lorđ of Som͡s̃ drawe þeim towarđ hī for an any be her̃ ~~to m~~ on Wednesday þei shal be cōmitteđ to p^isone.

Be þ͡ maađ łres to þ^e Treꝼ ⁊ Chāƀleins þ^t in alle haste þei sende ~~over w^t~~ ccl. quart͡s of whete D. quart͡s of malt ~~xl. pipe of wyn lx.~~ [c.] pipes of beer̃ x. quarters of salt ~~iiij. toñ of~~ [xij. barrelles] of hony [clars entiers] in iiij. gret bargꝭ w^t forcastelx ⁊ ij. baling͡s ⁊ in þeim ~~vj^c.~~ [vj^xx.] men of armes iiij^c. iiij^xx. arcħrs ⁊ marin͡s.

M' Adam Moleyns þ^e whicħ is assigneđ for to her̃ w^t þ^e Kꝭ oþ͡ cōmission͡s and þ^e cōmission͡s ⁊ deputees of þeim of Hollanđ ⁊ Zełł þ^e complaintes bothe of þenglissħmen ⁊ of þeim of Hołł ⁊ Zełł desiređ of my Lordꝭ of þ^e Kꝭ counsail þ^t after þ^s day he myzt be dischargeđ of þ^e labo^rs in þ^s ꝑtie.

* f. 104 b. * ~~A mittim⁹ of þendentur̃ for þe see into þeschequier Whityngham . . . . . Brewster for whete.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. 9th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of Juyl þe xxj. yer̃ ꝛc. in þ' Sterred̄ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinal of York	Therles of Saꝝ
The Chaunceller	of Suff
þe Pive Seal	þe Lord̄ Cromewell̄
M' Adā Moleyns	þe Tref.
Warderober	

Be þꝭ maad̄ a l̄re to þe Tref ꝛ Chamb̄l ꝛc. for þe prveance of vitaill̄ ꝛc. for þe Bastil ꝛc. þt was yesterday advised̄.

As to þe first arle of þe credence cōmitted̄ to Yerde ꝛ [Eltonhed̄] to seye unto þe K' ꝛ my lordꝭ of hs counsail ⸗

It is semed̄ to my lordꝭ of hs counsail þt þat arle is answered̄ by þendentures maad̄ betwix þe K' ꝛ hī.

As to þe second̄ ⸗

No^a. My Lord̄ shold̄ have maad̄ hs moustres þe xvij. day of Juyn ~~the which~~ ꝛ hou be it þt þe K' cōmissionꝭs wer̃ þer̃ for to take þeir̃ moustrꝭ yet my Lord̄ cam not þꝭe ⸗ and he sued̄ ~~in p~~ for a ꝓrogac̃on þꝭof.

And after þt ꝓrogac̃on he sued̄ by Eltonhed̄ for an oþꝭ ꝓrogac̃on.

And now by ~~an oþꝭ ꝓrogac̃on~~ Yerde ꝛ Eltonhed̄ he desireth̄ a new ꝓrogac̃on.

And in þe Kꝭ tyme þt ded̄ is noþꝭ my Lordꝭ of Bedford̄ noþꝭ of Glouc̃ nevꝭ beganne of þeir̃ wagꝭ for þeim of þeir̃ retenues unto þe tyme þt þei had̄ maad̄ þeir̃ hool moustres.

And my Lord of Glouc for lakk of ij. sperc of hs retenue in Engt yede ov at hs owne costc t unto pe tyme pt he had maad hs hool moustrc at Drewx he was nev allowed.

And pe as pendentres wold pt he sholde have moustred hooly at Portesmouth ~~yet~~ my Lord of Somss cōplaigneth hī pt pei moustred in ij. divs placc wher inne both he t his cappitaignes wer disseived.

And for evy day ~~pt~~ of hs abyding her ov pe said xvij. day it coste pe K' vc. li.

And so in iij. wokc day it wol ~~coste~~ stande unto pe K' in

~~difference of pe moustrec~~ iij. day of Juyn.

[*Ibid.* f. 106. 10th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of Juyl pe xxj. yer tc. in pe Sterred Chambr

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 11th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of Juyl pe xxj. yer tc. in pe Sterred Chābr at Westm̃ pnt my Lordc

~~The Cardinal of York~~	~~Therle~~
The Chauncellor	Therle of Saz.
M' Adam Moleyns	The Tref
pe Warderober	pe Chief Juge.

Thaddicon for my Lord of Shrowesbury to pe Lieuten t Kc counsail in Irlande t also to pe Tref of Irlande as

touching þ^e seising of lyveloode ⁊c. was rad̄ ⁊ passed̄ and cōmanded̄ to be added̄ in þe Kyng̃ þinst^u^cc̃on þ^t James Aleyn knyzt shal have now into Ireland̄.

Also be þ⁊ maad̄ a ꝉre to þ^e Kꝭ [said̄] Lieuteñ ⁊ consail and also anoþ⁊ to þ^e said̄ Tref of Irland̄ after þ^e teneur̃ þ^e said̄ instrucc̃on þ^e which̄ þ^t day wer̃ rad̄ ⁊ passed̄.

The Cardinal of York.[1] Also be þ⁊ maad̄ ꝉres of liƀate currant ⁊ allocate dormant upoñ Rauf Botiller ⁊ Bartholomewes patent upoñ þ^e keping ⁊ cappitanie of Coneway for þeir paiementz ⁊ þ^e paiement of viij. souldeo^r^s dwelling in þ^e seid̄ place. The Earl of Suff.[1]

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of Juyl þ^e xx*j*. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred̄ Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ

The Cardinalx of York	Therles of Nor*thūbr̃*
⁊ of Luxemborough̄	Saꝝ
The Chaunceller	Suff
	The Tref.

Be þ⁊ maad̄ a ꝉre to þ^e Lord̄ Grey Ruthin reciting hou þ^t þ^e K' is enfourmed̄ þ^t þ⁊ is divisioñ dissenc̃on discord̄ ⁊ debate betwix him ~~þ^t~~ on þ^t ooñ ꝑtie and þ^e towne of North̄ on þ^t oþ⁊ ꝑtie wher̃ þourough̄ inconvenience myzt falle þ^t God̄ defende. And þ⁊for̃ þ^e K' wol and chargeth̄ him straitely as he wol eschue h^s grevous indignac̃on þ^t to þ^e said̄ towne noþ⁊ to nooñ of hē comyng to þ^e towne noþ⁊ goyng ~~to~~ [oute of] þ^e towne to

[1] These names appear to have been thus placed to indicate that the Cardinal of York and the Earl of Suffolk were only present at the *last* proceeding of the Council on that day.

m̃kettꝭ or elles weř noþ̃ beyng in any place in þᵉ saiđ towne or wᵗ oute it he in hˢ ꝑsone ⸗ noþ̃ by hˢ ⸗ noþ̃ by hˢ abettement noþ̃ ꝑcuring ⸗ do noñ harme to any of þᵉ saiđ towne ~~noþ̃ noñ þ̃ þing þᵗ myzt be or so~~ But þᵗ he do ⁊ see þᵗ þe pees be kept anenst hē in alle mañe wyse.

~~Be þ̃ maađ a łre~~ [The Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ⁊] Alrede beth̃ assigneđ to go to Norwich̃ ⁊ have a cōmissioñ.

It̃ be þ̃ maađ a łre to þᵉ Tref ⁊ Barons ⁊c. ~~of~~ to sende þestretꝭ of all̃ þoo þᵗ beth̃ assesseđ to make any fines for any p̃sentemēt þᵗ late was maađ upoñ for any offenses late doñ at Norwych̃ to þᵉ Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ⁊ to Alrede.

It̃ be þ̃ maađ ~~a łre to þ~~ seṽalles łres to þᵉ sherriefꝭ of Norwich̃ ⁊ of Norff to surcesse of makyng of any le

Lorđ Grey . . . him . ~~deliṽance of þestretꝭ~~ .
Cōmissioñ Essex Estfelđ in ꝑsone

. . .

[*Ibid.* f. 108 b. 13th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xiij. day of Juyl þᵉ xxj. yeř ⁊c. in þᵉ Sterređ Chābř at Westm̃ ⸗ p̃nt my Lordꝭ My Lorđ of Suff.

My Lorđ of Shrowesbury ꝼ Andreau Ogarđ Stanlowe Tref of Norᵈⁱᵉ and oþer of my lordꝭ of þᵉ Kyngꝭ counsail þᵗ auwarđ for þᵉ *vitailling* of þᵉ bastiel at Diepe ⁊ such̃ oþ̃ chargꝭ as þᵗ ~~he~~ [my Lorđ of Yorke lieuteñ ⁊c.] have to do in Norᵈⁱᵉ in ꝑtie of paiement of þᵗ þat he sholde have by force ⁊ vertue of þendenturꝭ maađ betwix þᵉ K' ⁊ hī as for þᵉ Lieuteñ of Frāce ⁊ Norᵈⁱᵉ þᵗ he myzt have now in ~~hađ~~ handes to þᵉ sōme of vj. mˡ. marc̃.

And my lordꝭ of þᵉ Kꝭ counsail graunteđ unto hē for vitaille ꝛ sending forth̄ of it to þᵉ bastiel at Diepe mˡ. marc̃ in mōnoie ꝛ ij. mˡ. marc̃ also of mōnoie þᵗ wol growe of þᵉ fines at Norwich̄.

And as for þᵉ oþ̃ iij. mˡ. marc̃ ~~th my~~ it was answeređ unto hē þᵗ unto þᵉ sōme þei sholde aspie what m̃chandise as leeđ tynne wolle or wolleñ cloth̄ and þei sholde bye it and þᵉ K' wolde deliv̄e it unto hē and satisfie þᵉ ꝑtie þ̃for̃.

My Lorđ Lorđ of Shrewesbury

Be þ̃ maađ a l̄re to þᵉ Tref ꝛ Chāb̄l ꝛc. to deliv̄e to Rob̄t Whitgᵉve ꝛ Pounde þᵉ mˡ. l̄i. þᵗ þei have boroweđ of my Lorđ Cardinal of Engl̄ for þᵉ paiement of þᵉ shippes þᵗ beth̄ at Portesmouth̄ for þᵉ setting ov̄ of my Lorđ of Som̃s̃ ꝛ of hˢ retenue ⸝ for þᵉ paiement of þᵉ which̄ mˡ. l̄i. ꝼ Rob̄t Rollestoñ is boundeñ to my saiđ Lorđ Cardinal.

Garꝛ to go into Br̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 109.]

Be þ̃ maađ a l̄re to þᵉ Tref ꝛ Chamb̄l to make ~~as~~ sufficeant assig*nement* to ꝼ Robert Rollestoñ warderober of mˡ. l̄i. for mˡ. l̄i. þᵗ he hath̄ boroweđ to þᵉ Kꝭ use for þᵉ settyng over of my Lorđ of Som̃s̃.

Be þ̃ maađ a cōmissioñ to my Lorđ of Seint D'đ ꝛ M' Adā Mol*eyns* ~~cõe~~ to cõe ꝛ trete ꝛc. wᵗ þᵉ cōmissairs of Holl̄ ꝛ Zell̄ as touching reformac̃on of attemptatꝭ ꝛc. ꝛ to gyve hē power to constraigne such̄ Englissh̄men as þᵗ have doñ attemptatꝭ to come befor hē.

Ther̃ as late þᵉ cōmissairꝭ of Holl̄ ꝛ Zell̄ beyng in Engl̄ for reformac̃ons to ~~be~~ have be maađ aswel to þᵉ Kyngꝭ subgittꝭ as to þeim of Holl̄ ꝛ Zell̄ not havyng þeir̃ power

noþ͛ ꝑcuracies good as it semed to my Lord of Seint David ⁊ þ^e cōmission͛s at þ^t tyme ⸗ the which enfourmed þeim of Holl ⁊ Zell undre what fourme þei at þeir retournyng ayen for þ^t cause sholde bringe þeir lres of cōmission [power] ⁊ of procuracies ⸗ the whiche cōmission͛s late retourned from hens amongꝭ oþ͛ þingꝭ for þ^e said cause beth comen ayen into Engl w^t such lres of cōmission and ꝑcuracies as wer as above desired ⸗ the which lres ~~as yet~~ ⁊ procuracies beth as yet noþ͛ good noþ͛ effectuell as it is said ~~þ^t~~ [as] my Lord of Seint Davide ~~shol~~ on of þ^e cōmission͛s now in þ^e said matier sholde seye. Maistr Adam Moleyns ⁊c. oon of þ^e Kꝭ cōmission͛s in þ^s behalf shewyng þ^s to my lordꝭ of þ^e Kyngꝭ counsail desired þeir advises hou þ^t he ⁊ þ^e Kꝭ oþ͛ cōmission͛s sholde be ruled ⁊ goev͛ned in þ^t behalf. To whom it was answered þ^t of courtesye seth þ^t it was [first] þadvise of my said Lord of Seint D'd ⁊ þ^e said oþ͛ cōmission͛s that þei moste ꝑcede ⸗ and in þ^e meene whyle þ͛ may be send for an oþ͛ ~~go~~ cōmission
* f. 109 b. good ⁊ sufficeant.* It was ~~demaunded~~ also demaunded ~~of Ma~~ by Maistr Adam of my said lordꝭ of þ^e counsail wheþ͛ þ^t þ^e man͛ of ꝑceding as for þ^e man͛ of proefs ⁊ bringing forth of witnesses sholde be oon or not. To whom it was answered þ^t it sholde be oon.

Also forthermor it was cōmaunded by my lordꝭ of þ^e Kingꝭ cōnsail ~~shol~~ be maad to my said Lord of Seint D'd M' Adam ⁊c. a cōmission undr þ^e Kyngꝭ gret seal gyvyng ~~to enq~~ hē power to makes lres of inquisicon into þe contrees to enquer who wer takers of any of þ^e Hollanders ⁊ Zellanders goodes ⸗ whenne wher ⁊ hou ⸗ and to whoes handes þei beth come ⁊c.

Also be þ͛ maad lres to Dovorr Sandewich ⁊ Winchelsee for to

Norwich.

[*Ibid.* f. 110. . . . July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The day of Juyl . . . . . .

My Lorđ Chaunceller
M' Adā Moleyns
Roƀt Rollestoñ.

The Kyng by þadvis of his counsail wol þ^t þ⁊eas þ^t my lordꝭ þarbitrours in c̊tain matiers of differences betwix my Lorđ þ^e Cardinal of York ⁊ my Lorđ Therle of Northūƀr̃ amongꝭ oþ⁊ þingꝭ conteigneđ in þeir̃ awardꝭ ⸗ awardeđ þ^t my saiđ Lorđ of Northūƀr̃ sholde by a c̊tain tyme *make* up̃ [⁊ repair̃] all̃ þ^t that now late was droweñ downñ belangyng to þ^e chirch̃ of York by þ^e [sev̊all̃] over sightꝭ of Whitingham Alređ ⁊ Arderne clerc of þ^e Kꝭ werkes ⸗ and þ^t for as moche as þ^t þ^e saiđ Alređ is so occupieđ aboute þ^e duchee of Lancastr̃ and also þ^e saiđ Whitingham is so occupieđ þ^t þei may not nowe entende the Kyng wol þ⁊for̃ þ^t þ^e saiđ Arderne goe into þ^e North̃ contrey and ov̊ see þ^e saiđ repac̃ons ⸗ and þ^t he make during þ^e tyme þ^t he shal be so absent a sufficeant deputee to entende to þ^e Kyngꝭ werkes. And þ^t he goe [in psone] ⁊ entende to þ^e saiđ repac̃ons after þawarđ þ^t is in þ^s behalf maađ.

Be þ⁊ maađ a l̃re to þ^e Warderober ~~in all̃~~ cōmandyng̃ hī in alle goodely haste to do make ij. mantelles of velewet lyneđ w^t sataige w^t þ^e Gart̊ of Seint George ⁊ also þ^t he ordeine ij. gowne clothes [⁊ ij. hodes] ⁊ þ^e gart̊s þ⁊for̃ for þ^e saiđ gownes ⁊ hoodes ⁊ þ^e furrurꝭ of ermyns for hē ⁊ deliv̊e hē to Garter Kyng of Armes ⸗ he for to ber̃ ⁊ deliv̊e þ^e ooñ robe w^t a gart̊ for þ^e leg to þ^e K' of Aragoñ ⁊ þ^e oþ⁊ to Lynfant Don Henrik of Portingale uncle to þ^e K' of Portingale.[1]

[1] *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter, vol. i. p. 180.

Wiłł Okerst of Sussex ⁊ Tħ Staundoñ appeređ ⁊c. in þᵉ maᵛe ⁊c. touching Flete and þei betħ chargeđ þᵗ þei shal not depte ⁊c.

Mđ þᵗ it be spoke to þᵉ Secretary þᵗ a łre be senđ unto þᵉ K' of Aragoñ in ałł haste.

To pe justicꝭ of þe pees of Yorkshiř. ~~Garꝭ xx. łi. . . . . Lynfant~~

[*Ibid.* f. 110 b.]

Be þꝭ maađ a łre to þᵉ Tref ⁊ Chamƀł to paie to ſ Loys Despoy knyzt now retournyng into Guyenne ~~ove~~ xxv. marc̃ over þᵉ l. marc̃ þᵗ late þᵉ Kyng cōmaundeđ hē to paie him.

It̃ it semeđ to my Lorđ þᵉ Chaunceller þerle of Suff ⁊ Maistř Adam þᵗ þerle of Longueville be ooñ of þᵉ Kyngꝭ counsail in Guyenne and have þᵉ pensioñ þꝭfor̃ belanging to his estat.

Be þꝭ maađ a łre to þᵉ Tref ⁊ Chamƀł ⁊c. to paie ⁊ deliᵛe unto Garter Kyng of Armes whom þᵉ Kyng wᵗ hˢ łres ⁊ instrucc̃on sendetħ now unto þᵉ Duc of Br̃taigne xx. łi. for hˢ labourꝭ ⁊ coustagꝭ.

Also be þꝭ maađ łres to þᵉ Seneschal of Guyenne ⁊ [Kꝭ] counsail of Burdeaux þᵗ for as moche as þᵗ þinħitantz entr̃ deux meerꝭ in Guyenne betħ so pⁱvilegeđ by Kꝭ grauntꝭ her̃befor̃ þᵉ whicħ betħ by þᵉ K' confermeđ þᵗ þᵉ saiđ provostee sholđ for eᵛ be and abyde in þᵉ Kꝭ handꝭ unieđ to þᵉ corone, and undr̃ þᵗ ~~meene~~ wᵗ oute meene be goeᵛneđ by þᵉ ꝑvost ⁊ oþꝭ þᵉ Kꝭ offic̃s in ałł þingꝭ wᵗ oute þᵗ þat it sholde be divideđ dismembređ depteđ or tᵃnsporteđ in hool or by ꝑtie to any ꝑsone~~s~~ And þᵗ notwitħstanding yet þerle of Longueville and þᵉ Mair̃ of Burdeaux ⁊ oþꝭ have surreptic̃ously ~~pᵗ~~ geten of þᵉ K'

graunte c̄tain ꝑisshes ⁊ villagꝭ ⁊ oþ͛ þingꝭ belanging to þᵉ saiđ ꝑvostee þᵉ whicħ and þᵉ K' hađ ben adv̄tisseđ he wolde nev̄ have graunteđ. And þᵉ K' willing þᵉ saiđ pⁱvilegꝭ so by him confermeđ to stande in þeir̃ strengthe in ev̄icħ point of hē wᵗ oute þᵗ þei be broken or admenuseđ in any wyse ⁊ also þᵗ hˢ demaine be kept hool wᵗ oute devisioñ wol ⁊ cōmaundetħ hˢ saiđ Seneschal ⁊ counsail þᵗ sucħ grauntes so pchaseđ ⁊ þᵗ shal be
* f. 111. pʳchaseđ her̃after ayenst þᵉ saiđ pⁱvilegꝭ þei putte * not in execuc̃on nor suffr̃ þeim take any effecte. And yif þᵗ possessioñ be take ⁊c. þᵗ þei putte it in þᵉ first estat wᵗ oute delay. And þᵗ þei make þᵉ saiđ ꝑvostee wᵗ þ appteñ be gyveñ undr̃ þᵉ K' by hˢ ꝑvoste ⁊ oþ͛ officers in keping to þᵉ *ende þei have* þ͛inne þeir̃ ~~pⁱvilegꝭ~~ olđ riztful pⁱvilegꝭ ⁊ lawable . . . .

APPENDIX.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 301. *contemporary* MS.

The year in which the following list of persons who consented to advance money to the King was made, is not stated; but it seems to be another copy, with some variations, of the list which occurs on the Minutes of the Council of the 16th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437. *Vide* p. 13, *antea.*]

xvj. die Aprilis.

Dñs de Founhop̃ concessit se prestare đno Regi in hac nec̃citate sua - - - -	ccl. marc̃.	Asf in com̃ Bedđ ꝉ Bukk cū . . de . . . . .
It̃ sili modo Dñs de Tiptoft -	ccl. marc̃.	
~~It̃ Dñs de Hungford - -~~	~~c. li. si non ivit in fvic̃o R.~~	
Mr̃ Th̃ Bekyngtoñ - -	xl. li. voluit loqⁱ cū Thes̃.	
Custos privati sigilli - -	c. li. si potit her̃ bonas soluc̃ sive assignac̃ de õi eo qᵈ ei p R. debit̃.	
Comes Suff - - -	ccl. marc̃ si omnes Cõites sili modo voluint facer̃.	
Comes Northūbr̃ - -	c. li.	
Comes Hunt̃ - - -	c. li.	
Comes Wigorñ - -	c. li.	
Cancellar̃ Angl - - -	c. li.	
Ep̃us Assaveñ - - -	x. li.	

Epus Carlioleñ	- - -	c. marc̃.
Archiepus Eboz	- -	cc. li. vol loq^{i} cū Thes̃.
Thes̃ Angl	- - -	ccl. marc̃.
Archiepus Cantuar̃	- -	D. marc̃.
Whytingham	- - -	c. li.
Radus Rochefort miles	-	c. marc̃ vol loq^{i} cū Thes̃.

[Additional MS. 4605, art. 115. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council on the 19th November, apparently 18 Hen. VI. 1440. The Duke of York was appointed lieutenant general and governor of France on the 2nd July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440. *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 786; and p. 133, *antea.*]

THE xixth. day of Novembr̃ ye Kyng by y'advys of his counsaille at Westm̃ consideryng yat his welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke shall mowe ye better do hym service in his royalme of Fraunce and duchie of Normandie like as he is withholdyn with ye Kyng as it appereth by indentures betwen theym made and accorded to resceyve partie of his wagis the first day of Decembr̃ next commyng beforū ye whiche day to encorage the saide Duk his cousin to be the redyer forthward so as for tareying of hym none inconveniens folowe, charged and commanded the Tresorer of England and ye Chambleins of his eschequyr to content as ferforth as yey goodely may ye saide Duk of suche sūmys or paerte yereof as he shulde by vertu of his saide indentures receyve at the saide first day of Decembr̃, Cōmandyng the Keper of his pryve seall to do make here upoñ sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer and Chamblayns abovesaide. Beyng present and here to consentyng my lorde Duk of Gloucestre ye Bisshop̃ of Bathe chaunceller the Erle of Northumbr̃ ye Tresorer ye Keper of ye pryvay

seall ye Lord Hungerforth Tiptot Scrop ye Warderober Sturton t me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 103. a modern *Transcript.*

The date of this article does not appear, but it must have been issued between the 17th and 23rd Hen.VI. 1438-1445.]

By the King.

TRUSTI and welbeloved. For as much as diverse and right urgent and behofull causes movyth us for conservation of our honour and complacement of our promisses under our letter and seal ye which we will in no wise faile to do, pay unto the commissioners and oratours of our right welbeloved cosin ye Duk of Bayer IIIJ^m^DCCC. marc̃ We woll and straitly charge you that ye of ye somme of money ye which is assigned and araised to be delivered unto the Tresorer of our houshold for the use and expenses of ye said our houshold take and deliver unto ye said oratours and commissioners to the use of ye said Duk of Bayer our cosin ye said iiij^m^DCCC. marc̃ in the fulfillyng of our promises made unto hym in our byhalf and y^t^ ye faile not herof as ye woll aunswer to us, any act statut or contrarie ordinance not with standyng what sumeever auctorite or sp̃ialte it be of. Yeven under our prive seal at Westm̃ ye xxiij. day of Novembr̃.

(*In dorso.*) The King ye tyme and place withynne writen commanded ye Keper of his privay seal to do write letters under ye same after the tenur of this copie unto ye Tresorer of England and ye Chamberlayns, beyng present the Card^l^ of York ye Chauncel ye Erles of Stafford Northumber Suff and others.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Harl. MS. 1878. f. 11. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, and apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen.VI. 1441, when Lord Sudley, the Lord Chamberlain, whose signature is affixed to it, was created Baron Sudley, and the 7th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443, when he was appointed Lord Treasurer. *Vide* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 596. The date of the 26th December, 22 Hen.VI. is, however, assigned to this petition, in a modern hand, but upon what authority does not appear.]

THE Kyng hath grauntid this bylle.[1]

To the Kyng oure sovain lord.

PLEASE it youre highnesse consideryng the grete hurt and losse that hath groweñ as well unto you as to your staple of Caleys by cause of diverse licences g[a]unted by your highnesse to diverse psones to cary diverse merchandises of the staple to other places then to the seid staple which by youre lawe owed to be caried to the seid staple wherby grete hurt and losse hath growe to you and is like dayly to growe grete hurt to youre seid staple: to graunte youre graciouce lrez of prive seal directz un to your Chaunceller of Englond hym comandyng that no lrez patentz under your grete seal passe of eny suche licence of marchandise of the staple to cary un to eny other place then to the seid staple notwithstondyng eny waraunt with clause of nonobstante her aftur to hym to be direct but if he be comanded in especiall by youre owne mouth for the grete wele of you and all this your roialme.

R. SEUDELEY CHAMBURLEYN.

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[1] In Lord Sudley's writing.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 12. *contemporary* MS.

Articles agreed to in the parliament which met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, namely, on the 16th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other "messengers" to the King, requesting him to appoint an English peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lionel lord Welles. It appears that these messengers were also the bearers of another communication to the King from the parliament, on the state of Ireland, to which an answer was given on the 28th March 1442. (*Vide* p. 184, *antea.*) The evidence on which these Articles are assigned to the year 1441 is the proof afforded by the document just alluded to, that a parliament met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin in that year, and that the Archbishop of Dublin was one of the personages deputed to convey its wishes to the King; for it is highly improbable that a parliament should have met at the *same* place, on the *same* day of the month, and selected the *same* person for the *same* duties, in any other year. No notice occurs of a parliament having assembled in Ireland, in the printed statutes of that kingdom, between the 18th Hen.VI. 1440 and the 25th Hen.VI. 1447. A modern transcript of these articles, which has supplied several *lacunæ*, occurs in the Additional MS. 4793, but it is not stated from whence it was copied.

In these articles following is shewed by Richard archbusshop of Develin one[1] of the messages of the londe of you sovain lorde of Irelonde as in substance for asmoche as longeth him *for to shew ye cause why it is nether prouffitable to you soverain lord nor for*[1] the welfare of your said lande that the Erlle of Ormond be lieutenaunt of the same londe.

First forasmoche as all the lordes spuell and temporell of your said londe and the cões of the same in your parlement holden at

[1] Additional MS. 4793. f. 10 b.

Develyñ the Friday next after the fest of Seint Martyñ in wynter last passed were fullyth avised and assented that I and my felowe messages for the said londe shulde desire of you sovain lorde to ordeyñ a myghti lorde of this your realme of Englonde for to be your lieutenant of yor said londe that tyme beyng there psent the Erlle of Ormond as depute to the Lorde Welles than your lieutenant there. Please it yor highnesse to be enformed howe that if it had [be] seyñ goode and pfitable for you and for yor said londe for to have had the said Erlle yor lieutenant he shulde have beeñ named atte said parlement. Doyng you to understonde that they all both lordes spuall and temporell & cões there assembled considered in their wisdoms that it was moste expedient to you sovain lorde to have to your lieutenant there a lorde of the birth of this your noble realme whom yor people there wolle more favour and obey than to any man of that londes birth. For men of this realme kepe better justice execute your lawes and favour more your cõe people there and ev have done before this tyme better than ev didde any man of that londe or ev is like to doo.

Also please it your highnesse to considre howe that it behoveth that he that shulde be your lieutenant there be a mighti curregeous and laborous man to kepe the felde and to make resist*tance against* your ennemyes in comfort and supportacioñ of your true liege people there and none of these ben seyñ ne founde in the said Erlle for both he is aged unweldy and unlusty *to labour for hee* hath for lak of labour loste in substance all his castelles townes and lordeshippes that he had withiñ yor said londe. Wherfore it is not likly that he shuld kepe conquer ne gete eny *groundes* to you sovain lorde that thus hath lost his owñ.

More ov please it you to wete that at dyvs parlementes whan that the said Erlle hath had the rule there he hath ordeyned and maad Irissh men and gromes and pages of his housolde knyghtes of the shire the which wolde not in no wyse assent to no good

rule nor to no thing that shulde ꝑfite and avaylle to you sov̊ain lorde. And also hath̄ suffered̄ dyv̊s lordes sp̄uell̄ and temporell̄ to absent hem fro parlementz here afore takyng of hem grete fynes to his singuler avaylle there as the ꝑfite shulde be your̄.

Also afore this tyme whan the said̄ Erle stood̄ your lieutenant he toke the Priour of Colañ ooñ of the lordes of your parlement there and sent him to Oderes Castell̄ that is an Irissh̄ man and your ennemy the which̄ put him in grete duresse of prisoñ and ramp̄somed̄ him at c. marc̄ without any cause resonable. And in like wyse maad̄ to be enprisoned̄ in the handes of your ennemyes Jankyn Calañ ooñ of the citezeins of your cite of Develyñ and David̄ Seman gentilman and ramp̄somed̄ eche of hem at xl. l̄i. and ooñ Nicholas Galbarry in like wyse and ramp̄somed̄ him at c. marc̄.

Also please it you to consider howe that atte last departure of the Lorde Welles out of your said̄ londe it was desired̄ by the substance of the gentils and cōes of the same londe that the said̄ Erlle shuld̄ in no wise be his depute because of grete rygour and brekyng of peas that they dradde him to do like as he had̄ dooñ before tyme. Wherupoñ atte last he was bounde by endenture triꝑtite to kepe the peas and be of good̄ rule duryng the tyme that he were depute to the said̄ lieutenant. And sith̄ it is so that his feblenesse of rule was so moche dradde to be depute it is to suppose more to be dradde yf he were your lieutenaunt ꝯt had̄ rule himself.

Also please it your high̄nesse to be remembred̄ howe that afore this tyme my Lorde of Marche my Lorde Grey whos soulez God̄ assoill̄ and my Lorde Talbot that have beeñ your lieutennants of your said̄ londe have afore this tyme enpeched̄ the said̄ Erlle sev̊ally of many grete tresons the which stonde yet undet̊myned̄ the which̄ is a grete proof that the said̄ Erlle hath̄ not been of no good̄ rule and is unable to have your said̄ londe in gov̊naunce.

Also ther beeñ many and dyv̄s other grete thinges mysdone by ...e said Erlle the which I may not declare for cause of myne ordre. For the declaracioñ of which please it your highnesse to do come byfore you the Lorde Welles the Baroñ of Dudley Sir Thomas Stanley sometyme lieutenantz of your said londe Gyles Thorntoñ your tresorer there and other that have borñ and bere offices there chargyng hem by the feithes that they owe to God and to you to report to your highnesse the rule of the said Erlle done for the tyme that þei have stonde your officers there.

Also please it your highnesse the p̄misses considered to discharge the said Erlle of the saide office of lieutenaunt and to direct a cōmissioñ to certain cōmissioners to enquere within your said londe of the mat̄e comprysed in the saide articles and of the rule and gov̄nance that the said Erle hath beeñ of in the tyme that he hath stonde lieutenant there here byfore ov̄ that þat is rehersed above and therupon to certifie you by writyng under your grete seal of that þat thei fynde by such inquisicioñ, and so ye may have clere knowlage whether it be for your p̄fite and avaylle for the ease and welfare of your lande that the said Erlle be your lieutenant there or not. And the said Erlle moste be discharged before that the said inquisicioñ be takyn for he hath so rigorously entreted your poũe people of your said londe before this tyme that they dar not sey the trouth while that he stondeth your lieutenant there without that he be first discharged lest that for their sothe seying he wolde be more rigorous to hem hereaft̄ than he was before the which þey might not bere.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 14. On parchment: *contemporary* MS.

Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, treasurer of Ireland. Although the date of these articles is not stated, the Minute of the Council of the 24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, by which Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King, to be sworn as to who were the most impartial men in Ireland to fill the situations of deputies, "and to give up in *articles* all that he will write for the King and against any other persons," (*vide* p. 202, *antea*,) tends to identify this document with the one there mentioned, and to fix its date to about the latter part of the month of August or early in September 1442.]

THISE ben the articles whicħ Gyles Thorndoñ tresorer of Irlanđ shewetħ and declaretħ unto the *ryght* honurable and ryght wyse counseiłł of the Kyng our sov̊ayn lorđ.

First the seiđ Gyles excusetħ hym and hym̃ acquytetħ by the feitħ whicħ he owetħ to Gođ and to the Kyng̃ our̃ saiđ sov̊ain lorđ, þat the thynges whicħ he seitħ and expressetħ by this writyng̃ here after folowyng it is for þe wele and ꝑfite to þe Kyng̃ and goođ gouv̊naunce of his seiđ lanđ and peple and for no man̊e singuler lucre ne avayłł for hym̃ self ne for nooñ hyndryng hate or malice whicħ he hatħ ayeinst ony ꝑsone or ꝑtie in þat lande as he wołł acquyte hym̃ at ałł tymes in socħ wyse as yo^u lyketħ to assigne hym̃ to his power̃. Consideryng̃ to your̃ graciouses and hon^rables discrec̃ons þat he hatħ be s̊vaunt and draweñ fortħ in þe Kynges s̊vice þat dede ys whom̃ God assoiłł and also in þe s̊vice of our̃ saiđ sov̊aiñ lorđ þ^t now ys thise xxxviij^ty wynter̃ and more and nev̊e hadde fee ne rewarde but onely of hem̃ tweyñ, and now in his olđ age þ^t he sholđ do or saye ony thyng þat sholđ be shame or repreef to hym̃ God diffende, and so he trustetħ to his m̊cy þat he wołł.

The first article ys, þat as it ys knoweñ of the discorde ꝑcialtee and divisioñ whicħ ys in the lande of Irlanđ and longe hatħ contynueđ bytwene þe Erle of Ormonđ and his affinitee oñ þat ꝑtie and the Lorđ Talbot and the Archebysshopp̃ of Divelyñ his

brother on þat otheř ptie[1] setth the seid Gyles hath be Tresoreř there, þere hath be soch ptie sittyng in þe Kynges counseilł and in all his courtes þere þat no mateř for the Kynges availł ne for seute of ptie may have due pcesse ne execucioñ in lawe where it toucheth ony of the seid ij. pties, to grete hyndryng to ouř said sovaiñ lord and to all his seid lande as it appereð by a plement there now late holdeñ, and so it ys lyke to contynue lesse thañ remedye therfore be purveyed.

Iťm as þe seid Gyles ys enfo[r]med by þe officers in þe eschekeř þere, where grete sommes beñ due and levable to þe Kynges use and pfite for which sommes þe officers dare nat make due processe for drede of puttyng out of office at evy eschaunge of lieuten[a]nt or justice. And so it is in all þe Kynges courtes there, to grete losse and hyndryng to ouř said sovayñ lord.

Iťm seth the tyme of Kyng Harry the v[th]. hydeř to there hath be graunted out of the Kynges revenues þere w[t]out auctoritee or power to heñ yeveñ by the Kyng, grete annuytees and pdoñ of dettes accomptes and arrerages of accomptes to divs psones by the justices and lieutenauntes there ayeinst the fourme and ordynaunce made and sent thider by Kyng Edward the iij[de]. which amounten to m[l]Dccclij. li. v. s. ix. d. q[a] lyke as the seid Gyles hath heñ to shewe redy writeñ.

Iťm it were ryght pfitable necessarye and nedefull þat þe Chief Baroñ of the escheker there were a suffisant lerned man of lawe and that he nor nooñ other officeř of the same place be in fee w[t] nooñ otheř lord but that they may occupye heř office in heř ppre psones and by no deputees, for that place ys gretely hyndred by deputacyoñ.

Iťm lyke yt your hon[r]ables and graciouses discrecons to yeve in knowelegge to the seid Gyles how he shall be demened as for annuytees and grauntes of the Kynges fee fermes and demeynes w[t]in the seid land grauntes of pdons dettes accountes reall svices prys of wynes yeveñ by ony justice there of her oweñ auctoritee

[1] *Vide* pp. 206, 248, 250, *antea*.

as wele in the tyme of the Kyng þat dede ys as in the tyme of the Kyng our̃ soverayñ lorđ þat now ys, and whether they shuł be allowed or nooñ.

Ĩtm where div̊s annuytees were graunted of þe Kynges fee fermes in the tyme of Kyng Harry the iiijth. by Thomas of Lancastre þat tyme his lieutenaunt beyng to div̊s ꝑsones for t̊me of lyf, he havyng no power there too but onely to g^{a}unte forfaitures, and in asmoch as the seiđ grauntes were confermed by both Kynges Harryes the iiijth. and the v^{te}. and by our̃ seiđ sov̊ayñ [lorđ] þat now ys, it is to be enquered whether̃ þe seiđ grauntes and confirmac̃ons be suffisaunt or nought.

Ĩtm lyke it yo^{u} to understonde þat þe grete frostes and weders þat hañ beeñ thise iij. yere hañ so empeyred and hurte þe walles of the castels of Develyñ and Wygelowe which wołł draweñ to ryght grete and notable sommes lesse thañ þey beñ þe souner repailled and amended.

Ĩtm it is to be rem̃bred ꝓat at þe next ꝑlement to be holdeñ in Engelonđ þat it be ordeyned and enacted in the same ꝑlement þat ałł man̊e of m̊chaundyses passyng out of the lanđ of Irelanđ and commyng into the same, paye to the Kyng pety custume in lyke wyse as it is used in Engelonđ, lesse þan ony soch m̊chandyses be custumed in Engelanđ tofore by cause þat the Kyng hath no custume of no man̊e m̊chandyse there save onely of hydes wolle and fell.

Ĩtm it is to have in mynde that the charges of the Justice of Irlanđ and his offic̊s this yere excedeñ þe revenues of the same lanđ m^{l}cccclvj. łi. xviij. s̃. j. đ. lyke as the seiđ Gyles cañ pleinly shewe yo^{u} writeñ.

Ĩtm the seiđ Gyles besecheth unto your̃ graciouses lordshipps̃ þat he may have in strengthyng of his seiđ office a łre patent̃ under̃ the Kynges sealł after þe tenure and fourme of a łre patent graunted by Kyng Edwarđ the iij^{de}. þe xxxj. yere of his reigne to his Tresorer̃ of Irlanđ at þat tyme beyng̃, the tenure of which łre patent foloweth in this fourme.

℞ univ̊sis in Hiƀñ p̊sentes ł̄ras inspecturis sał̄tm. Quia ut accepimus Thes̄ ñri Hiƀñ ꝑ tempore p̊t̊ito existentes ꝑpt̊ timorē justic̄ ñroꝝ Hiƀñ mandatis ⁊ injuncc̄onibꝫ eoꝝđm justic̄ resist̊e ⁊ debita ñra de ꝑsonis sub ꝑtecc̄oibꝫ ip̄oꝝ justic̄ existentibꝫ levare ⁊ cōmodum ñrm ꝑut ad ip̄os Thes̄ ꝑtinebat fac̊e non audebant ꝑ quod thesaurus ⁊ exitus ip̄ius t̊re ñre Hiƀñ a multis retro temporibꝫ multiplicit̊ exinaniti extiterunt ⁊ exhausti. Nos ne levacio hujusmodi debitoꝝ ñroꝝ ꝑpt̊ timorem aliquem decet̊o impediat^r volentes indempnitati ⁊ utilitati ñris in hac ꝑte ꝑvidere suscepim⁹ nunc thes̄ ñrm t̊re p̊dicte bona ⁊ res sua quecumq; in ꝑtecc̄onem ⁊ defensionem ñram sp̄alem ⁊ punic̄oem ejusđm si ip̄m in aliquo delinquere contingat penes nosmet ip̄os reservamus ip̄m a potestate ⁊ jurisdicc̄oe justic̄ ñri t̊re p̊dicte qui ꝑ tempore fu̇it penitus eximentes. Nolum⁹ enim q̄d p̊đcus justic̄ de ꝑsona đci Thes̄ ñri aut de bonis suis aliquibꝫ exquesitis coloribꝫ seu occ̄onibꝫ se in aliquo intromittat. Damus autem p̊fato Thes̄ ñro tenore p̊sencium in mandatis ip̄m q; firmit̊ injuṅgendo monem⁹ q̄d ꝑpt̊ aliquas ꝑtecc̄ones mandata att̊minac̄ones seu injuncc̄ones ꝑ p̊fatum justic̄ absq; assensu Cancellar̄ Thes̄ ⁊ alioꝝ de consilio ñro in ꝑtibꝫ illis fc̄a vel faciend̄ quin debita ñra ad cicius quo pot̊it levare ⁊ ea que juxta officii sui debitum ꝑ cōmodo ⁊ utilitate ñra fore viderit faciend̄ fac̊e non omittat, nec nos dampnū vel jacturam aliquam in quarum pot̊it incurrere ꝑmittat. In cujus rei testimonium has ł̄ras ñras fieri fecim⁹ patentes T. me ip̄o apud Westm̄ t̊cio die Marcii anno r̄ ñ Angł̄ tricesimo primo r. v̊o ñ Franc̄ decimo octavo.

Ꝑ ip̄m . . . . cons̄.

Patet in rot̄lo patenti E. tercii de anno xxxi°.

It̄m it is to be remembred̄ of an article put in by Sire Edward̄ Eustace knyght touchyng þ^t þe men borñ of Irlond̄ shold̄ go home and dwelł in þe same londe and elles to paye to þe Kyng a certein sōme of money like as yt is conteneth in þe said̄ article.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 22 b. On parchment: *Original.*

Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, lord keeper, Giles Thorndon, treasurer, and the other lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, dated at Drogheda, 25th April. The year in which this Letter was written is not stated, but there can be no doubt that it should be assigned to the 21st Hen. VI. 1443; for on the 4th of July in that year orders were issued by the Council, for the payment of the Lieutenant of Ireland, respecting the resumption of grants, and the fee-farms of certain cities and towns, agreeably to the first, second, and third "articles of them of Ireland," to which subjects, and in the same order, this Letter relates. (*Vide* pp. 297, 298, *antea.*) Moreover, the Letter was delivered to the Council by Sir James Aleyn; and on the 8th July the Council ordered some additions to be made to the credence which was about to be issued to "James Aleyn, a knight of Ireland," on his return to that country. *Vide* pp. 301, 304, 305, *antea.*]

Most reverende fadres in Gode and oure right noble and wirchipfull lordes, we recōmaunde us to your gracious lordeshipes, and please hit your seide graciousez lordeshipes to witte that we have writte to the Kinge our soveigne lorde that hit wold please his noble grace to advtise the gret costes of oure wirshipfull lorde James Erle of Ormond his lieutenaunt of his land of Irland, which he susteneth as well in laboring for the salfe garde of the saide lande as in making paiement to the poeple of the same lande for him his housold and soldeiors, to the importable charges of him and his frendes, and that hit wold please oure saide soveigne lorde to yeve in cōmaundement to his Tresorer in England to make duhe paiement to the saide lieutenaunt of all that is be hynde to hym of his wages for the keping of the saide lande: and that hit pleaset our soveigñ lord to consider that his land of Irland is his lordeshiꝑ of olde tyme annexet to his corone of his noble roialme of England, in the which lande our saide soveigñ lorde and all his right noble and worthi ꝑgenitors sūtyme Kinges of Engeland and lordes of Irland, of tyme that no mynde rennyth, have hade courtes ther, that is to say Chaunčy Chief Place Cōe Binche and Escheker in fourme and mañ as he hath in his saide noble roialme of Engeland,

and now late the saide lande is so empovereshet and the revenus of hit soe diminuyshet that they sufficeth not by gret somes to the paiement of the offices of his saide courtes and others his offices, as constables of his castell in his saide lande: and that not withstanding by dyvses suytes made to his noble grace he not lernet of the gret diminuycioñ of his saide revenus hath made dyvses g^{a}untes to divers psones of his saide revenus, to some for terme of lyve, and other for terme of yeres, and othir wies aftir his plesier, the which g^{a}untes if they tak effecte will cause the saide revenus so to be diminuset that they will in no maⁿ suffice to paiement of his saide officers, and also his courtes will be emynent to cesse and not to be occupiet by anny officers, and his saide castell noght keptet ne defendet in defaut of paiement in disheritaunce of him and subvsioñ of his saide lande which God defend, in las that he of his high grace ordeine in Engeland for paiement of his saide offices, that hit wold please his saide roiall majeste that no g^{a}unt wer made to non psoñ of his saide revenus fro hens forth, and that suche g^{a}untes of his grace so made bi for this tyme of his saide revenus wer duhely and g^{a}ciously refourmet and remediet as hit please his highnesse. Also for as moche as the citees of our saide sovveigne lorde of Cork and Lymyk and the towñ of Galvy with in his saide lande paie not har fee fermes coketes and custumes duhe to our saide sovvaigne lord as they didde of old tyme, ne obeyeth his cōmaundementes directet to hame for suche causes, that shippes and mchaundises of the saide citees and towñ comyng to Bristow other to anny other poorte in Engeland be pootte under arrest and so to abide till they finde suyrte that sufficient psones of the saide citees and towñ shall wyth in resonable tyme come to accompt to his escheker in Irland of ther said fee ferme coket and custumes, and mak full paiement of that that is duhe to oure saide sovvaigne lorde, besechyng yow of your g^{a}cious lordshipes benyngnely to accepte James Aleyne knight psentour of our saide writyng to our saide sovvaigne lord and of this our lre to your seid gracious lordeshipes and g^{a}ciously resceyve and heir and so tendir the saide James and writin that by your g^{a}cious fordrance he be soner spedde and anseweret and made repeir to the saide lande of Irland in to gret comfort of us

your s̊v^a^ntes. Most rev̊rende fadres in God̄ and our̄ right noble and wirchipfull lordes the Holy Trinite have yow in his blesset gov̊naunce. Writtin ate Drogheda undir that on part of our̄ saide sov̊eigiñ lorde is gret seale of his saide lande the xxv. day of Aprile.

Youre ſv^a^ntes Richard̄ Fitz Eustace Knyght Keper of the saide gret seale Giles Thorndoñ Tresurer ther and the remen^a^nt of oure saide sov̊eigñ lord̄ ys Conseilers of his seide lande.

(*In dorso.*) . . . . . most rev̊end̄ faderes in Gode and oure . . . . pfull lordes oure lordes of oure sov̊eigñ lordes . . . . . .

[Additional MS. 4793. f. 5. a modern *Transcript.*

The date of the following articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England, is not stated; but they must have been written between 1441 and 1444, and most probably late in 1443 or early in 1444. As they are closely connected with the previous documents, and are calculated to illustrate the History of Ireland, it has been thought advisable not to separate them.]

THESE be the articles wch Giles Thorndon esq^r^ Tresorer of Ireland sheweth and declareth to the King and his councell against James le Botiller Earle of Ormond of the time that the same Earle hath bin Lieutenant of the said land.

First whereas the citties of Cork and Lim̃ick were chardged to the King of 5,000 mark and more of the fee farme of the said citties et debitis div̊sorū and of fines issues and am̃ciamentꝭ as it appeareth in the great roll of the escheq^r^ of Ireland, the said Lieutenant went to the said citie of Lim̃ick and there treated with the cōmons of the said cittie and took 100 li. and more of his costꝭ of the cōmons of the s̃d cittie to his owne avayle to the end that the said cōmons should have a geñall pardon of all manner debtꝭ accomptꝭ issues fines

and amerciam^t^ for c. li. to be payd to the King, that is for to say for the said cittie of Limick c. mark^s^ and for the sd citie of Cork l^tie^. mark^s^ the wch pardon they have. And after that the said Lieutenant had the said c. li. that the King should have had to his owne avayle, not in dischardge of the Kinge in noe manner of the paym^t^, that the King should make to him in his said land, ne in England sithen he was last made Lieutenant of the sd land. And thus deceabably the said Earle made the King leese 5,000 mark^s^ and more.

2. Also where the King sent his writt anno 20 of his reigne to the said Tresorer to come into England [1] and to accompt, the said Tresorer might not have licence of the said Lieutenant to come into England but the same Lieutenant quarrelleth wth him in such forme that for dread of ye sd Lieutenant y^t^ hee wolde lett seaze ye office of ye Tresorer and all other offices landes and teñtes goods and chatles of ye sd Giles as he hath mow don unto ye time y^t^ ye denominacon of ye said Lieutenant ye sd Tresorer must make one Willm Chevir seacond justice of ye Kings Bench in Ireland a man of ye sd Lieutenant^s^ counsell his deputie Tresorer, wch deputie Tresorer in ye absence of ye sd Tresorer by ye making of ye said Lieutenant lete smyte out talles in ye receipt of ye said excheq^r^ of cccxlviij. li. and more of ye reale vice y^t^ was pclamed at y^t^ time to one Katarine Bray y^t^ was wife to Stephen Bray sometime chiefjustice of ye Kings Bench foresaid, wch Stephen was dedd longe time before [2], wch Lieutenant and deputie Tresorer hath ye more party of ye said cccxlviij. li. to theire owne availe and litle profit was to ye said Katarine. And y^t^ was ye cause y^t^ ye sd tailes were smitten by bill psented unto ye said Lieutenante by ye said Katarine by ye making of ye said Lieutenant by cause of ye wch misgovnance of ye Lieutenant ye Kings offics in Ireland be not paied of ye wages nor fees ne ye Kings profe discharged in England of ye wages of ye said Lieutenant. And ye cause y^t^ ye sd Lieutenant quarrelled at this time wth ye said Tresorer and seised all his offices landes and teñt^s^ goodes and cattles

[1] Giles Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King in August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. *Vide* p. 202, *antea*.

[2] *Vide* Rot. Claus. Hibern. 20 Hen VI. m. 28.

was because ye ſd Treſorer made not ye ſame Willm Chevir his deputie Treſorer as he did before, and ſo John Blackton ye ſd Treſorer his clerk declared and ſayed unto ye ſd Treſorers wife after yt yr ſd offices landes and teñtꝭ goods and cattles were ſeiſed in ye Kings hands.

3. Alſoe whereas ye warde of ye ſoñ and heire of John Verdon of Uriel and his landes fell into ye Kings handes wch landes being worth yearely xl. markes ye ſaid Lieutenant ſent by a letter unto yr ſaid Treſorer chardging him not to ſell ye ſd warde unto ye time yt hee ſpake wth him, wch Lieutenant deſiered of ye ſaid Treſorer to have ye ſaid warde yearely to ferme for c. ſ. during ye nonage of ye ſaid heire. And ye ſd Treſorer would not graunt it ſoe to him but he ꝑffered to ye ſd Lieutenant during ye ſd nonnage ye ſaid warde yelding yearely to ye King at his excheqer in Ireland ye very value therof, and yt for to doe ye ſaid Lieutenant refuſed. And after yt ye ſame Lieutenant intreated wth ye remanᵃnt of ye Kings counſell there privily in ſuch forme yt they all graunted yt ye ſd Lieutenant ſhould have ye ſaid ward for a c. ſ. yearely in ye name of a reward as it appeareth of recorde. And when this was demaunded of ye ſaid Treſorer hee durſt not ſay agt it for dread of ye ſaid Lieutenant but graunted it wth them. And thus ye Kinge leſeth his ꝑffittꝭ of his landꝭ aforeſaid by ye ſayd Lieutenant.

4. Alſoe yt ye ſd Lieutenant toke xx. li. of one frier Willm Fitz Thomas ſomtyme Priour of Kilmaynan at yt time being comandour of ye mañ of Kilfaran longing to ye Hoſpitall of St John's Jeꝛlem in Ireland wch is worth yearely a c. markꝭ to let yt ye ſame manour ſhould not be ſeaſed into ye Kings hands, where yt all landes and teñtꝭ of yr ſaid hoſpitall ſhould have been ſeaſed into ye Kings handꝭ unto ye time yt ccc. markꝭ had be rered of ye ſame lyving, for ye wch ccc. markꝭ iiij. ꝑſons were bound to ye King for one frier Thomas Fitz Gerald priour of ye hoſpitall aforeſd yt ye ſame priour ſhould keepe ye Kings peace which ſome day forfited to ye Kinge by defaute in a ſcire fac. And after yt all ye landes & teñtꝭ of ye ſaid hoſpitall by an act of parlemt made at ye ſuite of ye ſaid ſuertees by ye making of ye ſaid Lieutenant were ſeiſed into ye Kings hands into yr tyme yt yr ſaid ccc. markꝭ were rered of ye ſaid

landes and teñtꝭ, for ye wch act so made ye said suertees paied to ye said Lieutenant iiij^xx^. markꝭ by an accorde made betwixt them, after y^t^ time the said Lieutenant surmittinge ye cause y^t^ ye said man of Kilfaran was at y^t^ tyme in feffees hands where it was not soe. And also ye said Lieutenant had a c. markꝭ of ye said ccc. markꝭ to his owne availe by a concordatū made by him and ye Kinges counsell there of, the which counsell some durst not otherwise doe for dred of ye said Lieutenant.

5. Alsoe where ye temporaltees of ye chirche of Ardmagh after ye death of every Archbishopp of Ardmagh have been seised into ye Kings handes of ye wch Cawceston is and hath been ꝑcell, wch Cawceston is worth x. markꝭ by ye yeare, of ye which Cawceston ye Kinge hath bene seised as ꝑcell of ye said tempaltees, the said Lieutenant deliv̄ed ye said Chauceston to ye Baron of Delvin w^th^out suit of any man or ꝑces of law of his owne authoritie for his wages nothing yeilding therof unto ye King. And upon this ꝑces was made out of ye Kinges Excheq^r^ in Ireland against ye said Baron of Delvin to aunser ye Kinge therof. And ye said Lieutenant sent his prive seale to ye said Tresorer and to ye Barons of ye said excheq^r^ chardging them to sease of ye s̄d ꝑcess and to make noe more ꝑcess against ye said Baron, for he sayed y^t^ ye said Cawceston was noe ꝑcell of ye s̄d tempalties as it appeareth more fully by ye said privie seale of recorde in ye said excheq^r^. And so ye Kinge hath lost ij. tearmes wch cometh to xx. markꝭ. And thus ye King is like to be disinherited of ye said Cawceston by this gov̄nance when ye tempalties of ye said church bene seised in ye Kinges handes after ye desese of any Archbushopp of Ardmagh or for any other cause.

6. Allsoe where y^t^ an English rebell was taken wch was in ye feilde against Willm Welles at y^t^ time being deputie Lieutenant of the said lande and there slew Richard Wellesley knight, ye said Lieutenant treteꝺ with ye Kinges counsell y^t^ ye said man should paye to ye Kinge xl. markꝭ for his c̄hre of ꝑdon. And after y^t^ ye said Lieutenant toke to his owne avayle ye said xl. markꝭ of ye s̄d Rob̄t and graunted him his c̄hre for ye fyne of vj. s̄. viij. ð. and thus disceivablie ye said Lieutenant made ye King loose xl. markꝭ.

7. Allsoe whereas ye shipp of John Bryt of Dyvelyn maryñ was forfited unto ye Kinge by ye statut wch is worth xl. mark^ℓ^ ye said Lieutenant tooke a sõme of goods of ye said John Bryt for ye saide shipp to his owne use and chardged ye Kinges Chauncellor and Tresorer there not to entermedle wth ye s̃d shipp nor fine in noe mañ for ye said cause. And soe ye said Lieutenant made ye Kinge loose xl. mark^ℓ^.

8. Allsoe there was a bill made by ye makeing of ye s̃d Lieutenant put to ye cõmons in ij. pliament^ℓ^ and two great counsells houlden in Ireland before ye s̃d Lieutenant, in ye wch bill was contayned y^t^ whatsoever man y^t^ would complayne to ye King of any wrong don to him in Ireland but that ye same complaint^ℓ^ were under ye Kings greate seale of Ireland or by an act of pliament or greate counsell of ye said land that then hee soe complayning should forfitt all his lands rentes farmes goodes and cattell^ℓ^ to ye King for ev̄more. And this done by ye said Lieutenant to ye intent y^t^ hee might give all mõnies landes teñtes rentes services goodes and cattells y^t^ soe complayned, in as much as he hath power and authoritie by ye Kings ℔res pattent^ℓ^ made unto him of ye lieutenancy of Ireland, for there was noe man y^t^ hee had been willed to but y^t^ hee would have taken his landes teñtes rentes services goods and cattells. And if hee had complayned to ye King y^t^ then by ye statut if it had ben made hee should have forfited all his landes teñt^ℓ^ rentes services goodes and cattell^ℓ^ unto ye King for ever more and ye said Lieutenant to have given them to a frend of his for ev̄more by pact and coven^a^nt to be made betwene them y^t^ ye said Lieutenant should have them and to his heires for ev̄more by graunt made therof by him to whom ye said Lieutenant would graunt them, and if such men complained not y^t^ then ye said Lieutenant would have houlden ye said landes teñt^ℓ^ rentes services goodes and cattell^ℓ^ to his owne use duringe ye time of his said lieutenantshipp as hee hath done to divers trew liegmen of ye said lande, and thus ye said Lieutenant thought by ye said statute if it had been made to have destroyed many a trew liege man there, but some of ye said cões which bee trew liegemen to ye King knew well this evill and corrupt intent of ye said Lieutenant rejected ye said bill and would not lett it pass for

they said it was treson to make such a statute y^t a man should be restrayned y^t he should not complaine to his Kinge, ye wch bill was brought into ye cões house ther by a man of ye said Lieutenant whose name is Thomas Abbay wch is now in ye realme w^t ye said Earle.

9. Allsoe whereas ye said Earle made one M^r. John Prene to be put in prison for ye withhoulding of ccc. or cccc. mark^e wch was stolen as ye said Lieutenant saied and should have been ye Kinges, ye said Lieutenant held ye said M^r. John in prison unto ye time y^t he had paied unto ye said Lieutenant xx. li. for his deliv̄ance unto his owne availe, and ye Kinge of noe penny of ye said ccc. or cccc. mark^e answered and ye said M^r. John at his large.

10. Allsoe whereas some landes and teũt^e of one James Molghan in Meath were seised into ye Kinges hands wch were of ye yearely vallue of iij. s. ye said Lieutenant desiereth of ye said Tresorer to graunt ye said landes and teũtes to ye said James for tearme of year^e yealding therefore xij. d. yearely, and for by cause ye said Tresorer y^t to doe refused the said Lieutenant of his owne authoritie sent his warant to ye Chancellor of Ireland to make out ℔res pattent^e to ye said James to have ye said landes and teũtes duringe his life w^thout any thing thereof yelding. And soe by ye said Lieutenant ye Kinge hath lost much of his revenue of ye said landes.

11. Allsoe whereas it belongeth to ye Tresorer to make officers, y^t is to say countrowllars custumars waterbaylliffes serchers and other officers belonging to ye Tresorer to make, the said Lieutenant would not suffer him to make noe such officers but of his owne authorite against ye effect of ye said ℔res pattent^e to him made. And thus ye s̄d Lieutenant tooke other power upon him then he had by ye said ℔res patent^e in derogac̄on of ye Kings crowne and royalty and in great hurt and loss to ye said Giles.

12. Alsoe whereas ye Kinge sent his writt under his greate seale of England unto ye said Lieutenant charging him to restore ye said Giles ye office of ye constablry of keepeing of ye castle of Divelin and unto the office of the constablery and keeping of the castle and towne of Wickloe wth all ye landes teũtes rent^e services farmes ānuities goodes and cattles wch ye said Lieutenant made to be seised

into ye Kings handes and of ye wch ye Kinge had amoved his handes and them unto ye said Giles had restored, and y^t^ ye said Lieutenant should doe this upon noe longer occupacon of ye said lieutenantshipp or gov̄nance of ye said lande, wch writt ye said Lieutenant in noe wise obayed, because of wch disobaying of ye said writt ye s̄d office of Tresorer was not occupied by long time to great hurt lost and contempt of ye King and disobaying of his cōmandem^t^ and also greate losse to ye said Giles of ye p̄fittꝭ of ye said offices of Tresorer and constableries aforesaid of halfe a yeare and more.

13. Allsoe ye said Lieutenant hath disobayed div̄s and many times ye Kings cōmandementꝭ under ye Kinges great seale out of England privy signet and signet of ye Egle to ye said Lieutenant directed and delivered upon payne of his ligeance and otherwise, wch he hath disobayed, the which disobedience of ye said Lieutenant hath caused divers p̄sons of ye said land of ye bond of ye said Lieutenant to disobay ye Kings cōmandementꝭ directed and delivered unto them, ye which disobediance is ye most grevious example of disobedience in Ireland y^t^ ev̄ was in ye same land and will be a greate ensample to either of ye said lands to disobay ye Kings cōmandementꝭ out of England less then this be gratiously and hastily remedied by ye Kinge.

14. Allsoe as ye said Tresorer is informed ye s̄d Lieutenant hath made Rob̄t Dyke archdeacon of Dyvelin to byde at home and not to appere afore ye Kinge and his counsell in England notwithstanding ye said Rob̄t Dyke had in comāndement by ye Kings writt out of England upon payn of his ligeaunce and y^t^ ye said Lieutenant hath undertaken to ye said Rob̄t to save him w^th^out loss unto ye King, and thus ye said Lieutenant taketh upon him ye Kings p̄te and comforteth ye said Rob̄t Dyke to disobay ye Kings cōmandementꝭ aforesd, for ye which disobediance of ye said Rob̄t ye Kinge may have of ye same Rob̄t 1000 li. without ye frutes of his benefices in England and Ireland, which frutes ben yearely of ye value of cc. markꝭ and more.

15. Allsoe at every p̄liament and great counsell ordayned to be houlden afore ye said Lieutenant in ye said lande after ye writtes of ye said p̄liamentꝭ and counsellꝭ sent to ye lordꝭ spir̄uall of ye one

ꝑties of ye said lande, the said Lieutenant at his goeing into ye said one ꝑties accorded for notable sōmes wth ye said lordes to pay unto ye said Lieutenant to make for ye more ꝑte his owne men of his howsehould ther ꝑcurato^rs^ to excuse their absence & tō have his intent in ye said ꝑliamentꝫ and counsells, where never this rule had betwene ye said Lieutenant and lordes ye Kinge might get greate good yearely of ye said lordes for theire said absence, and thus deseved he ye Kinge of his fynes y^t^ hee should have by their absence from ye said ꝑliamentꝫ and counsellꝫ.

[Bibl. Harl. 4763. *contemporary* MS.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS IN JUNE, 17 HEN. VI. 1439, TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE.

The insertion of this interesting document is justified by its historical importance, by many of the ambassadors being Members of the Privy Council, and by the constant allusions which occur in it to the Instructions of the King and the Council. It is the plan of the work to include all Instructions to Ambassadors, and it was thought preferable to introduce, in this place, the *entire* Journal in which the Instructions issued on the occasion occur, than merely to insert those Instructions in the body of the volume.

On the 23rd May, 17 Hen.VI. 1439, the King appointed John archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, Peter bishop of Lisieux, Thomas bishop of Norwich, Thomas bishop of St. David's, Humphrey earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bourchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billeston, dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Popham, Robert Whityngham, treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, the King's secretary, William Erard, professor of theology, Doctors Stephen Wilton and William Sprever, and John Rivell, the King's French secretary, his ambassadors, to negociate a treaty of peace with France. Cardinal Beaufort, who had opened the treaty, was also associated, with the other ambassadors, in that mission on the 25th of that month. (*Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. pp. 728-734.)

This Journal was written by Dr. Beckington, the King's principal secretary, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Welles; and it extends from the 26th June 1439, when the ambassadors embarked at Dovor, to the 1st October following, when they returned to the King at Kennington. From the minuteness of its details it is no less calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of the time than the political affair to which it relates; and it is very similar in its plan to the Journal which Beckington wrote of the embassy to the Count of Armaignac in 1442, to negociate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of that prince, which has been published.[1]

Of a great part of this Journal there are two *contemporary* copies, one in the Harleian MS. 861, and the other in the Harleian MS. 4763, of which the latter only is perfect; but as the copy in the MS. 861 appears to be the most authentic it has been adopted for the text, so far as it extends, and has been collated with the other transcript.]

ACTA ET GESTA IN CŌVENCIONE PRO TRACTATU PACIS HABITA IN MARCHIIS CALESIE ANNO D'NI ET LOCO SUPRASCRIPTO.

ANNO Dñi millmo cccc^{mo}xxxix^{o}. et regnoꝝ Hērici Sexti Anglie et Francie Regis xvij^{o}. et xviij^{o}. incipiente per media et sanctos labores reverendissimi in Xp̄o patris et đni Dñi Henrici miseracione divina tunc Sc̄i Eusebii presbiteri Cardinalis de Anglia vulgariter nūcupati Ep̄i Wintoñ ⸝ necnō per similes mediac̄oes et labores illustris Dñe Dei gr̄a Ducisse Burgundie ꝛc^{a}. appunctuata est et demū incepta et tenta in marchiis Calesie dieta seu convencio super tractatu pacis generalis inter Anglie et Francie regna ut ex sequētibꝫ poterit luculenci⁹ apparere.

[26th June.] DIE VENERIS xxvj^{o}. Junii anno sup^{a}dicto sūmo mane dict⁹ Dñs Cardinalis Anglie Ep̄us Wintoñ Dux Norfolchie et Comes Oxoñ cum aliis ambassiatoribꝫ Anglie ꝑpe Dovoriam ascenderūt naves et transfretaverunt Calesiam.

[27th June.] DIE SABBATI tunc sequente mane hora quarta una cū Whetyngh^{a}m Thesaurario Calesie Magister Thomas Bekyntoñ legū doctor Regis secretarius ascendit navim et ante horā undecimā venit Calesiā feliciter ⸝ ubi visitato p^{i}mo Dño Cardinali ⸝ pransus ẽ cū Ep̄o Norwicensis.

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[1] 8vo. 1828.

[28th June.] Die D'nico inter horā quītā et sextā post meridiē venerunt Calesius Comes de Vendoñ Archiep̄us Remenſ Bastardus Aureliañ comes de Dunoys et Dñs de Crepicordio oñs pro parte adversarii Francie preter Dñm de Crepicordio qui vēit pro parte Ducis Burgūdie, quibz obviā ī eoz advētu equitaverunt Dñi Archiep̄us Eboz Comes Stafordie Ep̄us Norwiceñ et Dñi le Bourchier et de Hunguerford usq; ad pōtē vocatum Nywnā brigge et abinde cōduxerunt honorifice usq; ad villā Calesie.

[29th June.] Die Lune videlicet ī festo Petri et Pauli mane hora octava cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis ī hospicio Dñi Cardinalis videliz Archiep̄us Eboz Dux Norfolchie Ep̄i Norwiceñ Neveneñ[1] et Lexonieñ Comites Staffordſ et Oxoñ Dñi de Bourgchier et Hunguerford et Bekynton secretaſ et ī p̄ncia Dñi Cardinalis deliberaverunt sup directione agendoz et īter cetera cōcluseſt q; si per ambassiatores partis adverse peteretur assignacio et limitac̄o certi diei pro cōvencione ineunda magis honorifice posset responderi, q; attento et considerato q; totū hoc negociū tractatus introductum exordiatū motū et hucusq; promotū ac directū fuit per bonas et beatas mediaciones đcoz Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse Burgūdie ita ut limitacio seu exortacio seu assignacio diei h̄mōi eoz arbit'o et moderatione facienda esset, ut scilicet hiis statueretur qui eis ꝛ eoz discrecionibz aptior et magis eoz optunitatibz accōmod⁹ videretur, rogando nichilomin⁹ ut acceleracio q;m posset ī hoc fieret. Et post h^c ambassiatores p̄tis adv̄se. s. Cōes Vendomie Dñs Riginald⁹ de Chartres Archiep̄s Remeñ Joħes bastard⁹ Aureliañ comes de Dunoys una cū đco Dño de Crepicordio pro p̄te Ducis Burgundie ingressi sūt ad p̄nciā Cardinaſ et post īpensas reverencias p̄posuit in gallicis noīe ceteroz corā đco Dño Cardinali, presentibz ābassiatoribz Anglie, dicſ Archiep̄s Remeñ et cōclusion^aīſ peciit assignacionē diei cōvencionis et responsū ē p̄ Dñm Archiep̄m Eborac̄ ut p'us deliberatū ē. Adjectū ē insup q; eciā ī discrecione et moderacione dictaz Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse resideret sub quibz modis et formis et quo numero personarum in die et loco cōvencionis predicte, an

[1] *Sic*, but clearly an error for *Menevens's*. This mistake occurs throughout the MS.

scilicz armati vel iermes venirent seu incederent ambassiatores utriusq; partis et gentes sue. Hiis factis ambassiatores adverse partis ſūpta licēcia a Dño Cardinali inter ix^a. et x^a. prexerunt ad magnā aulā stapule u^i venerunt ad p̄senciā Dñi Ducis Aureliañ et . fact ei debita reverencia habeant aliquādiu cum eodē cōferre q̄ volebant, et post horā decimā licencia ab eodē Duce captata oñs đci ambassiatores preter Comitem de Vendom qui tūc jejunavit ut dicebat^r profecti sunt ad hospicium Dñi Archiep̄i Eboz ubi tam Dñi Cardinalis et Comes Staffordie ac Dñi de Bourchier et de Hunguerfordie q;^m ip̄i ambassiatores Francie honorifice suscepti et cōvivati sunt. Eo die post p^andiū p^o terciā iterato đci ambassiatores Francie ī eadē aula stapule cōpetēti tractatu temporis usq; ad quītā horā habebant quā volebāt cū đco Duce cōmunicacionē. Et signanter dictus bastardus fr̄ dicti Ducis multū diuq; ħebat cōferre cū eodē. Et demū p^o quītā horā sonitā ōes dicti ambassiatores p̄ter Cōitē de Vendoñ accesserūt ad hospiciū Comitis Staffordie et cenaverūt ibm laute satis. Et postq;^m discubuissēt ī cena ingress^o ē dict^o Dux Aureliañ et cenavit una cum eis ibidem. Finitaq; cena oñs ad hospicia sua remearunt.

[30th June.] Die Martis ultimo Junii inter septimā et octavā venerunt dicti ambassiatores Francie ad p̄nciā Dñi Cardinalis captaturi licenciam recedendi. Et post habitas īvicē cōicaciones aliquales iidē ambassiatores corā đco Dño Cardinali ī oratorio suo añ altare p̄ntibz tūc ibm Dño Norwiceñ Bekyntoñ secretario et M'. Johanne Ryvelle p̄stiterunt solēpniter juramētū viđz Archiep̄s Remeñ manu dextra pōita sup pect^o ceteri manibz dextris ī dextrā đci Dñi Cardinal̄ appositis q; securitatē et fidē servarēt durāte ħm^o tractat^o tēpe ambassiatoribz Anglie et gētibz suis et mediatoribz ip̄i^o tractat^o et gētibz suis secundū modū et formā ī quadā cedula quā dict^o Magr Johannes Ryvel̄ in manibz suis tenebat et corā eis publice legebat cōceptos. Et de ac super juramētis suis ħmōi cōscripte sunt ħre eoz sigillis sigillate sub forma q̄ legitur et sequitur.

Loys de Bourbon' conte de Vandosme grant maistre dostel̄ de France, Reignault archevesque et duc de Rems chanceller de France, et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoys grant chamberlain de Frāce, ambassadeurs du Roy de France ñre souverain

seigneur, sur la matiere de la paix general des royaulmes de France et Dāgleterre a touz ceulx q̃ ces p̃ntes l̃res verront salut. Savoir faisōs que aujourduy nous et cl̃n de nous avons fait certain solemiel serment selonc la forme q̃ sensuit.

Nous Loy de Bourbon cōte de Vendosme Reignault archevesque de Rems chanceller et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoys jurons et ꝑettōs cestasꝭ No⁹ Loys de Bourbō cōte de Vandosme dess⁹dit ꝑ la foy de ñre corps et sur ñre honneur Reignault archevesque de Rems ꝑ no⁹ ordres et en parole de p̃b̃re et p̃lat et Jehan bastard Dorleās cōte de Dunois par la foi de ñre corps et sur ñre honneur q̃ soubz umbre ou colour ou ꝑ le moien de lapointemēt fait au regard de la cōvēciō nagůes cōclute et ordonne de laccord et cōsētemēt du Roy ñre dit ꝭr et de sō dit adv̊saire Dāgleterre estre tenue en certaine place entre Calais et Gravelinges pour estre et ēsembler illec les ābassadeurs et cōmis du Roy ñre dit ꝭr et de sō dit adv̊saire affin de vacquer entendre appointer et par la grace de Dieu cōcluire finablemēt la matiere de la paix general des royaumes de France et Dāgleterre ne de lexecucion dicelluy appointement ou autremēt nous ne ferons pourchasserons machinarons ou proposerons ne ꝑmetterons ou souffrerons a ñre povoir estre fait pourchasse machinee ou ꝑposee quelconque chose de fraude del dōmage mal ou īcōvenient en lancontre des messages et ambassadours du dit adversaire ne de leurs gens serviteurs ou familliers qui lez accompaigneront en alant et demourant a la đte cōvencion ou retournant dicelle ne a aucū deulx. Mais cessans toutez fraudes decepcions dol et mal engin bien et leaulmēt garderons et ferons garder aux dessusđ toutz appointemēs cōcernās touchans et regardans la đte cōvencioñ et execucion dicelle et auxi toutez seurtes deues cōvienables et requises. Et en outre que pandent la dite cōvencion et par tout le temps dicelle nous baillerons et ferons bailler aux diz messagiers et ambassadours du dit adversaire tout possible aide et yceulx deffenderons et secourerons selonc ñre povoir envers et cōtre toutes personnes qui les vouldroient assaill̃r grever onnuyer sur colo^r et a locasion ou par le moien dicelle en q̃le māiere q̃ se soit ou puet estre. En tesmoing des quell̃ chose nous avons mis nous sealx a ces

p̃ntes. Doñ a Calais le darreiner jour de Juing lan de grace mil cccexxxix.

Hiis actis licenciā ceperunt et eodē die adequitaverunt ad villam Sc̃i Audomari. Eodē die Dñs Joh̃es Poph^am miles et M' Steph̃s Wiltoñ decretoz doctor missi sūt ad Dñm Cardinalē ad ꝺcam villā Sc̃i Audomari ad recipiendꝫ juramēta sīlia de securitate &c^a. p̃standꝫ p Ducē Burgundꝫ & suos &c^a. et ad inde reportandꝫ ℏras scriptas suis sigillꝫ sigillatas. Itꝫ ad habendꝫ noticiā de volūtate dicte Ducisse quo die vellet ẽe ī cōvencione et ad quē numerū et ad quos modū et formā conveniendi an s. ī armis vel absq; vellet cōsentire.

[1st July.] Interim die Mercurii et Jovis in loco deputato cōvencioni parabantur & tenebantur papiliones seu tentoria pro ambassiatoribus Anglie et edificia quedā de asseribz pro Dño Cardinali.

2°. die Julii. Die Jovis viz in fo Sc̃i Swithuni Dñs Cardinalis cōvivavit solempniter oñs ambassiatores Anglie in villa Calesie tunc p̃ntes et multos alios nobiles tā milites q;^ā domicellos. Isto die circiter horā quintā post meridiē venerūt Calesiā notabiles quidā viri clerici et alii de cōsilio Ducis Aureliañ numero xx^ti. equites habentes salvos conduct^o Dñi Cardinalꝫ.

3°. die Julii. Die Veneris hora decima ante meridiē reversi sūt Calesiā a villa Sc̃i Audomari et Duce ac Ducissa Burgundie Dñs Johannes Poph^am miles et M' Steph̃s Wyltoñ legum doctor qui hora quarta post prandium in hospicio Dñi Cardinalis coram ambassiatoribz Anglie iō̃m in p̃ncia ꝺci Cardinalis congregatis relacionē fecerunt de juramēto securitatis p̃stito corā eis per dictū Ducē Burgundie de quo attulerunt ℏras suas sigillatas &c^a. Item q; Ducissa Burgundie disposuit ẽe ī loco cōvencionis die Lune p̃x seq̃ & voluit hūc diē observari ab utraq; pte hora ix^a. ante meridiē. Item q; iꝑa cōsensit et satis racionabile et cōveniens pro bona direccione negocii et securitate parciū videbatur eidē q; tam ab una pte q;^ā alia essent numero trecente persone venientes si vellent solum cū gladiis & daggardis absq; aliis armis et ex parte Anglie essent decem scuratores seu exploratores qui deberent scurare seu explorare per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Gravelyng

et Arde. Et sil'r ex parte Francie essent totidē scurātes sive explorantes eciā per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Calesiam et Guynes. Et q̄ insup̄ tam una pars q̄ª alia haberet xx. personas si vellent servientes pro victualibz defferendis. Istis relatis ut supª et lectis in scriptis signatis signo manuali secretarii đce Ducisse Dñi Cardinał et ambassiatores Anglie deliberarunt et cōcluserunt de observādo p̄missa quatenus eos concernunt. Et reservarūt sub avisamēto et deliberacōe usq̄ ī crastinū ad horā octavā eodē loco ad quot p̄sonas numero quisq̄ ex ambassiatoribz ħmōi secū ducēdas foret assignādus.

iiij^to. Julii. Die Sabb'i hora inter octavā et nonā in hospi° đci Dñi Cardinał fca ē assignacō c°libz ābassiatoz quot q̄s habitur° ēet ad locū cōvēcionis die Lune seq̄ti per cedulā cōceptā sc̄dm advisamētū đci Dñi Cardinał quā gessit Waller armiger senescall° hospicii ejusd Dñi Cardinalis.

v°. Julii. Die D'nico cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis circa horā octavā ī hospicio Cardinał et ī p̄ncia iip̄i° appūctuarūt et cōcordarūt q̄ arriperēt iter in crastīo equitādo p̄sus locū cōvēcionis a Calesiis hora vj^ta. de mane et statutū ē ōs monēdos fore ad observacōem huj° hore. Itē cōicatū ē qui forēt ex p̄te ñra equites ad scurād seu explorandū per ij. leucas p̄dictas versus Gravelyng et Arde. Hac die hora vesparū egressi sūt cū xx^ti. evectionibus q̄dā q̄s [sic.] Ducis Aureliañ habentes salvos cōduct° Dñi Cardinał.

vj^to. Julii. Die Lune sūmo mane videlicet circiter horā quartam Dñs Cardinalis fecit decantari solēpniter ī capella sua missā Sp̄us Sc̄i quā celebravit M' Nicholaus Bildestoñ decanus Saz et post missam familia cantata est et ergo horam vj^tā. ut ante statutū est convenerunt ambassiatores Regis cum gentibz suis ad hospiciū đci Dñi Cardinalis parati ad iter et cito post vj^tā. omnes simul cū Dño Cardinali ceperunt iter equitando per mercatū ad portam lanterne preter Baronē de Duddele Dñm Joħem Sturtoñ militē et Wihtyngh^am thesauř Calesie qui pro salva garda castri ville et Ducis Aurelieñ ī villa dimissi sunt. Dictus vero Dñs Johannes Sturtoñ miles et custos dc̄i Ducis recitavit hoc mane corā đnis q̄ cū dictus Dux jā certitudinaliter cōpisset q̄ nō esset hoc die itur° ī persona usq̄ ad locum cōvencionis habuit dicere đco Dño Joħi q̄ si nō

ipe veniret ceteri nichil aliud facerent nisi verberare ventum. Hic quidē nō ē omittendū quantas diligencias et labores egerit hic Dux per oīe mediū sibi possibile per se et Ducē atq; Ducissā Burgundie atq; per alios numero plurimos ut ire posset ad locū cōvēcionis. Multi quoq; Flandēses et Picardi et gentes exte interrogabant solicite ab exploratoribz ñris si dict Dux Aureliañ venisset ad locum. Postq; ñri venerūt in hiis et aliis multis q satis notavim⁹ multa dabantur indicia Flandris si exisset Dux pdict. Postq; fuissent egressi ad portā lante et jā venissem⁹ sup salū maris per Dñm Johem Phpm et Waller dinumerate sunt gentes ñre, et īventi sunt viri circiter cclx^a. preter eos qui pcedebant pedites et eos qui observabant tentoria. Hora autē octava vl circiter venim⁹ ad locū cōvencionis qui mea opinione distat a Calesia vij. miliaribz Anglicę versus Gravelyng et aliquātulū plus a Gravelyng vero iiij. miliaribz vel circiter, et est loc⁹ iste pene ex oposito castri de Oye distans abinde prope p unam miliar ad sinistrā versus mare. Loc⁹ iste notabiliter et honorifice apparat⁹ erat ex parte ñra. Dñs enī Cardinalis habuit ibi constructum tentoriū sive tabernaculū magnū ex meremio et asseribz factum lōgitudinis centū et ultra pedum coopertum desuper et desubtus q^ai per muralia panno novo lineo de canabo per totum et situm erat scdm lōgitudinē ita ut protenderetur aboria in austrū habebatq; in area una et sub tecto uno universa pene necessaria loca officioz. In fine boriali panetriā botellariam cellam vinariā et alia. In fine australi cameras duas sive duo conclavia et ī medio aulā magnā et āplam nimis ut ī ea peritoz judicio et estimacione ad mēsam simul discumbere possent ppe ccc^ti. viri. Aula et camere hmōi introrsus cooperte sunt pānis rubeis valde pulcris de opere tapestrie operatis cum tribus pannis cōcathenatis. A posteriori parte tentorii in occidente erat una bassa curia circūcepta palis fixis et pāno novo lineo canabo coopert infra q^ā curiā seu areā coquina sita est fact ad modū dom⁹ magne. Et ad occidentale hostiū huj⁹ magni tentorii ī specu subterraneo erat cella vinaria cooperta desup garbis arundinū colligat. A parte septētrionali huj⁹ magni tentorii erant tria tentoria honesta p^imū Archiepi Eboz 2^m. Epi Norwiceñ 3^m. Epi Neneveñ. Ex parte vero australi sita sunt sex alia tentoria sive papiliones decora

valde . Dñoꝝ Ducis Norfolch Comitis Stafford et Oxoñ et ceteroꝝ đnoꝝ ordinatī et in una fronte. E regione vero tentorio dict̄ Dñi Cardinalis ad orientē aliquātulū majoris distancie qđ sit inter duas metas cōmunes sagittarioꝝ erat tentoriū Ducisse Burgūdie, erectum ejusdē lōgituđis uti erat dict̄ tento^{m} Dñi Cardinalis vl circiter eciā de meremio et asseribꝫ debilibꝫ fact̄ et coopt̄ vetustis et foraminosis pannis veloꝝ . nichilomin^{9} intus erat pannis de aras valde bonis per circuitū extensis ornatū. Et jux^{a} ex parte australi extra ordinē defixa sunt duo alia parva et vetusta tentoria ut apparuit fuliginosa et nō plura erant ibi pro ista dieta. In medio autē spacio inter dicta duo magna tentoria ponebatur notabilis quedā et pulcra papilio Ducisse ꝑdicte pro loco cōvencionis et cōicacionis utriusq; ꝑcīū in qua stratū erat sedile pannis et cusshinis aureis pro dco Dño Cardinali et Ducissa et pro P^{i}ncipissa Navarř. Ex utroq; vero latere scamna sunt posita pro sedilibꝫ ambassiatoꝝ. Postq^{a} Dñs Cardinal̄ et ambassiatores Regis cū gentibꝫ suis per horā et āplius ab adventu suo morā ibi traxissent tandē post horā nonā et ut conscio ꝑpe decimā venerūt dict̄ Dña Ducissa et P^{i}ncissa Navarř neptꝫ sua filia Ducis Clivie ac ambassiatores ꝑtis ad^{9}se. Et cū dictis Ducissa et P^{i}ncipissa decē alie đne et generose feīe ī multū splendido apparatu operis aurifabrini. Nec mora đca Dña Ducissa ut cognovit ꝑsēciā Dñi Cardinalis festinavit ī ej^{9} occursū. Idq; intelligēs Dñs Cardinal̄ citato passu ꝑperavit eam occurrendo ꝑvenire et ꝑpe mediā viā inter tētoria dedit ei obviā urbanissimo amicissimoq; modo applectentes se et īvicē oscula dantes et abinde iꝑi et đca P^{i}ncissa Navarř ingressi sunt papilionem cōvencionalem et ambassiatores utriusq; partis secuti sunt eos. Porro in đca papilione possitum erat sedile cōgrue altitudinis pānis aureis de campo rubeo insigniter apparatum et cusshinis sīlis operis stratum. In quo Dñs Cardinalis in medio dicta Ducissa a manu dextra et ꝑfata P^{i}ncissa a sinistra discubuerunt. Et ab utraq; ꝑte in longum scāna quedam competentis longitudinis mittebantur . in quibus a dextra parte ambassiatores adverse partis ab alia ñri sessū ibant. Recumbētibꝫ nūc oīmibꝫ eleganti et facundo sermone ꝑposuit Dñs Eboꝝ in latinis in effectu et sūmo hoc cōcludēsq; sc̄đm modū et formā alias per beata media đcoꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Ducisse appunctuatos pro dieta hic tenenda

super tractatū pacis generalis ꝛc^a. et prorogata seu ꝑcrastinata huc usq; in diem. Jam cōparent ambassiatores d̄ni ñri Regis processuri in negocio h̄mōi cū ōi devocione et bona fide ut ejus qualitas ꝫt natura exigunt et requirunt ꝛc^a. Et dilatavit se magnificando in hoc opere laudes et merita dictoꝝ Cardinalis et Ducisse recitando penas et diligēcias exactissimas nō facilesq; labores quibꝫ ꝑ maria frigora per tempestates ꝛc^a. nō ꝑperterunt ꝑꝑr h̄m^o sc̄i operis cōficiende s. pacis ꝓparamēta et fundamēta jacenda. Subjunxit demū q; cū res tanti ponderis uti est hec q;^ā ingredim^r nc̄c^aio exigat potestatē hincinde congruā cui ejus firmitas imitatur oportunū in p^imis ẽ ut auc^ates seu potestates parciū videantur. Et cum hoc h̄ras cōmissionis ñre quas manu tenebat ostendit et tradidit ambassiatoribꝫ partis adverse. Pariq; modo iꝑi liberarunt nobis h̄ras cōmissionis sue. Et post hec secessim^o abinvicē ad deliberand̄ sup h̄ris predictꝫ usq; post prandiū Dñs enī Cardinalis qui hodie jejunavit ob honorē Sc̄i Thome M^aris cuj^o vigilia nondum pransus erat, neq; Ducissa ꝓd̄ca ꝛc^a. Prefato Dño Cardinali existēte in mēsa ingressi sunt ad eum Ep̄us Tornaceñ et Dñs de Crepicordio missi a d̄ca Ducissa dixeruntq; q; ambassiatores partis adverse viderunt cōmissionē d̄ni ñri Regis et ex cōtinēcia ejus ita turbati cōmoti et stomachati sunt non absq; justis et racionabilibꝫ ut dicunt causis q; nullo modo volunt ulteri^o in tractatu pacis cū parte ñra sub hac cōmissione procedere.

Allegabant tres causas, p^ima erat q; adversus omnē bonā formā amicabilis tractatus inserte sunt ī cōmissione clausule diverse magis sonantes in parciū irritacionē seu provocacionem q;^ā pacis introductionē, quarū p^ima erat hec Ad tractandū cum Karolo de Valoys ꝛc^a. q; nimis nuda et īopi forma pro tāto Principe dictum eis apparuit et longe abjectius et deteri^o q;^ā olim scribi solitum erat quando in terminis generalibꝫ scribi mos erat in hunc modum, Cum adv̄sario ñro Frācie ꝛc^a. Secunda c̄a erat ut asseruerunt quia canebatur in cōmissione q; jus et titulus et ad coronā et regnū Francie Regi competunt ꝛc^a. et ambassiatores Regis requirerēt dictum Karolū q; cessaret et desisteret a possessione detēciōe et occupacione dictoꝝ corone et regni istud sc̄d̄m eos nichil videtur sonare in media pacis. Et videbatur d̄ce Du-

cisse q̄ minus consulte ejusmodi verba posita sunt ī cōmissione et q̄ si qua mencio fortasse de hoc passu facienda fuisset prudēcius et discrecius ageretur si tales rigide clausule expresse forent in instructione et ī cōmissione omisse. Terciā causā allegabant q̄ cōmissio visa ẽ eis insufficiens ad finaĺr concludendū in materia pacis eo q̄ si per tractatū pacis eo devētū foret q̄ pro bono pacis renūciacio juris fieret vel aliquod simile ex hiis q̄ in cōmissione habetur nulla datur potestas in ea parte quia clausula generalis nō extenditur ad ea q̄ sunt majoris preeminēcie et que quis nō ~~possit~~ esset in spē verisīr cōcessurus verū hoc ultimū nō multū monebat. Ex adverso contra cōmissionē eoz erat per partē iīram et juste replicatum de magnis obscuritatibꝫ et multiplici ītellectu ejꝰdem p̄sertim in ea parte ubi dicr Asqueux ou a q̄lconques ⁊c[a]. Super istis post p[a]ndiū ī papilione cōvencionali habite sunt mutue cōicaciones et allegaciones inter partes ad longum ; et ubi videbatur ac verisīle erat ābassiatores partis adverse maxime ob p[i]mas duas cas discedere noluisse et ruptura facere nichilomin[ꝰ] per media Dīi Cardinalis inducti sunt et cōsenserunt tandē q̄ conciperetur nova quedā minuta cōmissionis iīre avisamēto utriusq̄ partis que postq̄[a] esset per utramq̄ partē absoluta et approbata mitteretur in Angliam ad sigillandū. Et Dīis Cardinalis p̄misit illā sigillandā fore. Sic q̄ šr solo ħmōi p̄misso Dīi Cardi[l] dicti ambassiatores adverse p̄tis adquieverunt demū egre ħn et ānuerunt interim usq̄ ad nove cōmissionis apportacionē nobiscū procedere tractare et cōicare sup viis et modis et mediis ad pacē ⁊c[a]. Insup cōventū et concordatū ẽ cōvencionem iterato eodem in loco celebrandum fore die Veneris p̄xīe secut[r]o ; interea vero cōmissiones visitarentur et corrigerentur utrimq̄. Et hiis actis et conclusis hora jam quarta post meridiē seu circiter ascendim[ꝰ] equos et reversi sum[ꝰ] ; pervenim[ꝰ]q̄ Calesiā inter quintā et sextam.

[7th July.] Die Martis circiter horam cene venerūt Calesiam' Ep̄us Tornaceñ Electus Catalanneñ et secretari[ꝰ] quidā partis adverse qui añ sero visitarunt Dūm Cardinalē et liberarunt eidē minutā cōmissionis iīre cōceptā per ābassiatores partis adverse quam satis acceptam habebant ut isti dicebant quā quidem minutam īcōtinenti Dīis Cardinalis transmisit Archiep̄o Ebozꝫ et nichil ultra hac die actum ẽ.

[8th July.] Die Mercurii mane mandato Archiepi Ebor ego Bekyntoñ secretari M' Steph̃s et W. Sprever dū Archiepus erat in audiendo missam visitavim⁹ dictā minutā ī eccl̃ia Sc̃i Nich̃i et paucis per nos tunc addit̃is et hiis que cōgruitatē et orthographiam tangebant correctis visum nobis erat eā satis ẽe racionabilem et admittendā et ita relac̃oem fecim⁹ Archiepo post missā. Isto die post prandiū hora sc̃da dict⁹ Dñs Archiepus Decan⁹ Sar M' Steph̃s Will̃ñs Sprever et ego Bekintoñ ad hoc moniti cōvenim⁹ in magna camera infra hospiciū Dñi Cardinalis et ibi cōmunicavim⁹ et deliberavim⁹ super declaracione et obscuritatis āmocione minute partis adverse et concepte erant p̄ nos diverse sup̄ hoc forme et demū ad unū redigim⁹ vota ñra. Hora quarta seu circiter venerunt dc̃i Dñi Tornaceñ et ceteri cum quib⁹ super declaracione diu cōicacionē habuim⁹. Tandem vero vix et cum difficultate cōsenserunt correctioni dict̃ eor minute si visū hoc fuerit collegis suis.

ix°. Julii. Die Jovis đci Ep̃i Tornaceñ et Catalenneñ ac ceteri cū eis revsi sunt ad Gravelyng et cōmissū est eis sigre Ducisse de cōvēcione tenendi loco quo p'us die Veneris sequente hora nona. Isto die venerunt Calesiam ambassiatores Comitis Armaniaci videliz le Pigot miles et alter clericus licenciat⁹ in jure ut dicebatur ad cōicand̃ cum Duce Aureliañ et ad p̄mo^d' ut dixerunt negocium pacis.

x°. Julii. Die Veneris mane corā Dño Cardinali in hospicio suo ante transitū versus cōvēcionē dict⁹ licēciat⁹ p̄posuit, sumēs p̄ themate ut m^i postea dictū erat, Dñe fiat pax in virtute tua, et prosecutus ẽ de triplici pace, et finita p̄posic̃oe p̄sentaverūt l̃ras a đco Comite missas. Incōtinenti hiis factis Dñs Cardinal̃ et univsi ambassiatores Regis preter eos qui remāserant sicut et altero die pro garda ville et Ducis Aurelianeñ et preter Dñm Norwiceñ ep̄m qui p̄pter infirmitatē febris qua jam valde laborare cepit sine periculo vite equitare non potuit hora' nūc septima simul equitare ceperunt versus locū cōvencionis et paululū ante ix^m. ut credim⁹ pervenerūt ad locum. Eodēq; tempore venerunt Ducissa Burgūdie et ābassiatores partis adverse. Moxq; ut đca Ducissa descendisset de curru venit ī occursu Dñi Cardinalis de quo certificatus idem Dñs

festinavit in ej⁹ occursum et pene ī medio ac prope papilionem cōvencionis dederūt sibi obviam ruētes in amplexus et oscula. Et cōsequenter ingressi sunt papilionē p̊dictam et ambassiatores utriusq; partis sequebantur eos ⸗ ubi postqᵃ đci Dñs ęt Dña in sede pⁱncipali notabiliter et splēdide sicut ał apparata ambassiatores p̊đci ex utroq; latere ut et pⁱstino die fecerant discubuissent pⁱma minuta illa cōmissionis per ambassiatores partis adverse pⁱus advisata et per nos correcta per Dñm Eboꝝ in mediū prolata ẽ et oraculo vocis sue intimatum ẽ ip̃is q; pars ñra cōmissionē ip̃am et ī forma qua concipitur satis approbat et admittit. Illi vero minutam ħmõi susceperunt et trahentes se ad partē legerunt et deliberarunt sup illa redeuntesq; renūciarunt nobis se satis cōtētari de illa. E vestigio q; đcus Dñs Eboꝝ declaravit quałr ex adverso ī cōmissione ip̃oꝝ in quibusdam ubi magna videbatur obscuritas cōtineri et multiplicitas ītellect⁹ pars ñra nō īmutata sñia ad majorē claritatē mutavit verba quedā ut ī minuta sr̃ hoc concepta quā parti adverse tradidit videri posset. Peciit igitur eā videri et admitti ⸗ ac illi se ad partē trahentes visa illa retulerunt se eam admittere et approbare. Et Dñs Cardinał promisit nōīe ambassiatoꝝ ℞ q; pars adv̊sa haberet cōmissioᶜᵐ suā sic correctam sigillo Regis sigillatā. Pars vero adversa sīli modo promisit Dño Cardinali q; ip̃i facerent cōmissionē suam sic correctam eciam sigillari sigillo Regis sui. Tenores vero cōissionū ħmõi seqūntur et sunt tales.

Charles par la grace de Dieu Roy de France a touz ceulx qui ces p̃ntes łres verront salut. Cōme par le moen de ñre treschiere et tresamee seur et cousine la Duchesse de Bourgoigne ait este pourparle et avisee entre certains nous ambassadeurs pour ñre part et ceulx de ñre adversaire Dangleterre pour sa part ou moys de Fevrier darrain passe entre Gravelinghes et Calais une cōvencion estre tenue desdiz deux parties a Cherbourg ou es parties de Picardie sur les marches du dit Cales pour traicter de paix final entre les deux royaumes de France et Dangleterre se a nous et a ñre adversaire plaisoit et que en fussions content. Et soit ainxi que nous qui tousjours avōs desire paix pour reverence de ñre Sigʳ et escheuer leffusion de sang humain et les aultres irreparables maulx qui par fait de guerre sont advenuz et pour-

roient avenir si remede ny estoit mis aions consenti et accorde la dite cõvencion esdiz marches de Picardie et q̃ envoierons nouz solennelz ambaxeurs, savoir faisons que nous ces choses considerees disposez cõme tousjours avons este dentendre a la dite paix final entre lesd deux royaulmes par tous bons honorables et raysonnables moyens voulons mettre Dieu et rayson de ñre part, cõfians a plain et entierement des personñ et de la leoyaulte et proudomie et de grans sens prudence et discrecion et bone diligẽce de ñre treschier et tresame frere et cousin Philipp duc de Bourgoigne et de nous treschiers et feaulx Loys de Bourbon conte de Vendosme ñre cousin grant maistre dostel Reignault archevesque et duc de Reimes chancellr Johan de Harecourt archevesque de Narbonne et Jehan bastart Dorleans chlr grãt chambellain nous cousins Adam de Cambray chlr pmier p̃sident en ñre court de parlement Jacques de Chastellon chlr fr de Dampierre Reignaud Eirard fr de Basoges chlr Maistre Dostel Maistre Robert Maillere maistre de nous cõptes conseillers et Maistre Andre du Beuff secretaire iceulx avons faitz ordonnez commiz et deputez faisons cõmittons ordonnons et deputtons par ces p̃ntes nouz ambasseurs et cõmissaires et certains procureurs et messagiers especiaulx ausquelx et a quelconques huit ou a q̃lconques sept dessusd ou au six diceulx cest asavoir a nous diz frere et cousins lez Ducs de Bourgoigne et Conte de Vendosme Reignault chancellr Archevesque de Narbonne Bastard Dorleans et Adã de Cambray et en labsence dun des six dessusd a Maistre John Turdet esleu conferme de lesglise de Chalons avons donne et donnons par ces p̃ntes plaine puissence auctorite et mandement especial pour nous et en ñre nom eulx transporter es dites parties de Picardie sur lesd marches de Calais et Douvoir ou aler les aucũs deulx au dit lieu de Calais voier et visiter ñre trescher et tresame frere et cousin le Duc Dorleans presonner de ñre dit adversaire et traictier quil soit p̃nt en la d̃te convencion et a toutes les journees et assemblees dicelles affin que par son avis et conseil soit procede de ñre part a la d̃te matiere de paix de eulx representer pour nous cõvenir et assãbler avecques et ensemble les ambasseurs cõmissaires procureurs et messages de ñre dit adversaire de traictier appointer prendre et accepter avecques

iceulx jour et lieu sain et cõvenable pour la dte cõvencion cõe ilz verront estre expedient et que ensemble pourront cõvenir de estre et assister a la dte cõvencion ensemble lesdiz ambaxeurs et cõmissaires de ñre adv̊saire aians de luy bon et suffisant povair en ceste partie, et aux jour et lieu prins et acceptez pour la dte cõvencion et aultres jours ensuians durant icelle de parler cõmuniquer et besoinger avecques lesd cõmissaires et ambaxeurs de ñre dit adversaire et desdiz deux royaulmes, et que icelle paix cõcerneront et regarderont pour nous nous hairs successours et subgetz quelconques de tractier et appointer transsigier passer et accorder terminer et concluire finablement eschoses dessusd et sur touz cõtencions questions causes quereles accions tant reales que personnales peticions controverses demandes et debas quelconq̃s avecques lours circũstances et dependeñ entre nous et ñre dit adversaire pendens cõmences meues ou a movoir avecq̃ les diz ambasseurs et cõmissaires de la ptie Dangleterre, ainsi cõe entre eix ensamble et chne partie sera cõvenu traictie et accorde de traicter ainsi et accorder et appointer avecq̃s lesd ambaxadeurs de ñre dit adversaire ou aultre quelconques personnes aians suffisf povoir en ceste partie de et sur la delivrance totale et elargicio̅ de ñre cousin et Duc Dorleans p̃sonner de ñre dit adversaire, et generalemẽt de faire ordonner et concluire en lad paix et toutes aultres choses dessusd et es appendeñ dicellez et de chne dicelles tout ce quil verront estre necessaire et cõvenable cõme en ñre personne faire pourrons si p̃ns estions. Jacoit ce q̃ la chose resquist mandement plus especial de jurer et promettre pour nous et en ñre non les appointementz traictiez accorz promesses faiz et conclusions qui par eulx auroit este faitez passees accordees et concluez en la dte paix en la matiere dicelles autres choses davant ditez et sur tout bailler leur lettres en forme deue et souffisant et au cas necessaires et apparteñ lesqueles nous voulons avoir pareil et mesme leffect et vigeur cõme si nous mesmes en ñre persoine les faisions et octroions, promettans en bonne foy et en parole de Roy lesd ẗres de nous diz cousins et ambaxeurs et messages des huit et des six dicẽlx en la mãiere davant dite. Les quĩlx en tous cas voulons estre presens et consentans et tout ce que es matieres et chose dessusdites et en chne dicelles sera ainsi par

eulx traictie appoīte accorde promis transige fait termine et conclud avoir agreable et approv̄ ratifier et cōfermer par nous l̄res et tenir ferme et estable a tousjours et nō venir encontrere et tout sans fraude et mal engin. En tesmoīg de ce nous avōs fait mettre n̄re seal ordeinie en labseñ du grant a ces p̄ntes. Doñ a Ryem le sep^me^ jour Davrill̄ lan de grace mill̄ cccexxxix. apres Pasques et de n̄re reygne le xvij^e^.

HENRICUS[1] Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñs Hibernie oīnibꝫ ad quos presentes l̄re pervenerint salutem. Dum ante mentis n̄re oculos reducim^o^ illud tā sūmū tamq̄ singulare et excellens bonū quod nobis Redemptor n̄r ex hac mortali vita transitur^o^ ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens Pacem meam do vobis pacem meam relinquo vob̄, qua rite servata dampna irreparabilia et inumerabilia mala que guerraꝝ cōtinuacione diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambiguus libenter totū añū n̄rm cōv̄tim^o^ ad hanc rē sacram consequend̄ cum effectu. Cū itaq̄ ī mēse Februarii ultimate preterito post certas cōvenciones habitas in marchia Calesie inter reverendissimū ī Xp̄o patrem carissimū avūculū n̄rm Cardinalē Anglie carissimam cōsanguineā n̄ram Ducissā Burgundie ac nōnullos ambassiatores adversarii n̄ri Francie super materia pac̄ perpetue et generalis regnoꝝ Francie et Anglie Nos et dictus adversari^o^ n̄r et cuiliꝫ n̄rm per suas patentes l̄ras voluit consentit et concordavit q̄ in đca marchia Calesie in certo loco p̄picio et cōvenienti ad hoc eligendo fieret et celebraretur certa et solempnis cōvencio pro tractando et finaliter cum Dei adjutorio ip̄am pacē concludendo. Ea p̄pter confidentes singulariter de fidelitate circūspeccione approbata sciencia et cōscienciaꝝ sinceritate venerabiliū in Xp̄o patrū Joh̄is archiep̄i Eboꝝ et carissimi cōsāguinei n̄ri Ducis Norff necnō venerabiliū p̄rm Petri Lexonien̄ Thōe Norwicen̄ et Thome Neveneñ ep̄oꝝ ac carissimoꝝ consāguineoꝝ n̄roꝝ Humfri Bukkyngh^a^m Herefordie Staffordie Norhamptoñ et Perechie comitis Joh̄is comitis Oxoñ et Henrici đni de Bourgcher et dilecti nobis ī Xp̄o Abbatis de Fescamp̄ ac dilectoꝝ et fideliū n̄roꝝ Walteri đni de Hungreford Mag̃ri Nich̃i

[1] This document is printed in the Fœdera, vol. x. p. 728, from the Rotuli Francie, 17 Hen.VI. m. 4.

Billestoñ decani eccl̄ie cathedralis Saꝝ Johannis Stourtoñ militis Joħis Souttoñ militis Johannis Poph^a^m militis Roberti Whityngh^a^m thesaurarii Calef Mag̃ri Thome Bekyntoñ legum doctoris M' Wiłł̄i Erard sacre pagine professoris ꝑecnō Magistroꝝ Stepħi Wiltoñ et Wiłł̄i Sprever legū doctoꝝ et Johannis Ryvel secretarii ñri ad laudē et honorē ōipotentis Dei et pro vitanda humani sanguĩs effusione ac removend̄ sup^a^dca mala, necnon ut quieti subditoꝝ ñroꝝ per bonū pacis auxiliante Dño utił̄r sit provisū ip̃os Archiep̃m Ducem Ep̃os Comites Henricū Abb̄em Walterū Nicħm Joħem Joħem Joħem Robertum Thomā Wiłł̄m 'Stepħm Wiłł̄m et Joħem decem et novē decem et octo decē et septem sexdecim quindecim quatuordecī tresdecim duodecim undecim decē novē aut octo ex eis quoꝝ p̊fatum Archiep̃m unū esse volum⁹ ñros ambassiatores oratores procuratores deputatos et nūcios speciales facim⁹ ordinam⁹ et cōstituim⁹ per p̃ntes. Dam⁹ itaq̧ de consensu et deliberatione consilii ñri et tenore presenciū concedim⁹ eisdem ambassiatoribꝫ oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis ñris predictis potestatē plenariā et mandatū generale et speciale pro nobis et nōie ñro ac utriusq̧ ñroꝝ Anglie et Francie regnoꝝ d̄niisq̧ subditis amicis ñris ac aliis nobis alligatis confederatis et adherentibꝫ quibuscumq̧ infra marchias p̊dict̄ Calef vel ibi prope locis utiq̧ et diebꝫ ad hoc appunctuand̄ cū p̊fato adv̊sario ñro Frācie sive suis ambassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis potestatē et sufficientē ab eo habentibꝫ ī hac parte cōveniendi tractandi appunctuandi capiendi et acceptandi cum eisdē ābassiatoribꝫ diē et locū securos et congruentes pro cōvencione fienda in ip̃o tractatu pacis prout eis videbitur expedire, et insimul poterunt cōvenire īteressēdi et assistendi in convencione pred̄ca una cum dictis ābassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis d̄ci adversarii ñri Francie ac ad et in dictis loco et die pro d̄ca cōvencione acceptis et aliis diebus sequentibus ip̃ā cōvencionē durante cōicandi et tractandi cū ip̃is ābassiatō^b^' et cōmissariis d̄ci adversarii ñri in factis et materiis d̄ce pacis generalis utriusq̧ regnoꝝ cōcernētibꝫ pacē eandē tractandi et appūctuandi transsigendi pasciscendi cōcordandi terminādi et finaliter concludendi de pace ħmōi finali generali et perpetua inter nos et dictum adversariū ñrm pro nobis heredibusq̧ successoribus et subditis ñris quibuscumq̧ ac pro prefatę regnis ħnd̄ ac de et super

oīnib3 cōtencionib3 questionib3 cāis q̄relis accionib3 tam realib3 quā personalib3 peticionib3 litib3 demandis et debatis quibuscumq; una cū eo3 circūstanciis emergētib3 dependentib3 et cōnexis inter nos et đcm adversariū ñrm qualitercumq; pendeñ exortis sive motis vel movend. Et insuper tractandi et appunctuandi cū đcis ambassiatoribus đci adversarii ñri aut aliis quibusvis personis potestatem in hanc parte sufficientē habentib3 de deliberacione et elargicione consanguinei ñri Ducis Aureliañ ñri p'sonarii. Necnon cōveniendi de et super treugis seu guerra3 abstinēciis tam generalib3 quā particularib3 per terrā per mare seu per aquas pro nobis regnis terris patriis đniis subditis vassallis amicis alligat' et confederatis quibuscumq;, ac treugas seu guerrarum abstinencias hm̄oi sic capiendas et concordandas per õia regna terras et đnia ñra proclamare et proclamari faciendi, et pro debita firmaq; custodia ea3dem treuga3 faciendi ordinandi et deputandi tot et tales conservatores et judices tam generales quam speciales et in tanto numero prout ip̄is ambassiatorib3 oratorib3 procuratorib3 deputatis et nūcḷis ñris supradict' melius videbitur expedire, ac universa et singula que per eosdem in oīnib3 et singulis premissis vel aliquo premisso3 appunctuari concludi seu concordari contigerit firmandi roborādi et per fidei interposicionē et juramētū eciam ad sc̄a Dei ev^a^ngelia ī āīam ñram prestandi assecurandi ac de et super eisdem et quolibet eo3dem cōcedendi dandi faciendi et expediendi õs et õimodas securitates cauciones promissa alligaciones et ℔as sigillatas que talem tantamq; vim auctoritatem effem et vigorem habere volum9 ac si nos in persona ñra ea faceremus, ac generaliter oīnia et singula faciendi e℞cendi et expediendi que in premissis et circa ea nc̄c^a^ia fuerint seu quomodolibet oportuna, eciam si majora sint aut forent superius expressatis et talia que de sui natura mandatum exigant magis speciale et que nos ip̄i facere possem9 si personaliter presentes essemus. ℙmittentes bona fide et in verbo regio nos ratum gratum et firmū et stabile perpetuo habituros quicquid in premissis aut aliquo ip̄o3 ℙmisso3 per ℙdictos cōmissarios ābassiatores seu deputatos ñros decē et novē decē et octo decem et septē sexdecī quīdecim quatuordecī tresdecī duodecī undecī decem novē aut octo ex eis quo3 ℙfatū Archiep̄m unū ẽe volum9 appunctuatū cōventū cōclusū seu cōcordatū fuerit. Et q; oīnia et singula sic appunctuata

cōventa cōclusa seu concordata absq; dolo fraude vel malo ingenio pro parte ñra ac quantū ad nos spectabit exequemur et exequi faciemus ac q̄d super eisdem dabim⁹ ł̄ras ñras cōfirmatorias magno sigillo ñro sigillatas. In cujus rei testiō̄m has ł̄ras ñras fieri fecim⁹ patentes. Teste meipō apud maneriū ñrm de Keningtoñ xxiij°. die Maii anno regni ñri xvij°.

Hiis actis Dñs Ebor̄ eleganter ꝓposuit ī latinis ꝺvi satis et exhortatorio sermone, assumēs pro hiis q̄ sibi ꝓsuaꝺe visum ē pro themate verba Xp̄i ad Mariā in libro revelac̄onū Brigide s. Si Francie et Anglie Reges volunt habere pacē dabo eis perpetuā pacē, prosequens hoc quomodo per medium justīe pax illa habenda esset. Sunt ēm pax et justicia due sorores quarū una sine altera nō habetur sc̄ꝺm Aug̃ šr iꝺ'. s. Justicia et pax osculate sunt, et ꝑ hunc modū introduxit p^m articulū instruccionis s. q; adversari⁹ suus Francie attendēs ad ea que justicie sunt permitteret ꝺnm ñrm Regē libere pacifice quiete gaudere regno et corona sua Franc̄ et possessione eor̄ꝺem. Anteq;ª ł̄n descendit ad hunc articulū fecit protestacionē q; nō erat ītencionis sue jus seu titulū q; seu quē Rex habet ad regnū et coronā predictā et tenet īmediate a Deo nullū ī ea parte recognoscens superiorē ī terris ī aliqualē ponere disputacionē seu revocare ī dubiū cum sint satis nota ymo notoria toti mūdo et sepissime per divina judicia ī bellis ea de c̄a initis multis et magnis imo maxis et Deo inspectore et judice semꝑ pro parte Regis victoriā reportantibz manifestata et declarata. Adjecit illud Brigide in libro revelacionū suar̄ cū regnū Frācie pervenerit ad veram ħmilitatem tūc regnū ip̄m ad legittimū perveniet heredē. Addidit eciā cōfirmacionē pacis generał facte Trec̄ et per ꝺnos sp̄uales et temporales civitates quoq; et villas Francie jurate. Subjunxit in fine q; dictus adversarius hoc faciens satis sperare posset q; Rex nō esset ejus īhumanitatis aut ingratitudinis quin attenta ꝓpinquitate sāg^inis qua cōjunguntur faceret ei ita provideri q; reputaret merito se contentum. Finitis hiis ambassiatores ex adverso se traxerunt ad partes et cum mutuo se cōsulissent reversi sunt. Et Archiep̄us Remeñ in lingua Gallica recitavit ꝓposita ꝑ Eboraceñ šm^arie et cōvertens eundē sermonē pro parte sua dixit de jure et titlo suppremi Dñi sui nō ē dubi^du' &c^a. et iḡr peciit sc̄ꝺm justiam ut dixit q; Rex ꝑmitteret eum libere et pacifice gaudere &c'.

Quātum ad bella dixit eciam eos frequenter reportasse victoriam et ñris fuisse ad unguē recōpensatum. Contra revelaciones Brigide allegavit unā p̄tensam ꝑpheciam Joh̄is Heremite qui ut dixit inter cet̄a scripsit q̄ Frācia ꝑpter p̄cta affligeretur multū per Anglicos sed tandē Gallici turpiter expellerent eos totaℓr a regno. Ad pacem generalem dixit q̄ nō valuit q̄ Rex eoꝝ erat tunc īdispositus et īsensibilis et Delphin⁹ cuj⁹ notorie interfuit nō erat ad h^o vocatus neq̄ consensit ℞^a. Quibꝫ Eborac̄ h̄ita p^ius cōicacione cum collegis modesto sermone respondit ad singula. Et q^m ad illam ꝑpheciam Joh̄is dixit illum ēe īcognitum et ab eccl̄ia mīme apꝓbaℓ sicut est liber este revelacionū ℞^a. In fine exhortacionē fecit q̄ cum ita sit q̄ iꝑi per magnos et teneros zelum et affectionē habeant ad amabile bonum pac̄ ut sepe ore suo testati sunt iꝑi velint aperturā aliquā bonā et congruā facere que videatur eis posse viā pacis inducere. E contra iꝑi requirebant q̄ ñri idipsum facerent, dicentes q̄ si nos haberemus aliquas vias h̄mōi apiendas iꝑi vellēt auditū prestare et attendere. Post hec itaq̄ đcus Dñs Eboꝝ habito p^ius consilio cum collegis descendit glorioso et diserto sermone ad apturā sc̄di articuli instruccionis. Et p⁹ea pars adversa se retrahens et secum cōsulens tandem per os đci Remeñ respondit oblata nō fore acceptanda nec ēe media aliqua ad pacē. E contra replicatū erat per Eboꝝ q̄ terre oblate nō judicāde essent pro parvis aut parvi valoris cū diciores aut majores essent aliquibus duobus regnis X^ianis ℞^a. Et cū nichilomin⁹ ducerēt oblata h̄mōi acceptanda instabat Eboraceñ ut iꝑi mediū aliquod racionabile ad pacis cōclusionē apirent, qui demū per Remeñ, fact̄ p^imit⁹ protestacione q^d nichil de concedend̄ per eos sortiretur effectum nisi ī evētū q̄ Rex ñr renūciaret ōi juri et titulo que habet ad coronā et regnū Francie et tam nōi q̄^ā armis. 2do. q̄ quicquid habiturus esset in regno Francie teneret de eoꝝ Rege per homagium ℞^a. 3°. q̄ tam spirituales quam temporales persone restituerentur ad eoꝝ possessiones et terras ℞^a. obtulerūt Regi illas terras ℞^a. quas nūc habet et possidet Rex in ducat̄ Aquitañ tenend̄ per homagiū ligeū ut s^a. Quibꝫ responsū est q̄ ista oblacio nichil tēdebat ad pacē ℞^a. Et sic dissoluta est cōvencio ista usq̄ post p^andiū et Dñs Cardinalis cōvivavit et laute ī tentorio suo ōs ābassiatores Regis ibi p̄sentes et alios multos preter Ep̄m Neveneñ qui non manducavit

pisces. Postq^{a} p^{a}nsū ẽ Dñs Cardinalis accersivit ad se ābassiatores Regis, et cōsiderans q$_{3}$ p oblaciones adhuc factas nichil actū est per quod fructus aliquis speraretur, et maxime ex hoc q$_{3}$ pars adversa protestabat^{r} oĩo de resorto et superioritate ℔c^{a}. a quibꝫ si nō posset recedi nichil ultra per nos ad pacē agi posset tanq^{ā} mediator ℔ angelus pacis sic agend̄ censu^{t}. O q^{ā} possibile ẽet īvestigaret per Ducissā Burgundie si pars adversa pacto quovis induci posset aut auct^{a}em haberet ad omittend̄ homagiū resortū et superioritatē ℔c^{a}. Et ad hūc finē idē Dñs Cardinalis et Ducissa ingressi sūt papilionē cōvencionis et ibi cōicaverunt soli per se per horam et amplius. Interī ambassiatores Regis cōicaverunt sil̄ in tentorio Cardinal̄ super hoc, an videlicet esset hoc die procedendū ultra ad alias oblaciones per nos faciendas, et ex multis cāis videbat^{r} cōclusional̄r oĩibꝫ q$_{3}$ nō. Tandē reversus Dñs Cardinal̄ renūciavit noƀ q$_{3}$ ex mutuo cōicatꝯ ī papilione ℔c^{a}. nō potuit sentire vel sperare de fructu cōsequende nūc pacis eo q$_{3}$ pars adversa nō esset recessura ab homag̃ ℔c^{a}. de treugꝯ esset sicut ẽe posset. Post īmediate Dñs Cardinalis et ābassiatores utriusq$_{3}$ partis multū humaniter recepti sūt in tentoriū d̄ce Ducisse solempniter apparatū et iƀm ħebant sp̃es et vinū, et hiis factis oĩs ad p̱p^{i}a remearunt, cōvēto prius ut die Lune sequenti p̱xima foret celebranda convencio.

Seq'untur Instrucciones Ambassiatoꝝ Anglie.[1]

Instruccion yeven on to the most reverend fadre in God Johan archebesshop of York Johan duc of Norff Thomas bisshop of Norwich and Thomas bisshopp of Saint Davies Therles of Stafford and of Oxenford the Lordꝯ Bourgchieres and Hungreford and other sent with theim to the convencion of trete of peas to be holden in the marches of Calaix.

First the said ambassadours shal in suche maner ād forme as shal be thought covenable aske and opene as for the most raisonable mene of peas that the adverse partie cesse and forbere to yeve

[1] Another *contemporary* copy of these Instructions is preserved in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii. f. 211 b., and is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724. The MS. has been so much injured as to be now almost illegible.

from this tyme forth any let trouble or empechement on to the Kyng in occupacion and rejoising of his coronne and reme of France, and that he suffre the Kyng peasible to rejoise hem with al ther apportenantes as hem oweth of ryght to do, and require hym ād theym yñ his name that hy so doo. And this requeste they shul enforce so as shall be thought reasonable to hem to be do, not in puttyng in question ner in disputes on the Kyng original title to his said coroune and reme of France the whiche his noble progenitours, namly Kyng Edward his gret aiel and the Kyng his fader bothe of most noble memoire be as gret avis and counseil as koude be taken ther upoñ had for decided and undoutid or they toke upon hem to clayme the said coroune and reme and nāly or they proceded to the werre theř fore. And this request the said ambassatours shal mowe espially enforce be the jugementę of God that have ben yoven in many and divers[1] batailles had in and for his said clayme and right, and also be thappointement and accord made opoñ the same betwix the Kyngę of most noble memoire hader and aiel, and hereupoñ the shul dwelle as long as hit shal be thought to theim to be do. And if thambassatours of thadv̄se parte straunge hem to entende to this request, the Kyngę said ambassatours shal after under ptestacion to be made by hem in forme accustumed, passe forther ād say that the Kyngę willynd as hy ev̄e hath willed so to put hem in his devoir to God and to the worlde that hit shalle not raisonable mowe be said but that he desireth the peas, wol for the good of the said peas rather thañ lakke it, bye it and depte largeli w^t^ his said adversaire of cuntres landes lordshippes and possessions belongiñ̄ to the Kyñ̄ and to his said coro^e^ of Fraunce, and cōdescending to the specialty shal offre his said adversaire landes lordshippes and possessions beyonde the rivere of Leyre to have to him and theires of his body, that ys to say, the contre of Langdoke and other landes and lordshippes beyond the said riveř belongyng to the said coroune to the valeu in demayne and revenue ordinarie and ex^a^ordinarie of xx^ml^. li. yerly, to be holde of the Kyng asyñ the ryght of his said coroune of Fraunce.

[1] "divers grete" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

Item if that other partie wol not contente hem with the said offre ne condescende to the peas thereby, the most reverent fadiꝛ yn God my Lord the Cardinal shal mowe as a ꝑlat of the cheurche and as a mediatour and sterer to the peas remembre, how thys werrys that hawe be mad in and for. the title and claime of the coroune of France betwix the p'nces that have strived ther upō have endured this hondred yere and more, and that there haan be moo men slayne in the continuence of hem of oo nacion and other than ben at thus day in bothe landes and so mecħ Xp̄en blode shede that hit is[1] grete a sorow and an orrour to think or her it, addyng that in al the erthe Cristeñ and hetheñ be not so many noble princes knigħtes and squiers and men of fete as han perisshed yñ the same werres, by force off whiche men and they ne had be so laboured and cōsumed yñ the said werres the Cristen feith and beleve the whiche ys now so grettely lassed ād decressed as it ys weel knowe and the remes and contre that hatħ received it and were grounded in the same now pervertid migħt and sholld not oonly have be defended and kept, but the said Cristeñ feith and beleve had by lyklyhode of reson be dilated thorgħt the world. So that this rigorous and extreme cōtinuans and abedyng upon the said claymes and querele on both seid hatħ be mannes probale consideracion be and is the cause as welle of the said sorowful diminucioñ and decresse of the said Cristen beleve as of the lettynge of thencresse and dilatacion thereof, and so be cause of perdicion nogħt oonly of thinnumerable mennes bodyes that haan perisshed be thabuse of the werre and of the wretchednesse and synne that hath ensued therof, but also of infinite other mennes soules that shold noght have perisshed but be saved be the mene of cōtinuance and dilatacioñ of the Cristen beleve if this obstinacy had nogħt be, of the wiche soules ich was mor ꝑcioux thanne alł therthe.

With this the said princes may be mevyd to considere that either this werre most eꝰ endure and never have ende, that God ne wold, and they that wold that the shulde were cursed of God and yn evel tyme borne, either if hit shal have ende that God ne wol and they that wold that they sholde were coursed of God and

Sic.

[1] "too grete" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

yn evel tyme borne, it most have ende be oon of two woees, that ys to say either by fine force so that oon of theim distroie and subdue hoolly that other, that were gret pitee consideryng the noblesse and puissence of hem and that of hē hangith in gret partye thestat and might of Cristiante, eithe̊r it most ende by good appointement and accord, the whiche is the goodly endyng thereof, and wold God that hit had so doo many yers a goo. And yet better is that it so do sooñ thanne abide longer.

Among other thinges that owe to mewe the said p[i]nces to desi̊r that hit so doo, ooñ grete thing is the consideracioñ of nyghnesse of blode that they stand inne ich of hem to other, and ich of hē to alle the grete princes of bothe landes, for the whiche cause theim awid be the lawe of God and nature and be the ordre of cherite ich of theim to desire and wille the good of other, and to peine hem to thappesement of thise werres that be so detestable and contraire to natur and to al reason.

And over this the p[i]nces of bothe partis owe to considere that God made not his people in the said to remes ner in othe̊r for the princes, but he made the p[i]nces for his service and for the wele and behove of his poeple, that is to say to reule theim in tranquillite, namly by the mene of deue mĩstraciō of justice. So that they so reuled shalle mowe restfully and peasible serve hem, the whiche this werres suffreth hem noght ne shalle suffre hem but lete hem to do whiles they cōtinue and endure. And by thise motives[1] and other suche as my said Lord the Cardinales grete wisdam wol avise, he shall mewe exhorte and sture bothe princes to lyfft upon consideracion and he̊rsight to God, and to shewe the tendernesse and the zele that they be̊r to the savacion and eschuyng of dampnacioñ of mennys soules and to the relief[2] and relevacioñ of the said Cristeñ fethe and beleve, also the to shewe the love that they as Cristeñ p[i]nces have and bere to tho that be hi̊r subgetz and othe̊r that beñ Cristen meñ, the whiche be the lawe of God theim awed tendrely and brotherly to love, to shewe also noght in owrdes oonly and writyng but in hertez, the compassion that the have of sheding of Cristen blode and the pite that

[1] "meanes" *Tiberius*, B. XII. [2] "relief exaltation" *Ibid.*

they haan opoñ the pouꝛ and innocent people that so lang haan souffred and so grevously and importably haan be oppressed with the said werres, mevyng hem to preferre so grete goodes and theschuyng of the grete and inumerable mischiffes and incōvenientꝯ befor the rigoꝛ and hardinesse of heꝛ ꝑpre ententꝯ and desirs.

Over this the said pⁱnces may be meved to considere that the principal cause that shold meve any of them to desire the said coroune of Fraunce shold be nogth ambicioñ of worldly worshipp̄ ner covetis of erthly ꝺnacioñ and richesse, but the service that hy sholde entende to do to God in gouvernance of his people in the said reme. And with this to considere that the cuntre compⁱsed within tho that be now called the landes and the limites of the reme of France be grete and populus and have nogȟt at alle tymes be hooly onder the gouv̄nance of oo sool Kyng, ne it is nogȟt of the necessite of the laue of God or of nature ne also of the necessite for the behoveful gouv̄nance therof that hit so be, but as woel before Charlemain as afteꝛ the said cuntre and the gouv̄nance therof hath be departed, so that other while thre otherwhil foure Kyngꝯ haan byn theꝛin at oones, ich of hem havyng gouvernance of his party and noon of hem subgit to other. And for asmuche as either of the said parties may be stired to departe frome notable part of his clayme and to cōdescende to a moderacioñ and amene therein rather than of durete and lakke of pite to souffre the said mischiefs and incōvenientz to growe or long[1] to cōtinue letyng hem witte that if they that may with thaiꝛ towardenesse so acquite hem to God and to his people be the cause of the[2] grette goodes as shall ensue of cessint of these werres and eschewe so manifold harmes ād incōvenientꝯ as they knowe and see wele shal elles ensue, strange hem and wol not so do it, the shal have to mech to answere to God and al tho that counseil theim therto.

Prima oblacio.

And of this exhortacion shal the Kingꝯ ambassatours take occasion to procede ferthꝛ in offres and to say that att reverēce of God and of holi churche and for thexaltacion and vancemēt and assurans of the state of al[3] Cristeñ feith and beleve, the whiche havyng consideracion and regard to the litel nōbre of Cristen

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1 "longer" *Tiberius*, B. XII. 2 "to" *Ibid.* 3 "al the" *Ibid.*

folkes and to thinfirmite and weykenes thereof, causid of intestine division and werres, standith at this day in grete gipde and perille ans as destitud of proteccion ād deffense agens thenemys and thimpugnatours therof ād for the causes and consideracions nobly and openly allegid and declaret in the holi exhortacion made be the most revent fader in God &c[a]. We thembassatours of the Kyng our souverain lord Herr &c[a]. make to Charles his adversaire in France the offre that folewith, that is to say, that the Kyng our said souverain lord wol and shal suffre agre hym and consente that withoute any contradiction empechement or let of him or of his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem
Sic. and to his heirs * al the part of France belonging to the coroune of France that is beyond the river of Leyers, nogħt cōprehending therinne but expressely refving to the Kyng and to his heirs, the duchie of Guyenne, the conte of Poetowe, and generally all the Kyngꝯ noble progenitours Kinges of Englond for the tyme beyng have bifore tyme[1] the coroune of France descended or belonged on to hem be enherited inne and possessed of.

ij[a]. oblacio. And after this offre thus made the Kingꝯ said ambassatoʳs shal mowe by processe enlarge the said offre, reservyng no mor to the Kyng beyonde the forsaide river of Leyre but that the Kyng now standith or shal stande possessid of at the day of agrement of thadversairie to the said offre. And in this offre the Kingꝯ said ambassatours shal dwel and extolle it and magnifie it by declaracion of the multitude of tharchebisshopriches bisshopriches citees townes and cuntres comprised in the said offre.

iij[a]. oblacio. And[2] the ambassatours of the othr partie cōtente hem nogħt with thoffres nexte afor rehersed the said &c[a]. shal thanne procede furthr and make the offre that folwith,[3] that at the reverence of God and for the causes and consideracions cōprised in the next article bifore, the whiche the shal repete, and to thentend that they may evidently appier that the Kyng is nogħt ledde ner meved by ambicion ner by covetys to dwelle opoñ his said clayme and

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1 "thenne" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

2 "and if" *Ibid.*

3 "and say" *Ibid.*

title, the Kyng wol content hem to have to hym and to his heirs, all the cuntres lordshippes landes possessions rentes and revenues w^t^ all ther ryghtes and apptenentz that his noble ꝑgenitours the Kyng[1] of England haan had rejoissed ād be possessed of, noght as Kyngꝯ of France, but in thaiꝛ owne ꝑpre and p^l^ve right belongynd to hem in otheꝛ wys and be other lawfull title forthwithe, the tounes and marches of Caleis comprehended thereinne, the conte chastel and lordshipp of Guysnes and other in the same marches, accordyng to the limites and bondes specified in the trete of Bretaygne, to have and to hold al the contreys lordshippez landes and thingꝯ abowe said immediatly of God and as lord souᵛain of the same and of the soubgetꝯ theꝛof as frely w^t^ outen subjeccion resort or recognicion to be made therfor by hym or by hys said heirs to any erthly man as kan be descrived or advised.

And if it so be that in the demenīg of the said mater it be desired that the Kyngꝯ make al tho that bifore the Kyngꝯ cōq̄st in Normandie and in France have holde the party of thadᵛsaire to by restored to the landes lordshipꝑs and possessions that they had in the said Normandie and other places of the conquest, the said ꝟc^a^. shal straunge hem and make difficulte heꝛin. But finally rather than breke therfore the Kyng wol woel agre hem that they be so restored to the landes ꝟc^a^. that other personnes be noght intitlid in be force of any yeftꝯ or grantꝯ made be the Kyng or be the Kyngꝯ fader, and if thadᵛse partie content hem noght with that, the Kyng wol on[2] that agre hem that if the landes ꝟc^a^. so youven or garauntyd be the Kyng or his fader falle ayeꝙ to the Kyngꝯ handes or if tho to whom the said landes belangid before the said conquest may accorde w^t^ tho that now have hym [3]the Kyng wol wole that they shal[3] have hym and rejoisse hem holding hem of hym or other mene lordys ondirneth hym.

And if God dispose so that hit were procedid so ferre by offres that the difficulte of accord and concludyng rested oonly in the leving of the name and coroune of France desired by that otheꝛ partie, it shal now be said that this were strange a thing to the Kyng to doo and shold to gretly touche and hurte his worshipp

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[1] 'Kings" *Tiberius*, B. XII. [2] "over" *Ibid.* [3] *Omitted. Ibid.*

considering that he hath so solemply received his unction and coronne theřinne and inne the capital cite theřof, grete partie of the pierȩ of France beyng presend and by theim or be thaiř procuratours assentyng therto, and that hit were no noveltee ner incōvenient that icħ of hem callid hym Kyng of France, for so hath be seen afore this that suche have be Kyngȩ of[1] France of divers parties therof that have called hemself icħ of hem Kyng of France. But finally rather thanne the thing falle to rupture the said ambassatours shal reporte hem in this matier to my Lord the Cardinal to whom the Kyng hath opened and declared al his entent in this matier.

Item if the matiere of mariage to be had bitwix the Kyng and thadversarie doughter be meved as for a mene to the peas and to thentent of cōicacioñ and tretee to be had theřupoñ, the said ℔c[a]. schal sey that it ne is nogħt thogħt to the Kyng covenable to take to his[2] wiff the dougħter of any p[r]nce without that he stonde in parfit frendshipp w[t] hem and therfore of reson the trete of the principal matiere that is to sey of the pees most goo bifore any suche matere of mariage, considering, that w[t]out accord in the principal the trete of mariage shal be but woide. And if so be that that otheř partie stand not content with that answer but desir abidingly that matieř to be entended to takyng pavantuř occasion of ħoffre that was made therof at Arras, the said ℔c[a]. schal mowe say for it was so ligħtly laide by at Arras and noon[3] inclinacion shewed theřto the Kyng̃ hatht nogħt theřfore yoveñ hem there inne instruction as they trowe he wold elles have do, adding̃ thereto that the Kyng̃ is nogħt so ferre but that he may soon be sent unto and adv̄tised of the mocion upon cause reasonable that migħt be ministred thereto. And that for as muche how be it that the said ℔c̄. ne have nogħt instruction in that matieř, nev̄theles if it like that other partice amiably to comune theřof they wol nogħt strange them in that

[1] "in" *Tiberius*, B. XII. [2] *Omitted. Ibid.*

[3] The remainder of this Article is taken from the *contemporary* copy in the Harleian MS. 861. f. 160., and has been collated with the copy in the Harleian MS. 4763. The obvious errors of transcription in one copy have been corrected from the other transcript, and the material variations between them are pointed out in the notes.

behalf, in the which cõicacion they shal first here the menes to the saiđ matrimonie that that other partie wol opene and havyng regard to here overtures so to commune wyth hem as of hem self noght binding the Kyng thereby, and in comunyng of the matier the saiđ &c. shal aske for the mariage ij. miliones and from that descende and finally abide upon a milion of scutes two of the valeue of a noble.

And if thambassatours of the partie adverse wol noght agre hem ne condescende to any of the sayđ meenes of pees, but make other offres suche as shal like hem the sayđ etc. shal withoute any pleine refusyng of hem passe over and say that they have no suche instruction by the whyche they may agre theim to the saiđ offres thay may wel reporte the saiđ offres to the Kyng but what shal folowe therof thy can noght sey. And in this cas to thentent that the people of the reme of France stande noght alwey in this affliction and thus oppressed with the werre, the Kyng wol that it be labored to that that overture be made by the mene of the Duc of Orlians or by the Duchesse of Bourgoygne of trete of a trewes general by see and by land to endure if that other partie wol condescende therto for l. xl. xxx. or xx. yer wyth cõicacion. And rather than faile to cõdescende to a trewes of iij. iiij. v. vj. vij. or viij. yer withoute cõicacion and it may be so gotyn.

And for ther better and seurer kepyng of thys trewes they shal labor to that that thenterchange may be made of places enclamđ of bothe siđ, and condescende rather than faile, to eschange Meux Criel and Saint Germayne en Lay wyth Hareflete Depe and Mounte Saint Michel. And if this enchange can thus be had they shal in cõicacion of the Duc of Orleans delivance assay how his delivance may be mene therto and take the saiđ thre places in parte of paiemẽt of his delivance. In tretie of wych his delivance they shal demaunde an c^m^. marke taking the saiđ thre townes and over that lm^l^. marcz and finally so to conclude. In witnesse of which thyng we have doo put to this ꝑnt instruction oure grete and prive sealx. Yeven at Kenyngtoñ the xxj. day of May the yere of [oure] reigne xvij.

[11th July.] Die Sabbati xj°. Julii venit cum xx. evectionibꝫ Dñs Epus Viceñ de Catellonia ad villã Calef de sero missus ut legat^o^ a

cōsilio Basilieñ ut dixit ꝑ pace tractāda. Et adduxit secū ut solicitatores pacis Abbatem Virgiliaceñ de Ꝑvīcia ꝑ ꝑte Francie ⁊ Dñm Nicholaum Loysthere[1] ca^um Rotomageñ ꝑ ꝑte Angłe qui visi^to Dñꝗ Cardinali assignati sūt ad hospicia sua.

[12th July.] Die D'nico xij^o. Julii cōclusū est ꝑ nuncios hinc inde missos ꝗ Dña Ducissa et ambassiatores ꝑtis adv̊se venirent die Lune sequenti prope Calesiam gracia habēdi cōicacionis ⁊ diliberacōis cū Duce Aureliañ et videndi que pacis media ꝑ eū induci possent. Isto die laute ⁊ solemniꝫ convivat⁹ est Dñs Cardinalis cū Comite Stafford̄.

[13th July.] Die Lune xiij^o. Julii hora xj^a. egressi sūt Dñs Cardinalis ⁊ ambassiatores Regis villam Calef ꝑ portā vocat̄ Melkyate versus locū convencionis qui erat cōtra eandam portam ad duos tract⁹ sagitte vel circiꝫ a murꝰ ville in plana area ubi fixa sunt duo tentoria in oriente ⸗ unū ꝑ collocuc̄one in medio ⁊ duo ꝑva pro pane speciebus ⁊ vino in occidente. Hora xij^a. venit Duc̄[2] Dña ⁊ ambassiatores adv̊se ꝑtis preꝫ Remeñ Cancellariū qui ludens pridie ad pilā pede lesus est. Postq^am Dña descendit de curru occurrit eidem mox Dñs Cardinalis et ruebant in amplexus et oscula amicissimo more. Item Dux Aureliañ ⁊ ip̄a Dña gaudenꝫ ⁊ cū ingenti leticia se viserunt ⁊ amplexati sunt ⸗ ⁊ deinde dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa ingressi sūt tentoriū i^d medium ⁊ ib̄m primo ip̄i soli ⸗ deinde p̊sente Dñ̄o Cardi^li ⁊ post absente Cardinali et presentibꝫ ambassiatoribꝫ adv̊se ꝑtis ⸗ cōicac̄onem longam habuer̄. Et postea dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa cum ambassiatoribꝫ ħmōi venerūt ad tentoriū Cardinalis quod erat ex oriente ꝑximū dicto medio tentorio et ib̄m sumpserūt spec̄ et vinū. Oblivioni ne detur ꝗ vasa sp̄eꝫ tria p^ima coopta pro tribꝫ statibꝫ antedictis erant ditissima de auro purissimo gemmis variis preciosis imbuta. Decem alia etiā p̊ciosa valde erant ⸗ univ̊sa num̊o tresdecim. Cumꝗ omnes accepissent spēs ⁊ de vino gustassent ad plenum iterum Dux ⁊ Ducissa p̊dicti ingressi sunt tentoriū convencionis et quando volebant nūc unū nūc aliū ex ambassiatoribꝫ p̊dictis ad se vocabant ⸗ tandemꝗ ut ex relac̄one Dñi Cardinalis accept̄ est corā ambassiatioribꝫ ħmōi dicta Dña Ducissa habebat interrogare prefat̄ Ducem Domine nūquid vos vultis habere pacem. Cui ip̄e habuit respōdere ⸗ Imo ⸗ etiam si

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1 "Loyscler" *Harleian* MS. 4763. 2 "venit dicta D'na" *Ibid.*

moriar pro pace. At ip̃a malis gratibȝ oĩm cū vos ⁊ ego unicorditer hoc velimus nos faciemus q̧ dabit^r pax. Iterato ut prius gustarūt spẽ^ies et vinum ⁊ sonante jam hora iiij^ta. dict̃ Dña Ducissa ascendit currū ⁊ cū gentibȝ suis ⁊ dictis ambassiatoribȝ rev̊sa est ad Gravelyng̃. Domin⁹ vero Cardinalis ⁊ Dux Aureliañ gentes q̧ ñre reingressi sumus ꝑ eandem portā villam Calef. Omitti non expedit q^m tute et fortiter villa interim gentibȝ armatis ꝑ circuitū m̊cati et ꝑ utramq̧ ꝑtē vie tendentis ad portam p̊dict̃ munita sit anteq^m digressi sumus. Statut⁹ ẽ ꝑxim⁹ dies cōvēcionis habēde die M'curii ꝑx̃.

[14th July.] Die Martis xiiij^o. Julii de mane hora viij^a. Dña Ducissa misit ꝑ secretariū suū M. Gerrardum Dño Cardinali q̧ ip̃a īmediate cū venisset ad Gravelyng̃ accepit nova q̧ Dñs ejus esset infir^atus et ꝑpteria nullam apud Gravelyng morā agens accelaravit se ad villam Sc̃i Audomari ad p̊senciam Dñi sui eadem nocte. Desideravit propterea diem convencionis differend̃ fore usq̧ diem Jovis vel Ven̊is tunc sequentem ut ip̃a possit personaliter interesse, et presentibȝ tunc ibidem ambassiatoribȝ Regis conclusum est diem ħmõi differendū fore usq̧ ad diem Ven̊is ꝑx̃ ob contemplacionē prefate Domine. Die isto ante sero venit Dñs Abbas Fiscaneñ.

[15th July.] Die Mercurii xv^o. Julii hora octava data est solempnis audiencia ꝑ Dominū Cardinalem ⁊ ceteros Dños ambasf. in Magna Cam̊a dicti Domini Ep̃o Viceñ legato Basilieñ consilii qui ib̃m diu ꝑoravit de pace, prosequens hoc the^a Ecce q^am bonū et q^am jocundū habitare fratres in unū. Cui in fine assignat⁹ est dies crastin⁹ eadē hora ꝑ habendo responso. Idem ꝑoravit hoc die post prandiū corā Duce Aureliañ in aula stapule ubi secūdū recitacionem auditorū intermiscuit aliqua nō bene sonancia ⁊ inter c̃ hunc textū, Estote fortes in bello ⁊ pugnate cū serpeñ, nō dixit ātiq^o. Item grata suꝑveniente qua non sperabitur hora.

[16th July.] Die Jovis xvj^to. Julii hora viiij^a. in cam̊a supradict̃ dat̃ est responsio dict̃ legato ꝑ os Archiep̃i Eboꝝ multū eleganter. In qua breviter quinq̧ complexus est. P^imo ostendit fervidū ⁊ indef^te' zelū quē ꝑ nō pauca num̊o manifesta indicia Rex exhibuit et indies exhibet ad pacem etc̃. 2do. Dedit gracias cetui Basilieñ ⁊ dicto oratori ejusdē q̧ ad [id] ip̃m hortari et labores assum̊e etc̃.

volebant. 3°. Dixit in h^c pacis negocio pie ⁊ sancte reꝟendissimū Dominū Cardinalē ⁊ Ducissam Burg̃ tanq^am mediatores ⁊ angelos pacꝭ multū desudasse ⁊ ip̃os ab utraq; parciū in mediatores ħmõi assūptos esse Idq; solū ambassiatoribꝫ Regis demādatū esse ut istis tanq^am mediatoribꝫ intendant neq; aliud in mandatis habere ut intendant ceteris ⁊c. Post hoc 4to. consecutive induxit pacē hanc nō modo faciendam sꝫ factā fuisse si patres[1] in dieta Attrebateñ cōstituti mediū tenuissent. v^to. Finaliꝫ exhortac̃onem fecit ut Dñi Basilieñ sic moderarent õia ne scisma execrabile īduceretur in eccl̃ia Dei q^d absit ⁊c. Ad hec statim anteq^am se ad alia diꝟtisset dict̃ Ep̃us iterato respondit laudans ī p^imo v^rtutē et dispõm regias ⁊c. In 2°. dixit q; pia mater Eccl̃ia hec agere debuit ⁊ debet tanq^m semp̱ solicita de salute filioꝝ. In 3°. dixit gratum hoc esse q; tanti tamq; exp̱ti mediatores essent qui longe majora sancta op̱a cōsūmar̃ ⁊ forent ⁊ possent ⁊ q; nō ideo op̱as suas obtulit ut secretoꝝ conscius esset ⁊c. Ad 4^m. estimans id sonuisse contra Basilieñ auxilio ⁊ solicito egit contra id excusando eos ⁊c. In 5to. dilatavit se valde invehendo contra P^apam ⁊ recitando sc̃am ⁊ diutinā pacienciā consilii etc̃. Ad hec duo ultima replicavit Dñs Eboꝝ dicens quoad p^imū eoꝝ, sede Basilieñ n^l egisse sꝫ dixisse q; si patres[1] in dieta Attrabateñ constituti tenuissent mediū pacem fuisse factam ⁊ nō nūc faciendam. Ad ultimū dixit hic n^l p̱tinēt̃ agendū de factꝭ vel P^ape vel Basilieñ aut si potestas uni⁹ supra aliū sit, de quo varii varia dicūt ⁊ senciūt, ista in temp⁹ suū dimittenda sūt et locū sperandum nō est quin sanctissimus Domin⁹ ñr pro declaracione innocencie sue faciet ubi ⁊ quando expediet q̃d incumbet.

Post hec desideravit dictus legatus audienciā c̃oem in p̱x̃ convencione die sequenti. Et responsū ẽ q; sup̱ h^c fieret ſmo p^imo cū Dña Ducissa Burg̃ ⁊ ābassiatoribꝫ partis adꝟse et reportaret^r responsū. Isto die circiꝫ horam undecimā noctis venit Ducissa Burg̃ ad G^avelyng̃ valde lassa ⁊ infirma, in cuj⁹ occursū parabant^r ib̃m m̃lta nimis luminaria .s. torticii cressetꝭ et alia que simul accensa tantū lumē tantāq; flaminā dare visa sūt q; gentes ñre jacentes sup̱ cāpos ibi p̱pe ſvando tentoria cū tantū fulgorē viderent putabant

[1] "partes" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

ignes ibi incensos[1] ad movēdū patriā ad insurrecc̄onem. Timentes ergo ne aliquid ꝑdito[m] seu dolosū ibi imaginatū fuisset statim miseꝛ festinanꝫ Calesiam nuncios qui dixerunt ꝑ muros fvantibꝫ ibi noctis excubias q̄ ignes īcensi[2] essent in Gravelinḡ ⁊ in alio villaḡ ultra. Quod audiens, Comes Staff q[i] hospitat[r] ꝑꝑe muros accessit ⁊ enarravit univ̄sa Dñio Cardinali ⁊ ille incunctanꝫ misit Garterū Regem haroldū Armoꝛ ad dictā Ducissam ad investigandū veritatē, qui renūciavit hora xj[a]. in meridie n[l] prorsus mali esse sꝫ solū luminaria erga advētū Ducisse accensa fuisse ut sup[a] tact̄ est. Ob hunc n[l]omin[o] rumorē cōvēcio hodierno die nō habebat[r] sꝫ dilata est in crastinū. Ne vero sup̄ hiis rumores aliqui sinistri deportarentur ī Angliam ad turbanḋ regnū ⁊ sustinanḋ murmur in ꝑꝑlis caute ⁊ provide fecit Dñs Cardinalis arrestari ōia passagia ne t[a]nsfretarent ī Angliā añ cognitā veritatem.

[18th July.] Die Sabb'i xviij°. Julii inꝫ viij[am]. ⁊ ix[am]. venit Dñs Cardinalis ⁊ ñri ad locū convenc̄ois ⁊ Dña Ducissa aliqualiꝫ infirmata ⁊ alii ꝑ parte adv̄sa inꝫ quos Dñs Remenſ baculo innitens venerūt inter ix[am]. ⁊ x[am]. ubi cū dict[o] Dñs Cardi[l]' ⁊ Dña ꝑdicta ꝑ aliquātulū tēporꝫ spaciū cōicassent. Tandem Dñs Cardinalis exiens venit ad tentoriū Dñi Eboꝛ ubi positis sedilibꝫ ⁊ discūbentibꝫ ōibꝫ Regis ambassiatoribꝫ idem Dñs Cardinalis declara[t] ad eotenus ꝑcessū esse inꝫ mediatores q̄ nō videbat[r] Ducisse possibile pacē c̄cludi ꝑpetuā ⁊c. de causa p[i]ma ꝑꝫ renūciacionem tituli ad coronā ⁊ regnū Francie quā ōio pars adv̄sa fieri vult ⁊ ps ñra nō vult. 2[da]. ꝑꝫ terras īmediate a D'o tenēdas ⁊ nō ꝑ homagiū resortū seu supioritatē partꝫ adv̄se q̄ ps ñra oīo vult ⁊ ps adv̄sa nō vult. Item n[c] visū est treugas seu abstinencias concludi posse pro eo q̄ si hæ fierent oporteret partē adv̄sam cōtentos facere ł restituer̄ Dños ⁊ alios qui durantibꝫ guerris ꝑdiderūt sub obeđia sua villas castra dominia ⁊ bona sua īmobilia de bonis ⁊ đniis ꝑp[l]is q[d] grave nimis nūc pene īpossi[le] s[i] esset. Igitur cōicatū apud eos est de quadā media pace videlicet tēporali viz q̄ ꝑ xxx. xx. aut xv. ad minus annos Rex Anglie supsederet sive abstinerēt de nōiando se Regē Francie in ſris seu aliꝫ, et toto hoc tēpore Rex eoꝛ cessaret ⁊ abstineret de exigendo homaḡ resortū seu supioritatē, q̄ si Rex ñr vellet r̄cōvola ad

[1] "accensos" *Harleian* MS. 4763. [2] "accensi" *Ibid.*

nōīacionē ⁊ titulū ħmōi tunc ꝑ aūū añ daret moniс̃onē Regi eoꝝ ⁊ bene s^i liceret ⁊ tunc iterū inciperent guerre. Sic q̧ esset in potestate Regꝭ Anglie habendi pacē eciā ꝑpetuā ł nō habendi si vellet dat̃ moniс̃one ut sup^a. Sup hiis voluit idem Dñs Cardi^l' q̧ ambassiatores Regꝭ se advisarent, qui petebāt ista ħri in sc^iptis. Quo facto Dñs Cardi^l' accit⁹ ivit ad dictā Ducissā in tentorio cōvēcionis usq̧ dū venissȝ hora prādii, qua veniēte eccepit ad mēsam ōes ambassiatores Regꝭ ⁊ ali^os quotquot venir̃ volebāt et solēnit̃ cōvivavit ōes. Facto jā p^andio allata ẽ quedā sedula ꝯtinēs in scriptꝭ in lingua Gallica mo^m dicte pacis tēporał, que cū legeret^r invēta ẽ prors⁹ ⁊ ōīo m̃ltū variar̃ ab hiis que sup^a rescitata erāt viva voce ꝑ Dñm Cardinalē. Erat insup plena absinthio ⁊ laqueis ut ex ea plane patere potẽ uñ nō ẽ visū đnis ambassiatoribȝ pl⁹ stanđ fore sup ip̃a n^lomin⁹ eā eccopiar̃ fecerūt ut signāt^r notar̃ possȝ ⁊ significari Duci Aureł variac̃o eoꝝ. Hiis factꝭ hora jā q^rta ⁊ ult^a ꝑtes ad loca sua r̃ꝟsi sūt. Tenore vero dicte scedule in Gallicꝭ advisato ꝑ Ducē Aureł ⁊ Ducissā Burg̃ ꝑ me^o pacis sequit^r et est talis.

Prima cedula tradita Dño Cardinali advisata per Ducē Aureł et Ducissam Burg̃ pro medio pacis.

Pour parvenir par la grace de Dieu a paix final enter les roy^mes de France et Dangleter̃e Semble q̃ au Roy Dangleterr̃ devroient estre delaissez et baillez au roy^me de France teles et teles t̃res et ſies par la maniere ⁊ soubz les condic̃ons q^i senſ. La p^imiere condicion que de la part du Roy Dangletere soit renuncie souffisaument et a tousjo^rs au droit et teltre quil pretent a la coroune et es armes de France. Secundement q̃ le dit Roy Dangleterr̃ delaisse au Roy toutes les cites villes forteresses terres ⁊ ſ^ries quil tient et occupe au roy^me de France ⁊ renunce de tout au droit quil y pretent et en toutes autres en dit roy^me a quelq̧ teltre ou cāse que ce soit except soulement au regard de celles dont len serra daccord lui delaisser ⁊ baiłłr. Tiercement q̃ au regard de celles dont len serra daccord lui delaisſ ⁊ baiłłr il lez tendra du Roy ⁊ de la coronne de France en foy ⁊ hōmagie lige ressort ⁊ souꝟaintee et en parrie come les autr̃s peres de France. Quartement que toutes gens desglise ⁊ ſ^rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat

quilz soient retornerent & seront receuz a lours ẽnfices & a lours cites villes forẽsses ẽres fries & possessions immeubles quelxconques et enjoient paisiblement es pais ẽres & fries que len sera daccor de laisser & baillr au dit Roy Dangletre cõme ilz faiseront avant loccupacion & empeshement faix a eulx ou a leurs predecessours a loccacion des guerres, nonobstant ꝑscription ou laps de temps & autres choses a ce contraires. Et quintemẽt que monfr le Duc Dorleans p'sonnier dud Roy Dangletre soit quite de say foy & prison et mis a plaine delivrance sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz. Et par ces moens seroit paix geñal final et ꝑpetuele enẽ les Roys & roymes de France & Dangletre.

Et pour ce que les ambaxeurs Dangletre font difficulte de renuncer ꝑntement a la coroune de France et aussi de ꝑndre & accepter ẽres & fries au royme de France en subjection et homaige ressort & souvainete, ains le desiront avoir & tenir franchement sans quelconque hõmaige resort souvainete ou autre subjection du Roy ce q̃ le Roy ne consenteroit jamais, et aussi ꝑ rayson faire ne le pourroit. Semble que len devroit advisier aucun temps raisounable cõme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins pendant & durant lequel feussent tenuz en estat & surceance la dite renunciacion & aussi lõmaige & recoignissance des rssors & souvainete dont dess⁹ est fait mencion & aussi durant icelle temps se abstentroit le Roy Dangletre du tiltre de la coroune de France[1] & de soy nõmer ou escripre en ses ẽres ne autremẽt Roy de France, mais au sourplus desmaintenant de la par du dit Roy Dangletre seroient delaissiez & bailliez au Roy toutes les cites villes forẽsses ẽres & fries quil tient & occupe au royme de France exceptez cellz q̃ len sera daccord de lui delaisser. Et aussi concentira le dit Roy Dangletre que toutes gentes de lesglise & frs seculiers & aufs de quelque estat quilz soient retornent & soient a lours ẽnfices & a lours citez villes forẽsses terres fries & possessions immeubles q̃lxconq̃s & enjoissent paisiblement es pais ẽres & fries que len sera daccord delaisser au dit Roy Dangletre cõme dessus est declaire. Et avec ce sera desmaintenant mondit fr le Duc Dorleans delivre plainement de prison et quite de sa foy sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz, & en la fin du dit temps

[1] The words "de France" are supplied from the *Harleian* MS. 4763.

pendant le quel le dit Roy Dangleterre sera plus agree quil nest a p̃nt ⁊ pourra delibrer plus au plain et avoir bon conseil sur les dites renunciacions hōmaige ⁊ recoignoissance le Roy de sa part en est ⁊ sera daccord desmaintenant po^r lors ⁊ deslors po^r maintenant et y entendra par effect. Et par ce moen sera entreulx ⁊ les roy^mes de France et Dangleꝯre paix final c̃taine et ꝑpetuele. Autrement cħune des parties sera en la fin du dit tēps entiere en ses droit ⁊ querele cōme de p̃nt, ⁊ aussi les gens desglise ⁊ ſ^rs seculiers ⁊ autres de quelque estat quilz soient qui seront retournez a leurs ƀnfices ⁊ a lours citez villes forꝯesses terres ſ^ries et possessions immeubles cōme dessus est declaire ſont quites en dit cas des serement et promesses par eulx faitz au dit Roy Dangleterr̃ et pourront ce nō obstant reto^rner devers le Roy et le ſvir cōme devant. Et neantmoins pendant et durant le dit temps de treues vint ou quīze ans du moins ſra ⁊ demoura enꝯ les Roys et royaumes de France et Dangleꝯre bonne paix geñale ferme ⁊ seure, moienñ les choses desſđ. Et sera cħune des parties contente de tenir ⁊ possider ce pendant, cestasſ de la part Dangleꝯre ce que len sera daccord de lui laisser ⁊ de la part du Roy tout le demourant. Et la quelle paix combien que appropremēt parler soit temporele jusques en la fin du temps dessusdit toutesvoies sil plaise au dit Roy Dangleterr̃ elle ſra ꝑpetuele ⁊ ſa lors en son choix et election davoir paix a tousjours ⁊ renuncier a la guerre. Dieux par sa g^ace au dit cas lui doint cōseil ⁊ voulente de paix.

Protestac̃o facta ꝑ ambassiatores Anglie.

Nos Johannes archiep̃s Eboꝝ Johannes dux Norff Petrus Lexonieñ Thomas Meneveñ et Thomas Norwiceñ ep̃i Humfridus Staff ⁊ Joħes Oxoñ comites Henric⁹ đns de Bourghcher Walter⁹ đns de Hungreforđ et alii ambassiatores Xp̃ianissimi Principis domini ñri Francoꝝ ⁊ Anglie Regis hic p̃ntes in hac parte sufficienꝯ ⁊ legitime deputati vice ⁊ nōie prefati đni ñri Regis ⁊ ñre ꝑtestam^r palā pu^ce ⁊ in hiis sc^iptis q^d nec volum⁹ n^c intendim⁹ ꝑ aliqua ꝑ nos aut aliquē ñrm ī serie seu deduc̃cone p̃sentis tract⁹ apienda dicenda seu ſienda quovismodo p̃judicar̃ juri p̃fati đni ñri Regis neq; ab eodem jur̃ aut ab aliqua petic̃onū per nos factaꝝ recedeř, sed jus ip̃ius đni ñri Regis ī ōibꝫ ⁊ ꝑ ōia illesū servar̃

n[i] videlicet ĕaten⁹ ꝛ in quātū in deducc̃one ejusdē tractat⁹ ꝑ nos appunctuari cōcludi ꝛ cōcordari cōtig̃it. Ita videlicet q̧ huj⁹[i] per nos apienda dicenda ł fienda quātū ad p̃judiciū aliquod p̃fato đno ñro Regi parādū seu īferendū nulli⁹ erūt efficacie ł momēti, hiis que in ħmōi appunctuamēto seu appunctua[tis] s[c] ut p̃fertur fiendo seu fienđ cōtinebūt[r] dūtaxat exceptis. Protestamur insuꝑ ꝑ exp̃ssū in hiis scriptis q̧ si p̃fat⁹ đns ñr Rex aliquid de jur̃ suo seu de petitis ꝑ eū ł ꝑ nos vice ꝛ nōie ejus omittere velit ꝛ parte suoꝝ juriū cōtentari, hoc potissime ꝛ p[i]ncipaliꝛ faciet ad honorē et cōplacēciam Creatoris eccłie sancte stabilamētū fidei catholice exaltac̃onē ꝛ provectū regnoꝝq̧ Francie et Anglie tranquillitatē et pacē ꝛ Xp̃iani sang[i]nis evitandam effucionem atq̧ sinceram dilecc̃onem inter P[i]ncipes et populos prefatorum regnoꝝ pariendam nutriendam et firmandam.[1]

[19th July.] Die D'nico xix°. Julii Dñs Cardinalis accersivit Ducē Aureł ad p̃senciā suā post horā octavā, ꝛ corā Dño Eboꝝ Dño de Hung̃ford Decano Saꝝ M. Stepħo Wiltoñ et me Bekyntōn, interrogavit eū quomo° intellexit Ducissā in illa aꝑtura pacis temporalis, qui recitavit sīli modo ut prius fecit Dñs Cardinalis et eandē tenebat sentenciā, ꝛ cū audiret de variacione admirat⁹ est valde. Et deinde cōicavit ad partē cū Dño Cardinali ꝛ demū ꝑpe horā decimam capta licencia discescit. Dñs Cardinalis et ceteri domini convivati sūt cū Duce Norff.

[20th July.] Die Lune xx°. Julii hora viij[a]. convenerūt ambassiatores in hospic̃o Domini Cardinalis et steterūt ibi in cōsilio cū dicto Dño usq̧ post horā decimā, deliberantes qualiꝛ esset respondendū die ꝑx̃ sequēti ad cedulā in scriptis porrectā ꝑ ꝑtem adṽsarii de pace tēporali ꝛc. et conclusū ē respondendū fore ut infra patebit in hiis que scribūt[r] de actis diei Mercurii. Insuꝑ deliberatū et cōclusū est q̧ ex parte ñra ꝑ modū inꝛrogacionis seu questionis adđetur ad ał ꝑ nos oblata, an pars adṽsa vellet contentari pro bono pacis de terris et c̃ ultra flumē Ligerim sine[2] aliqua excepc̃one ꝛraꝝ Regi ñro r̃servanđ in hiis dūtaxat que ad eū ꝑtinent in ducatu Aquitannie.

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[1] Here follows a Latin translation of the schedule in pages 367, 368, *antea*, which it is not necessary to insert.

[2] "sine ultra aliqua" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

Et si nollent cū ista oblacione contentari descenderemus ad ultimā oblac̃onē instruct̃onis ñre ⁊ porrigerem⁹ eā in sc'ptis. Die isto sero misit michi Bekyntōn secc̃tario Dñs Eboꝝ q̃d cōciperē ī latinis articulū oblac̃onis etc̃.

[21st July.] Die Martis xxj°. Julii paratis jā omnibꝫ ad iter, circiter horā viij^a. venit nūci⁹ a Domina Ducissa rogans Dominū Cardinalē ex parte ejusdem q̧ convēcio differetur in crastinū ꝑpt̃ auram pluviosā ⁊ ingratā, ⁊ sic factū est, ⁊ moniti sūt ambassiatores q̧ manerent die isto. Post prandiū accessi ad Dñm Eboꝝ ⁊ deliberavimus suꝑ articulo oblacionis quem prius cōcepi ⁊ correxim⁹ corrigēdo et deīde feci scribi ī mūdū, cuj⁹ artic̃li tenor seq'tʳ sub hac forma.

Sub protestac̃onibꝫ alias ꝑ nos factis quas pro repetitis ⁊ hic insertis haberi volum⁹, post varia pleraq̧ ꝑpetue pacis int̃ serenissimos Principes H. Regem Anglie ⁊ Francie ac adṽsariū suū Francie ineunde firmandeq̧ media cōgrua rac̃onabilia ⁊ honesta ꝑ nos exposita ⁊ oblata. Hanc demū viā ꝑpetue paci ħmõi volente Deo finaliter concludentes aptam et accōmodam, nos ambassiatores dicti serenissimi ⁊ Xp̃ianissimi P'ncipis ac metuendissimi đni ñri Regis Anglie et Francie vice ⁊ nōīe ej⁹dem aꝑim⁹ et offerim⁹ in hunc modū ad sūmi ⁊ īmortalis Dei ac sacrosancte uniṽsalis eccl̃ie laudem gloriā reṽenciam ⁊ honorē, necnō catholice fidei exaltac̃onem promocionē et augmētū, ad deniq̧ evitac̃onē horrende effucionis sanguinis Xp̃iani et cet̃oꝝ inexplicabiliū maloꝝ que ex guerris inter prefatos serenissimos P'ncipes eoꝝq̧ progenitores de et suꝑ jure et titulo ad coronā et regnū Francie motis habitis et a diu cōtinuatis secuta fuere et secutura formidantʳ in futurū. Et ut palam videre et sentire possit totus mundus ꝑ dictū metuendissimū Dñm ñrm nequaq^a stare quomin⁹ ꝑ majore toci⁹ pp̃li Xp̃iani quiete ⁊ tranquillitate pax ħmõi sequatʳ et fiat, et q̃d nec ambicio nec avaricia ulla serenitatē suam hacten⁹ traxerit duxerit seu tenuerit sꝫ neq̧ de p̃nti trahat seu ducat ad insistendū et immorandū desiderio habendi totū seu oīo illud quod ex ħmõi justo clameo suo ad se spectat seu spectare pot̃it aut ꝑtinere, idem metuendissim⁹ Dñs ñr cōtentare se volet et stare cōtent⁹ quantū est ad reddit⁹ et possessiones de hiis que seq̃untur, videlicet

de õibus illis patriis ꝑris ꝛ dominiis quibuscūq; nõibꝫ censeantur ac possessionibꝫ redditibꝫ et obvencionibus cū suis juribꝫ et ꝑtinēciis univꝰſ q̃ ad selebris memorie inclitos progenitores suos Anglie Reges infra regnū Francie seu ditionem ejusdem titulis ꝛ juribꝫ suis ꝑpriis et specialibꝫ anteqª jus seu titulus ad coronam et regnū Francie ꝑdicꝛ ad eos devolveretʳ ꝑtinebant, una cū villa Caleſ et marchiis ejusdem, comitatu castro et đnio de Guysnes ac quibuscūq; aliis castris dominiis locꝭ et possessionibꝫ infra dictas marchias ſᵐ fines et limites eaꝝdem in tractatu de Bretygny specificatos et declaratos constitutis. H'endis tenendis ꝛ ꝑpetuo possidendis ꝑmissis omnibꝫ ꝛ singulis ꝑfato metuendissimo Dño ñro et heredibꝫ suis libere pacifice et quiete solū ꝛ īmediate a Deo, et ut eoꝝ omniū ac subditoꝝ suoꝝ in eisdem pro tempore existenciū Dño supremo õibꝫ melioribꝫ modis et formis qⁱbus avisari poꝛit et descⁱbi absq; subjecc̃one homagio r̃sorto r̃cognic̃one seu supioritate cuiqª mortaliū eoꝝ ꝑtextu seu occasione ꝑ eū seu her̃des suos ħmõi faciend̄ seu reservand̄.

Nos ambassiatores Xp̃ianissimi Pⁱncipis ꝛ Dñi ñri metuendissimi đni H. F. et Anglie ℞ requisiti ab ambassiatoribꝫ serenissimi Principis advꝰsarii prefati đni ñri ℞. in Franc̃ q̃d specificaremꝰ ea que intelligimꝰ contineri seu cōꝑhendi sub verbis quibꝫdam geñalibꝫ descriptis in quadā obligac̃one per nos vice et nomine prefati đni ñri Regis ꝑdictis ambassiatoribꝫ pro bono pacis finalis & ꝑpetue inter prefatos serenissimos Principes et eoꝝ heredes ac successores ħende facta, hiis videlicet sub protestac̃onibus ante ꝑfatā oblac̃onem ꝑ nos factꝭ quas hic repetimꝰ et haberi volumus ꝑ insertis, declaramus q̃d sub ꝑfatis verbis geñalibꝫ intelligimꝰ cōꝑhendi ducatū Normannie una cū homagio ducatus Britannie ac cōitatus ꝛ patrie Flandrie, cōitaꝛ Andagavie et Zenomannie, ducatꝰ Aquitannie, cōprehendendo sub eođm ꝑras Vasconie et Basculoꝝ, ducaꝛ Turañ necnon cōitaꝛ Tolose Pictavie et de Pontien, villā Mustrolii ac castra et đnia de Beauford̄ et Nogent, ꝑtestantes tamē q̃d qªqª alia nobis jam nō occurrant que sub ħmõi geñalitate intelligimus cōꝑhendi nō intendimꝰ tamē ꝑ ħmõi specificac̃onē ñram excluder̄ prefatū đnm ñrm Regē aut nos a specificac̃one alioꝝ siqua de post veniat in noticiā ꝑfati domini nostri Regis vel ñram que sub ħmõi generalitate debeant et possint comprehendi.

[22nd July.] Die Mercurii xxij°. Julii inter viij^{am}. et ix^{am}. in vento et pluvia maxima que nō cessavit toto hoc die usq; ad horā quintam qua rev̄si sumus Calesiam, ascendimus equos et ꝑvenim⁹ ad locū cōvēcionis int̄ ix^{am}. et x^{am}. nō sine nocumēto et tedio q^{ā} magno tam equoꝝ q^{a}m hominū. Totus iste dies ita turbidus tempestuosus et pluvidus erat ut ñri equi q^{ā}q^{a}m assidue eq^{i}tarentur susum et iusū n^{l}ominus videret quis eos pre frigore et aquosa ītempie tremͥe sub hom̄ibꝫ sicut folia tremuli. Equi m̄lti isto die ceperūt mala ⁊ dampna. Circiter horā xj^{am}. vel mediam horā añ xij. venit Ducissa et ambassiatores partis adv̄se, et statim ingressi sum⁹ tentoriū convēc̄onis, et q^{a}mvis ibi plueret intus sicut foris ibi tamen mansim⁹ insistentes opi ñro nec semel egressi sum⁹ eciā ad bibendū usq; circiter horā quartā quādo reascendim⁹ equos et rev̄tebam^{r}. Postq^{a}m discubuissēt in tentorio ōes ⁊c. Dominus Eboꝝ p^{i}mo peroravit dicens q; cedula porrecta pridie ab adv̄sa parte in sc^{i}ptis de pace tēpali ⁊c. nō ita plane plene n^{c} certe erat cōcepta q; possꝫ certa ad eā dari responsio. Petebat ergo q; t̄re quas Rex habitur⁹ esset exprim̄ent^{r} in ea ⁊c. Postea idem Dñs Eboꝝ ꝑ eo ut dixit q; nō reputarūt se aꝉ cōtentos de terris oblatis ultra flumē Ligerꝰ cū illa excepcione que tūc erat adjecta, interpollavit si vellent contentari de ħmōi terris eis oblatis, absq; excepc̄one aliqua pret̄q^{ā} de t̄ris Regꝰ in Aquitannia. Illi vero postq^{ā} cōicassent ad partē ꝑ Remeñ responderunt q; cedula illa pacis tēporalis pridie oblata nō porrigebatur ꝑ eos sꝫ ꝑ Dñam Ducissā que tanq^{ā} mediatrix hanc viā tanq^{a} mediā ⁊ utriq; parciū maxime indifferentem invenit quoad t̄ras oblatas ⁊c. etiā sine excepc̄one dixerūt se nō ꝯtentari ⁊c. n^{c} esse viā ad pacem, ⁊ deinde ip̄i obtulerūt Regi ñro ad finē pacis duo bailiagia in Normañ s̄. Cadom̄ ⁊ Custancieñ m̄lti^{ti} laudantes illa, q̄d nobis quasi ridicl̄m visū est ⁊c. Post hec M. Nich̄s Rawlyn nōīe Ducisse ꝑposuit q^{m} sancte ip̄a desiderans ⁊ zelans pacem cōcludi et haberi et vidēs difficultates stare in nō renūciando jure et titulo ⁊c. ex parte ñra ⁊ in nō dimittendo homag̃ ⁊c. ex ꝑte adv̄sa, cōsideransq; q^{ā}diu staret^{r} in istis extremitatibꝫ n^{l} agi posse ad cōclusionē pacis tanq^{ā} mediatrix ⁊ indifferens ⁊c. concepit hanc mediā viā que nobis in sc^{i}ptis porrecta est ⁊c. et cū cōmendasset hanc viā recitās n^{l} juris ꝑ eā uni ł alt̄i parciū depire posse solicite tandem instetit ut đremus si forma

illius cedule nobis placeret an non, et tunc veniret^r ad oblac̃ones ꝯraꝝ. Sed responsū ẽ ꝙ nesciebamus respondere ad nudam formā sñ maꝯia ꝯ suba, petebamus ergo añ õia oblac̃ones terraꝝ inseri ꝯ tunc daretur responsio. Ista tamē responsione Ducissa nō ꝯtenta importune ꝯ jugiter egit nobiscū quā causam quas raciones sciremus allegare contra formā quin illa gratificare deberet in casu quo oblac̃ones ꝯraꝝ essent acceptande. H'mõi questioni hesit etiā ꝑfusis lacrimis nescio an ire ꝯ pietatis, et voluit ꝙ đremus aliq^a causam si sciremus contra formā. Tandem responsum ꝑ nos est ꝙ đns Rex ꝑ reportū Domini Cardinalis ac etiā ꝑ ꝯras ip̃ius Ducisse informat⁹ erat ꝙ ip̃a desiderabat mediatrix esse ad faciendū pacem ꝑpetuā si fieri posset, alioquin tantas treugas ꝙ interim invenir̃ possent media pacis. Ita đns Rex de hiis que ad ꝑpetuā pacem ꝯ ad tales treugas facere possent nos fecit instructos, de ista alꝯa via nō cogitavit nec nos instruxit ꝯ ideo nō habentes instruct̃onę ꝯ potestatē in hoc nō potuimus respondere ꝯc. verū adhuc hiis ñ cōtenta neꝙ adquiescens oĩo voluit ꝙ đremus quid nobis videbatur de illa via si ẽet admittenda ꝯ nō tāq^a p^ivatis nō ambassiatoribꝫ, ad quod tandem ꝑ Hung'forđ dictū est et id idē per Dñm Cardinalē relatū Ducisse ꝙ etiā đni de cōcilio Regis si in ꝑsencia ejus hec questio que tam ꝑpinque tangit coronā suā movet^r, bñ possent sentire suū dicer̃ pro et contra monēdo rac̃ones, verūptamē aliquid in h^c cōcludere vel deꝯminar̃ ꝯ Regi cōsuler̃ nō auderent om̄io sꝫ hoc solū relinquerēt judic̃o ꝯ sapiencie celcitudinis regie ꝯc. quod igitur nō auderent in se suscipe etiam presente Rege q^anto magis nō auderent Rege absente, verū dicebat^r ꝙ si vellent in cedula poñe tales oblac̃ones ꝯraꝝ que viderēt^r rac̃onabiles ꝯ honeste vellemus mittere eā Regi gracia volūtatis sue habende in ea ꝑte. ꝯ tūc questio facta est quā cito posset haber̃ responsū regiū. Diximus, ꝙ speram⁹ illud posse haberi infra tres septimanas. Dñs vero Remeñ cū suꝑ cedula oblac̃onis ñre diu cōsuluisset cū collegis tandē respondit, ꝙ illa sedula geñaliꝯ loquit^r de ꝯris ꝑtinētibꝫ ad Reges Anglie ꝯc. desiderabat ergo habere specificac̃onē illaꝝ ꝯraꝝ. Responsū est ꝑ Eboꝝ ꝙ hoc desideraret tractū tēporę. Habita ergo cōgrua delacione fieret specificac̃o ꝯc. Hiis factę ascēdim⁹ equos ꝯ r̃vsi sum⁹.

[23rd July.] Die Jovis xxiij°. Julii hora ij^da^. post prandiū eramus in concilio coram Dño Cardinali ubi cōicavim⁹ de ꝯris in regno Francie ꝑtinentibꝫ ad Reges Anglie anteq^a^m corona Francie descendebat in eos, et que et quot erant, ad effc̄m ꝙ possent specificari ut petebatur a ꝑte adv̊sa, et Dñs Eboꝝ tandē habuit deliberac̄onē in crastinū ad redigendū eas in sc^i^ptis. Isto die eadem hora venerunt Calef Dñs Hugo de Lannoye miles et M. Henricus Uttenowe ad conferendū cū Dño Cardinali de rogatu ejusdem.

[24th July.] Die Ven'is xxiiij°. Julii hora viij^a^. erant cū Dño Cardinali dict̄ Dñs Hugo et M. Henricus ꝛ conferebant sīl diu ad partē. Isto die đns Ep̄us Vincenf qui venit de Basilea ꝛ college sui ceperūt licenciam suam a Domino Cardinali et recesserūt a Calesia, verū in p̊sencia Dñi Cardinalis Dñs Eboꝝ present̄ quibusđm aliis đnis ambassiatoribꝫ postq^a^ dicti de Basilea verbo licenciā captassent, declaravit quom° đns ñr Rex ōi studio ōi diligencia ꝑsequit^r^ ea que sunt pacis sicuti patres ī Basilea constituti ꝑ organū dicti Ep̄i desiderare visi sūt, et ꝙ nullo modo stat stetit aut stabit ꝑ eundem dominū ñrm quin fiet pax ꝛc. Isto die sero venit ad Dñm Cardinalē M. Johannes Fusilier familiar̄ et cōsiliarius Ducis Aureł et intimavit eidem ꝙ ambassiatores adv̊sarii erant recessuri ꝛ ꝙ in crastino sequente disponebant se ad iter. Dñs vero Cardinalis de h^c^ sūmo mirans ꝙ pendentibꝫ hiis que acta sūt in ultima convencione sub dilac̄one hincinde ꝛ n^l^ adhuc ꝑ eos facto q̄d facere promiserūt ita subito, insalutatꝭ ōibus, vellēt discedere, misit ad Ducissā Burg̃ ꝑ ꝑsequentē armoꝝ Dñi de Hung̊forđ ꝛ ꝑ M. Joħem Fusiliers consiliariū Ducis Aurelianeñ ad effectū q̄d ip̄a ꝑvidere posset ne sit tā p̊cipitanter per dictos ambassiatores adv̊se ꝑtis rūperet^r^ ħ cōvēcio ꝛ frustrar̄t^r^ ꝑrsus ōis ƀn sperat⁹ fruct⁹ ej⁹đ.

[25th July.] Die Sabati xxv^to^. Julii Dña Ducissa p̊dict̄ misit ad Dñm Cardinalē rogās ꝙ haber̄t eam ꝑ excusata ꝙ adhuc nō mitter̄t sibi certū v̊bū de cōvenc̄oe ꝑxima, pollicēs se missurā suꝑ h^c^ responsū die sequēti. Item isto die misse sūt in sc^i^ptꝭ specificac̄ones terraꝝ Regibꝫ Anglie in Francia ꝑtinēt̄ ante titulū corone ambassiatoribꝫ adv̊se ꝑtꝭ ꝛc̄. Sed isti n^c^ hodie n^c^ sequenti die miserūt nobis specificac̄oes ꝯraꝝ quas ip̄i voluerūt offerri ꝛc̄. Articul⁹ specificac̄ōis ħmōi sequit^r^ in ħ v̊ba. Nos ambassiator̄s Xp̄ianissimi P^i^ncipis ꝛc. ut sup^a^ in 2° folio p̊cedēt̄.

[26th July.] Die Dominico xxvj^to. Julii dict̃ Dña misit Dño Cardinali q̧ si placer̃t ei, teneret^r cōvenc̃o die Lune tunc ꝑximo duobȝ p̊terit⁹, ⁊ p̊sente die multa ꝑ Dñm Cardinalē solicite acta sūt ne sic isti ambassiator̃s ꝑtis adv̊se rupto tractatu discederēt sȝ tenerent^r ad hoc sub aliq^a spe bone conclusionis.

[27th July.] Die Lune xxvij^o. Julii mane post horā viij^am. Dñs Cardinalis et ambassiatores Regis equitarūt de Calef ad locū convencionis, ut illuc venerūt ante x^am. ł circiter ⁊ Dña Burgund̃ et ambassiatores ꝑtis dv̊se venerūt cito post decimā, post quoꝝ adventū Dñs Cardinalis ⁊ dict̃ Ducissa ut fac̊e cōsueverūt honesto amicoq̧ more obviā s^i dantes ⁊ ruentes in amplex⁹ ⁊ oscula ingressi sūt tentoriū cōvenc̃ōis ⁊ ibidem steterūt tractantes ⁊ c̃ōicantes invicem satis prolixo tractu tēporis plusq^ā hore. Et tūc Dñs Cardinalis discessit, ⁊ acciti sūt ad Ducissam ambassiatores adv̊se partis ⁊ cū isti ꝑ aliquam rac̃onabilem temꝑis morā simul tractassent ⁊ contulissent, iterū ingress⁹ est Dñs Car^l, recedentibus ambassiatoribus predictis ⁊ cū dicta Dña c̃ōicabat. Sicq̧ inter prefataꝝ personaꝝ colloquia ⁊ tractat⁹ dies iste act⁹ est. Ambassiatores vero Regis hiis p^ivatis tractatibȝ nil cōe habebant sȝ presentes dūtaxat fuerūt ⁊ intendentes si quid fortasse eis dicendū fuisset. Memorandū q̧ bastardus Aureł die hoc nō venit ad ꝯvencionē dicens se infirmū, cū nō esset ut dicebat^r. Ante quartā horā Dña Ducissa invitata venit in tentoriū Dñi Car^l ⁊ sumpsit i^i sp̃es ⁊ vinū, vasa sp̃eꝝ div̊sa et alt̊i⁹ sortis omnino erant q^ā ał, duo coopta de auro purissimo magni ponderis ⁊ estimac̃. Post quartā recesserūt ōes ⁊ venimus Calef in hora vj^ta. In cōvenc̃one ista conclusū est convēcionē die M'curii sequenti celebrandā fore añ villā Calef loco quo p^ius gr̃a cōicacionis habende cum Duce Aureł ut ꝑ ejus mediac̃onē res ad, ult̊iora progrederent^r.

[28th July.] Die Martis xxviij^o. Julii mane hora viij^a. erant ambassiatores in cōsilio cū Domino Cardinali, ubi recitavit Dñs Car^l' quid pridie in loco cōvencionis int̊ eū ⁊ dictā Ducissā act̃ erat ⁊ quanta opa ⁊ solicitudo adhibita ne ruptura fieret ⁊c. Notificavit insuꝑ q̧ ambassiatores partis adv̊se sub certis cōdic̃onibȝ annexis, obtulerūt totū ducatū Normannie preter montem Sc̃i Michaelis quē reservabant ideo ⁊ dixerūt quia inde habent originalit̊ arma sua crucis

albe ut asserunt, ⁊ preꝫ homag̃ Ducis Britannie ⁊c̃. In isto cōcilio agebat^r de dampnis que possūt inferri Regi ꝑ restituc̃onē petitā ⁊c. ⁊ cōnum̃ata sūt loca que ī Normannia venirēt ī restituc̃onē ⁊c.

[29th July.] Die Mercurii xxix°. Julii circiter horā xij^am. venit Ducissa ad locū cōvencionis ⁊ ambassiat̃ adv̄se partis, cui Dominus Cardinał Dux Aureł ⁊ ambassiatores Regis obviā dabant in campo, ⁊ deinde prefat̃ Dux ⁊ Ducissa in tentorio pro ꝯvencione disposito diu invicem cōicabant ⁊ tractabant ꝑ se et alñ accitꝭ ambassiatoribꝫ adv̄se ꝑtis. Et post horā et ampli⁹ ingressus est ad dict̃ Ducē et Ducissam Dñs Cardinał ⁊ ibi p^imo ꝑ se, deinde vocatꝭ Ep̃o Tornaceñ et Cansella° Burgunđ ac Dño Hugone de Lanoye Dño de Sayntꝭ tractabat ⁊ cōicabat, ubi demū cōclusū ē ꝗ oblac̃o facta ꝑ ꝑtē adv̄sam poneretur in sc^iptis et mitteret^r die sequēti Calef ⁊ ꝗ pro potestate hincinde cōcedenda et instruct̃onibꝫ nec̃^aiis in hac parte habendis tā ꝑ Regē ñrm q^a ꝑ eū quē suū vocant, daret^r terminus vj. ebdomadaꝝ ⁊ inꝫim negociū tractat⁹ cōtinuat^r in eođm statu usꝗ in ⁊ ad xj^m. diem Septembr̃ ꝑx̃ ex nunc sequēt̃, quo die fieret cōvencio in loco solito contra castrū de Oye. Post hec dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa ac ceꝫi habuerūt species ⁊ vinū in tentorio Dñi Cardinalis ⁊ vasa sp̃eꝝ ac ciphi seu tacie vinoꝝ ōia erant alꝫius q^am in priscꝭ diebꝫ sortꝭ ⁊ mutabant^r ōia, erantꝗ preciosa nimis de electo ⁊c. Circiter horā quintā seu post Dña Ducissa ascendit currū ⁊ Dominus Cardinał Aureł et ñri regressi sūt in villam ⁊c.

[30th July.] Die Jovis xxx°. Julii mane hora viij^a. in hospic̃o Domini Cardinał electi ⁊ deputati sunt Dñs Archiep̃s Eboꝝ Comes Stafford̃ ⁊ Dñs de Hung̃ford̃ ad visitandū p̃senciam ℞ pro instruc̃conibꝫ novis ⁊c. et si oportuerit forsan casu aliquo hoc exigente aliquos p̃mitti festināci⁹ ⁊c. adjuncti sūt Dñs Joħes Poph^am miles ⁊ M. Stephanus Wiltoñ ⁊ M. Joħes Ryveł. In isto cōsilio idem M. Joħes dedit in sc^iptis noīa castroꝝ civitat̃ villaꝝ ⁊ đnioꝝ que Rex amittet de hiis que nūc habet ꝑ cōposicionē pacis oblate ⁊c. Die isto sero venit Calesiā Ep̃s Tornaceñ ⁊ cū eo Catalanneñ Ep̃s M. Nicħs Rawlyn Cancellarius Burgundie et Dominus Hugo de Lannoye, apportantes in sc^iptis oblac̃onē ab adv̄sa parte pridie factā.

ULTIMA cedula missa Calef Dño Cardinali ex parte Dñe Bourg̃ et ambasf Regis advsarii.

Pource que en la matiere de la paix tant necessaire enł les royaumes de France ł Dangletre len troeve les parties moult discordans ł contraires, espialment en deux poins, lun touchant la renonciacioñ que les ambaxeurs du Roy Dangletre au droit ł tiltre quil ꝑtend a la coronne et es armes de Franc̃, ł lautre point que au regard des pais terres ł fries que len serroit daccord de laisser ł bailler au dit Roy Dangletre par le moen de la dite paix, il les tenist du Roy ł de la coronne de France en foy ł homagie lige ressort ł souvainete ł en parrie cõme les autres pers de France, ce q̃ les ambaxours du Roy Dangleterr̃ ont contredit plainement, disans ł protestans au ctraire, en espial que tout ce q̃ ledt Roy Dangletre tient ł tiendra en roy^me de France il le voult ł il tend tenir franchement sans quelconq homaige ressort souvainete ou autre subjeccon du Roy. Et dãtre part aussi sont les ouvertures ł offeres faictes par les ditz ambaxeurs tant de France come Dangleterre moult differences les unes des aułs, ł telement q̃ la chose estoit en voie de rupture. Pour ces causes haulx ł puissans Prince ł Princesse monf^r le Duc Dorleans ł madame la Duchesse de Bourgoygne desirãs de tous leurs cuers obvier a la dite ruptur̃ cõme mediato^rs en ceste matier̃ ont advisee ł ouvert le moiens qui sensuiount cõme les plus prouchains convenables ł raysonnables moyens, veues les extremitez ł contrarietez dessusdites po^r parvenir au bon effect de paix entre les Roys et roy^mes de France ł Dangletre.

Cest assavoir que durant le temps ł espace de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins soient tenuz en estat et surceance[1] la dite renunciacon et aussi lommaige ł recoignossance des ressort ł souverainte dont dessus est fait mencion. Et aussi que durant icelui temps se abstiengne le Roy Dangletre de soy nõmier ou escrire en ses łres ne autrement Roy de France. Secondement que toutes gens desglise ł f^rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat quilz soient retournent ł soient receuz a leurs ẗnfices et a leurs citees villes forteresses terres f^ries ł possessions immeubles quelxconq̃s ł enjoissent paisiblement

[1] "estat et seurence de" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

es pais ꝑres ꝛ ſ^r^ies cy aprez declares quil semble ausdiz mediatours que len pourroit ꝛ devroit de laissier et baillier au Roy Dangleꝑre par le moien de ceste paix cōme ilz faisoient avant loccupacion ꝛ empeschement fais a eulx ou a leurs predecesso^r^s a loccasion des guerres, nō obstāt presc^i^pc̄on ou laps de temps ꝛ autres choses a ce contraires. Et paraillement soit fait au regard de ceulx qui ont tenu ꝛ tiennent le partie du Roy Dangleꝑre au regard des ꝑnfices terres ꝛ ſ^r^ies a eulx appartenans en ce roy^me^ es pars de lobeissance du Roy. Et tiercement q̃ le dit Monſ Dorleans p^i^sonnier du Roy Dangleꝑre soit quite de sa foy ꝛ prisonne ꝛ mis a plaine delivrance sans pair raencon ne autre finance exceptez depens raisonnables, moiennant lesquelles choses et soubz les troys condicions ꝛ modificacions dessuisd, semble ausdiz Monſ Dorleans et Madame de Bourgoingne que po^r^ bien de paix le Roy de sa part devroit estre content que au Roy Dangleꝑre soit ꝛ demeure tout ce quil tient ꝛ posside de present en la duchie de Guienne, item la duchie de Normādie avec toutous ses appartenēces ꝛ appendences, reſves au Roy le Mont Saint Michel ꝛ lommaige de Bretaingne, le quel hōmaige les ambaxade^r^s du Roy dient estre tenu de la coronne de France. En la quelle duchie de Normandie lesdiz Monſ^r^ Dorleans ꝛ Madame de Bourgoingne endent estre cōprinſ les terres ꝛ ſ^r^ies qui sont au Roy de Navarre, les quelles terres et ſ^r^ies qui sont de grant valeur le Roy Charles derreiner ꝑspasse acquist du Roy de Navarre aussi derreiner ꝑspasse, ꝛ pour icelles lui bailla la duchie de Nemoux ꝛ autres terres en France ꝛ en Champaingne ꝛ aussi grant sōme de deniers pour une foys, assavoyr tout le troit que le Roy a et poet avoir de p̃nt en icelles terres ꝛ ſ^r^ies. Itē les villes et chasteaulx de Calais ꝛ de Guenes ꝛ autres forꝑesses que les Roys Dangleꝑre ont tenu ꝛ occupe de long temps en la marche du dit Calais, cest assavoir ce que est en demaine en demaine, et ce qui est en fiet en fiet, es pais dessusdis.

En en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins au plus tost sil plaist au Roy Dangleꝑre faire ꝛ accomplir lesdiz renunciacion homaige ꝛ recognasſ, il semble que le Roy de sa part doit estre content de le y recevoir. Et par ce moen ſroit entre eulx ꝛ les roy^mes^ de France ꝛ Dangleꝑre paix final geñal

t ppetuelle pourveu aussi que le Roy Dangletre feust t soit cõtent de tenir et possider ce q̃ dit est t que avecques la dite renonciacion il renũcast lors a toutes autres fries en ce roy^me^ esqueles il poult quereler ou pretendre aucun droit, t a toutes autres quereles t accions quil poult et pourroit demander au Roy, autrement chune disparties seroit en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans entiere en ses drois t quereles cõme de p̃nt. Et aussi les gens desglise t seigneurs seculiers t aults de quelque estat quilz soient qui serroient retournez a leurs bnfices t a leurs cites villes fortesses terres fries t possessions immeubles come desf est declaire es pais delaisf au dit Roy Dangletre par ce traitte froient quitte en dit cas des femens t promesses par eulx faiz au dit Roy Dangletre ou a ses officiers. Et pourroient ce nõ obstant retorner devers le Roy t le fvir cõme devant, en delaissent leurs places terres t fries qui leur avroient este restituez par ce dit traictie es pais dessuisdiz. Et paraillemẽt pourroient faire ceulx du parti Dangletre en cas semblable. Et neant moins pendant t durant le dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins froit t demourroit entre lesdiz Roys t royaumes de France t Dangletre bonne paix genale ferme t seure par mer t par tre, et pourroient toutes maniers de gens tant desglise nobles marchans que autres quelconques desdiz deux roy^mes^ cõiquer t converser en semble marchandement t autrement peiseblement t seurement come bons amis moienñ les choses desfditz, t froit chune disparties contente de tenir t possider ce pendant, cest assavoir de la partie Dangletre ce q̃ desf est declaire, t de la part du Roy tout le demeurant. Et en executant ce cy de la part du dit Roy Dangletre devroient estre baillees t delivres au Roy toutes les cites villes fortesses t terres par lui t par siens tenues t occupes a p̃nt en ce roy^me^ ou dehors de la duch de Normandie t de ce quil tient en la duchie de Guyenne t en la dite marche de Calais. Et aussi de la part du Roy devroient estre delaisf et baill aud Roy Dangletre les villes places t fortesses par lui ou les siens occupes de p̃nt en la dite duch de Normandie eccept le dit Mont Saint Michel tc.

Quant a la doubte que font aucuns de la partie Dangletre que ceulx du partie du Roy froient restituez a lours places terres t fries pourrent cy apres faire guerre dicell places tc. lesdiz

Monſr Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourgne ont advisie au regard de ce que sil ya aucun notables places ⁊ dangereuses apparteñ a ceulx du parti du Roy, elles pourront demourer es mains du dit Roy Dangleſre, le quel y porra cõmettre telz cappitaines quil leur plera aux gaiges anciens telz come dancieinete len a acustume de bailir aux capines dicelles places les quelles gaiges se paieront des fruiz et revenues des ſres dicelles places ⁊ que le sourplus des revenuez diceſt places soit a ceulx a qui sont lesdiz places.

Et entendent lesdiz Monſ Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourgne q̃ en leꝺ paix tous les alies dune partie ⁊ dautre soient cõprins qui cõprins y vouldront estre.

Et aussi que durant leꝺ temps les diz Roys ne souffreront estre faite guerre directment ne ĩ directement par leur subgiez ou prejudice lun de lautre.

Toutes les quelles choses desſ declaires les diz Monſ Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourgne ont remonstre premierement a tresreverend pere en Dieu hault ⁊ puissant ſr Monſr le Carᵃˡ Dangleſre cõme mediateur de ceste paix de la part Dangleſre parailleñt que le font lesdiz Monſ Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourgne porr la part de France. Et apres par son advis les ont remonstre aux ambaxadeurs des parties de France ⁊ Dangleſre, les quellz ambaxaꝺ se sont chargiez chun de le signifier chun a sõn ſr porr en savoir son bon plaiſ. Et de leurs consentementz a este appointe que une partie demoura pardeca, cest assavoir ceulx de France a Saint Omer, ⁊ ceulx Dangleſre a Calais. Et lautre partie ira devers lesdiz Roys porr leur faire relacion des choses dessus dites ⁊ rapporter leur response ⁊ volonte avec puissance souffiſ de concluire es choses desſꝺ se leur plaiser est dy entendre, et aussi de proceder en ce cas a lexecucion de ceste matiere sans plus de retrait. Et retourneront lesdiz ambaxadeurs dune coste ⁊ dautr̃ tous instruis de la voulente de leurs ſrs ⁊ garnis de puissance cõme dit est au lieu de la convencion accorde devant Oye enſ Gravelingues et Calais de Vendredy prouchain en cinq̃ sepmains qui ſra le Vendredy iiij. jour de Septembr̃ prouchain venant, ou au plustard du dit Vendredy xjᵉ. jour duꝺ moys de Septembr̃ prouchain, pendant la quele tẽps leꝺ ſsreverend pere en Dieu Monſ le Carᵃˡ Dangleſre et aussi mondit ſr Dorleans seront

ꝛ se tendront au dit lieu de Calais ꝛ es marches denviron sans passer de la mer.

Fait et appointie a la convenciōn les a Calais en la quelle est le dit tresreꝟend pere en Dieu Monſr le Car^al Dangleꝛre lesdit Monſ^r Dorleans ꝛ Madame de Bourg^ne ꝛ les ambaxadeurs des parties le M'credy xxix. jour de Juiellet lan mil ccccxxxix.

Et comb̄n que le dit ꝛme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans feust passe neant moins entendant mondit ſ^r Dorleans ꝛ Madame de Bourg^ne que cest p̄nt appointemēt de paix soit loyaulment entretenu ꝛ cōtinue jusques a un an apres ce que lune partie aura signifie a lautre quelle ne veult plus entretenir le dit appointement, devant la fin du quel an ne sera faite dune coste ne dautre guerre nuysance ne dōmaige par aucun dicelł parties fait ꝛ appointie cōme dess^ꝰ. Auxi ainssi sigñ J. de Rivel Co^r de la Mandre.

[31st July.] Die Ven'is ultimo Julii hora viij^a. dicꝛ Tornaceñ ꝛ ceꝛi cum eo erant cum Domino Cardinali et afferebant presentabantq; ei cedulam oblacionis prius facte in ultima convencione et pransi sunt cum Domino Cardinali. Post prandium idem Tornac̄ et ceteri cum eo in aula stapule cōicabant cum Duce Aureł hora ij^da. paulo post eandem horam ambassiatores Regis erāt cum Domino Cardinali ubi tūc lecta est đca cedula ꝛ deliberac̄o ac cōsiliū habeatur sup̱ cōtentū in eadem. Et q; defuit in ea expressio unius magni ponderis clausule sive sñie de qua inter dicꝛ Cardinalem Ducem ꝛ Ducissam conventꝛ erat s. q; is Regū qui vellet recedere ab appunctuatis in pace daret monicionem alꝛi p̱ annū ante discessionem. Clausula ista per Magistrū J. Ryvelł advisata et apposita est. Et statim misit Dominus Cardinalis predicto Tornaceñ et ceteris, et dicta clausula lecta est eis et placuit eisdem. Tunc cōsulebant domini super racionibus pro et contra hanc viam pacis, et quia Rex voluit p̱ łras suas q; đni mitterent sentencias et avisamenta sua ꝛc. dabatur terminus in crastinum hora quarta post p^anđ in aula stapule q; quisq; portaret in scriptis raciones ħmōi ad unam et aliam partem facientes que magis pregnanꝛ in ea parte sibi facere viderentur.

[1st Aug.] Die Sabb'i primo die Augusti hora predicꝛ Dominus Norwyceñ raciones suas plurimas in scriptis legit, et aliqui ceꝛorum legerunt

suas. Verum res continuabatur in crastinū hora viij^{a}. in hospicio Cardinalis quia non omnes habebāt ꝑatas sentencias suas.

[2nd Aug.] Die D'nica ij^{do}. die Augusti hora viij^{a}. in hospicio Cardinalis lecte sunt cedule racionū ħmõi. Et primo incepit Dominus Norwiceñ ⸗ deinde Lexonieñ ⸗ 3°. Fiscaneñ ⸗ 4to. cepit legere Magister Stephanus ⸗ sed ob brevitatem temporis non ꝑfecit ⸗ unde ceteri qui habebāt ⸗ tradiderūt scripta sua ut decanus Saꝝ secretarius etc̃. Meneveñ se excusa^{t} ꝙ habuit alia agere ĩo non scripsit. Isto die domini ituri in Angliam prandebant cum Domino Cardinali. Sero hoc die apportate sunt Domino Cardinali ł̃re salvoꝝ conductuum sing̃lo pro singulis dominorū in Angliā iturorum a villa Sancti Audomari de quorum impetracione murmurabant et male locuti sunt multi. Item significatū est eidem Domino Cardinali ꝙ in predict̃ villa solicite inquirebatur an ip̃e vel Dux Aureł irent aut manerent et audito ꝙ remanerent adjectum est bonū est eis facere bonas vigilias et pro hiis novis idem Cardinalis fecit ĩstãrari vigilias cast^{i} ꝛc.

[3rd Aug.] Die Lune tercio die Augusti mane hora inter vij^{am}. et viij^{am}. ambassiatores Regis erant cū Domino Cardinali ubi Thes̃ predict⁹ declaravit securam custodiam ville habitam et diligenter per eum supervisam et scrutatam nocte ꝑterita. Et tunc Dominus Cardinalis declaravit nova que ei insinuata sunt ꝑ nuncium heri sero portantem salvos conductus ut supra ꝛc. Et post hec habita est deliberac̃o et consilium dominorū de et suꝑ provisione habenda pro salva custodia ville ⸗ in quo consilio steterūt usꝙ ad horam decimā et tunc unusquisꝙ remeavit ad ꝑpria.

[5th Aug.] Die Mercurii quinto Augusti mane circiter horam octavam omnes domini ascenderūt naves suas. Et Dux Norff eciā transfretavit in j. baleng̃ vocat̃ Jaquet et ꝑvenit ad Sandwycū ita tempestive ꝙ ꝑnoctavit apud Cantuar̃. V'ū omnes alie naves cū exissēt ostiū portus vi r̃flux⁹ venti contrarii q^{i} pene totū habebat ab occi^{te} et ab austro paululū valde manserūt jactꝭ anchoris in mari ꝑpe Rysbancum expectātes ad vincł̃m ex vi r̃flux⁹ maris habenđ ꝙ b̃nfi^{m} venti partū erat ⸗ r̃fluenti igit^{r} mari circit̃ xj^{am}. horam aut cito post levatꝭ velis ꝑspe Angliā usꝙ ferebāt^{r}. In hoc passagio exierūt a portu ṽs⁹ Angł naves viginti due.

[6th Aug.] Die Jovis vj^to^. Augusti circit̃ viij^am^. horā Domin⁹ Cardinał equitavit v̊s⁹ locū vocat̃ le Stones ⁊ conduxerūt eum Domini Comes Oxoñ et le Bourgchier et secr̃tar̃ Bekyntoñ ⁊c. ad eūdem locū equites, ubi accepta bargia r̃migavit ad castrū de Hāmes ⁊ ibidē morā factur⁹ cū familia sua tota usq; advētū đnoꝝ ut cr̃dit^r^.

[13th Aug.] Die Jovis xiij^o^. Augusti Dñs me⁹ Norwiceñ ⁊ ego secr̃tarius accepta bargia apud le Stones juxta Calesiam navigavim⁹ ad castrū de Hāmes ad Dñm Cardinalē a q^o^ cū magna humanitate ⁊ alacri vultu excepti ⁊ solemniori opulentioriq; modo convivati sum⁹. Facto prandio jussu ejusđ eq^i^ sui ⁊s num̃o strati sūt ⁊ ne quid nobis possibił ibi deesset solacii dict⁹ Dñs equum ascendit nos conducens, equitavim⁹ ⁊ nos cū eo ad sc̃am gravā seu nemus sc̃m ubi humata ẽ Sc̃a Geretruđ ibiq; descendim⁹ et visitavim⁹ pedes capellā ⁊ sepulcrū dicte Sc̃e, oblac̃onibꝫq; ⁊ devocionibꝫ ñr̥is ibi factꝭ ⁊ dictꝭ ac a quibusdā ip̃o sepulcri pulver̃ instar r̃liquiarū quarūdam collecto ⁊ r̃posito q; is vulgi opinione ratones fugar̃ dicat^r^ r̃ascendim⁹ equos ⁊ ad castrū r̃gressi sum⁹, u^i^ gustatꝭ pirꝭ ⁊ vino data noƀ licencia est ⁊ r̃versi sum⁹ Calesi⁹.

[19th Aug.] Die Mercurii xix^o^. Augusti venit ad Dñm Cardinalem familiaris quid^a^m Domini Johannis Lussynborgħ mesta facie, nova īamena fer̃s q; civitas Meldeñ ꝑ Arturū de Britānia dc̃m cōstabulariū Francie ⁊ gētes suas ⁊ cū eo existētes in poten^a^ ⁊ num̃o magno ⁊ forti capta sit ꝑ assaltū, et q; idem Artur⁹ nobilē fidelem ⁊ str̃nuū militē Bastardū de Tiañ statim capta civitate decapitari fecit ac omnes gallica lingua loquētes quos appr̃hendere possent crudeli ⁊ humana morte interfici jussit ⁊ fecit. Hec nova statim ꝑ ꝑtes Picardie ⁊ Flandrie dispsa et divulgata fuer̃ que ⁊ corda fideliū ñroꝝ non mediocriter concussa ⁊ attonita reddiderūt ⁊ cont^a^ āīos hostiū in non parvā erexer̃ superbiā i^a^ ut apud multos dubitar̃t^r^ admodū dependētꝭ nūc pacꝭ tractat⁹ conclusione aliqua bona ⁊ honesta. Hac die applicuerūt in portū j. balengari⁹ et una bargia Comitꝭ Oxoñ ordinat̃ ꝑ guerra.

[20th Aug.] Die Jovis xx^o^. Augusti añ sero familia Dñi Cardinał cū utensilibꝫ hospicii ⁊ ceꝭis venit Calesi⁹ ⁊ nūciatū ẽ de ꝑsonali advētu ejusđ Dñi in crastinū ad prandiū suū.

[21st Aug.] Die Veneris xxj°. Augusti int̃ ix^am^. ⁊ x^am^. venit Dñs Cardinalis in bargia usq; ad locū le Stones vocat̃ ⁊ abinde eques usq; Calef, ⁊ exuerūt pedestr̃s in ejus occursū Dñi Meneveñ et Norwyceñ ep̃i Thes̃ Calef secretari⁹ ⁊ multi alii ꝑ posticū cont^a^ hospiciū suū ꝑ quē dict⁹ Dñs Cardinał ⁊ cet̃i cū eo egressi sūt. Isto die ⁊ sequēti dicti balengari⁹ ⁊ bargia instaurati gentibꝫ armoꝝ, videlicꝫ, balengari⁹ iiij^xx^. ⁊ bargia c^m^. electꝭ viris strenuis et ꝑbatꝭ sulcarūt mar̃ cont^a^ Gravelyngꝭ ⁊ ꝑtes illas, nec aus⁹ est quisquā ex piscatoribꝫ earū ꝑtiū hiis diebus piscatū exir̃.

[23rd Aug.] Die Dominico xxiij°. Augusti p⁹ mediā noctē venit Thomas Wardeñ constabulari⁹ castri de Gwynes miss⁹ a Pyrtoñ locūtenēte ejusd̃ castri cū novis, ⁊ induct⁹ ꝑ portā ⁊ duct⁹ ad p̃sētiā Cardinał, nūciav^t^ eid̃ q; q^i^dā de noticia dicti Pyrtoñ eod̃ die Dõico p̃sētes fuerūt dū leger̃nt^r^ łre corā Duce Burgundie ī villa Sc̃i Audomari cōtinētes q; Dñs de Talbot cū exercitu vj. seu vij^ml^. armatorū ⁊ cū notabił quātitate ⁊ stauro victualiū venit ad civitatē Meldeñ ⁊ q; īmisit victualia ī m̃catū dicte civitatis locū valde munitū a gentibꝫ adhuc ñris tētū ⁊ custoditū, ⁊ una cū ĩp̃is victualibꝫ Dñm Wiłłm Chambyrlayn militē, ⁊ sim̃l cū eo quīgētos viros armorū ⁊ machinas ac habilimēta bellica, q;q; naves plenas et honustas vinis ⁊ aliis victualibꝫ q̃ m^t^tebāt^r^ hostibꝫ civitatē occupātibꝫ forti manu cep^t^ ⁊ om̃es existētes ī navibꝫ īt̃fec^t^ nemini ꝑcens, victualiaq; ⁊ vina misit ī m̃catū, bastiliones insuꝑ quas hostes cōt^a^ civitatē erexerāt etiā cepit demolit⁹ ẽ ⁊ destruxit ⁊ armatos omnes ī eis t^u^cidavit, bombardosq; ⁊ omnes copias in rē bellicā ibi põitas asportavit ⁊ in dictū mercatū advehi fecit, misitq; ꝑ haraldū suū ad Arturū de Britannia nõiantē se cōstabulariū Frācie ⁊ ad Le Her̃ dictam civitatē occupātes q; exirēt ⁊ cōcederet eis temp⁹ ⁊ locū pr̃lii si īir̃ id vellēt, q^i^ r̃spōderūt q; nōdū erāt advisati īnir̃ cū eo certamē.

[24th Aug.] Die Lune xxiiij°. Augusti. Die isto ⁊ p̃cedēte atq; sequēte diebꝫ Dñs Cardinał m̃ltū debilitat⁹ est a fluxu. Et q; exp^c^tavit certior effici de novis ab urbe Meldeñ non duxit hodie Regi suꝑ suꝑioribꝫ novis mitter̃.

[25th Aug.] Die Martis xxv°. Augusti circit̃ horā p^i^mā post meridiē misit Dñs Cardinał p̃fat̃ Thomā Wareñ ad Regē cū dictꝭ novis, q^i^ dicta

hora in navic̃la Alfrey mar̃ ingress⁹ est ⁊ una tūc Wetyngh^a^m M. Robt⁹ Appylby ⁊ alii multi.

[26th Aug.] Die Mercurii xxvj^to^. Augusti ꝑ vero nūciatū ẽ ꝙ dict⁹ Thomas Wareñ ⁊ ceꝺi q^i^ cū eo heri ingressi sūt mar̃, steterūt ꝑcedente nocte in mari ī maximis ꝑicuł a tēpestate fulminis ⁊ tonitrui ꝺribiliꝺ tūc in ip̃is Anglie oris v̊s⁹ ⁊ ꝑpe Sandewycū cōtingētiū, ꝙꝙ navic̃la ip̃a pene ab aqua quā ꝑ rimosas ꝑtes hausit ⁊ a pluvia magna nimis quā admisit erat in non levi ꝑiclitandi daungerio. Relatū insuꝑ ẽ ꝙ campetile ecc̃ie Sc̃i Laurencii in insula Tenedos vi fulminis ħmõi ⁊ tonitrui incendio ⁊ ruina assūptū erat.

[29th Aug.] Die Sabbati xxix^o^. Augusti egresse sūt a portu dicte naves đni Comitꝭ Oxoñ ƀne munite gētibꝫ ⁊ bellicꝭ copiis, ⁊ erāt ī eisđ m̃lti soldariorū ville ⁊ de Gwynes.

[30th Aug.] Die Dominico xxx^o^. Augusti vers⁹ sero venit Longchamp̃ ꝑseq̃s ad arma miss⁹ a Dño Rothomageñ archiep̃o cancellar̃ Franc̃ ad Dñm Cardinalem cū łris a dicto Dño Cancellario missis suꝑ ꝑdictꝭ novis cōcernētibꝫ viagiū Dñi de Talbot ad civitatē Meldeñ, ⁊ r̃tulit ꝙ Dñs de Talbot cū gentibꝫ suis erat ibi iiij^or^. dies ante civitatē offerens dicto Arthuro ⁊ gētibꝫ suis ī dict̃ civitate ex̃ntibꝫ bellū ⁊c. ut sup^a^ dictū est. Et ꝙ deinde m̃cato ut ꝑmittit^r^ de gētibꝫ de habilimētꝭ guerre ⁊ de victualibꝫ sufficiēꝺ furnito ⁊ fortificato, r̃traxit se ad temp⁹ ⁊ ꝑmisit cito r̃verti. It̃m r̃latū ẽ ꝙ erāt in ip̃a comitiva adtūc Comes Som̃setie Comes Dorsetie ⁊ Dñs de Fawcumberge ⁊ Wydevyll et Chambyrlayn milites ⁊c. Die isto mane circiꝺ horā viij^a^. dicte naves Dñi Comitꝭ Oxoñ vise sūt ī mari inseq^i^ iiij^or^. magnas naves v̊s⁹ ꝑtes aq^i^lonares, sed quid finaliꝺ secutū est nondū scit^r^.

[31st Aug.] Die Lune ultimo Augusti dict⁹ Longchamp̃ ꝑsequēs ad arma miss⁹ est cū novis ad Regē ⁊ mane hora vij^a^. ingress⁹ ẽ navim Alfrey ⁊ transfretavit. Isto die post prandiū Dñs Cardinał ⁊ Ep̃s Norwiceñ equitabāt ad videndū quandā ꝑic̃losā marꝭ irrupc̃onem juxta Newnam brygge ꝑ quā si non cito ⁊ celeriꝺ occurrat^r^ tota ibi patria de veris̃ili subm̃genda ꝑ mar̃ est.

[1st Sept.] Die Martis p^i^mo Septembris Thesaur̃ Calesie conduxit gētes in magna multitudine ad obstruendū irrupc̃onē ꝑdictā ⁊ ad r̃sis-

tendū rabiei ⁊ ingressui maris ib̄m, verū quātū videbat^r ad r̄sistenciā vis maris facer̄ seu opari die isto ⁊ sequēti tātū imo plus duplo eod̄ sequēti die in fluxu maris pditū et irruptū ē. Isto die ⁊ sequēti iterū Dñs Cardinał r̄sidinavit ī fluxū.

[2nd Sept.] Die Mercurii ij^o. Septembrꝭ Dñs Cardinał videbat^r multū debilitat⁹ de fluxu sȝ sequēti die r̄convaluit Deo laudes.

[3rd Sept.] Die Jovis iij^o. Septembris post meridiē int̄ ij^am. ⁊ iij^am. Dñs Cardinał accivit ad p̄senciā suā Dños Ep̄os Meneveñ ⁊ Norwiceñ Comitē Oxoñ Dñm le Bourchier ac Decanū Sarū ⁊ me secr̄tar̄, ubi p̄sentibȝ dicto Thesaurario ⁊ Victualiario, peciit deliberac̄onē omniū sup̄ r̄pac̄one irrupc̄onis p̄dicte, ⁊ post lōgā cōicac̄onē ⁊ tractatū tandē oīm cōsilio cōclusū ē q̄ p̄ cōmodo R'gꝭ magꝭ expediret op⁹ p̄dict̄ r̄pac̄onis poni ad taxā ⁊ cōducer̄ ad hoc unū opariū qui velit in grosso suscipe in se om̄es p̄dict̄ p̄ iiij^xx v. ł̄i. ⁊c. It̄m q̄ dict⁹ Thes̄ nō habuit pecunias ad manus paratas, tā dict⁹ Dñs Car^l' q^ā ceteri d̄ni p̄dicti ac eciā dicti decan⁹ ⁊ secr̄tari⁹ cōsiderātes quāta in hac p̄te necessitas īstet, optulerūt se obligar̄ p̄ scripta sua obligatoria unusq^i sq̄ in vigīti ł̄i. p̄ securitate r̄solūc̄onis sūme ī h^o op⁹ mutuāde.

[5th Sept.] Die Sabbati quinto Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalē armig̃ q^i d^am Comitꝭ Dorsetie a civitate Rothomageñ, exponens qualit̄ die Lune ultimo venerūt Rothomag̃ñ duo armig̃i Anglici a m̄cato Meldeñ vocati Tr̄gos ⁊ Kyrkebi, r̄ferētes q̄ Dñs Wiłłm⁹ Chamburlayñ iniit composic̄onē cū Dño Arturo ⁊ cet̄is hostibȝ occupātibȝ p̄sidiū civitatꝭ q̄ si nō int̄im p̄stet^r ei succurs⁹ reddet iłł m̄catū xv^o. die huj⁹ mēsis Augusti[1], ⁊ sup̄ hoc ut dicūt dedit obsides, ⁊ q̄ post r̄cessū Dñi de Talbot nō fecerat hostibȝ guerrā aliquā. Hec nova tristia ⁊ stupenda nimis erāt ⁊ p̄cordia m̄ultorū ī magnā amaritudinē ⁊ dolorē traxer̄ eo maxime q̄ dict⁹ Dñs de Talbot ⁊ cet̄i d̄ni penes dictū Dñm Wiłłm sigilla sua dimiserāt de succursu infra pacta statuta q̄ int̄ eos tempora omnino prestando. Non cr̄dit^r hoc facinus p̄ dictū m̄ilitē patratū esse sine turpi questu magno ⁊ multo.

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[1] *Sic* in both copies.

[6th Sept.] Die Dominico vj^to. Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalem unus ſvitoꝝ Dñi Joħis Lussyngborgħ r̃ferēs s̃ilia nova de composic̃one p̃dicta.

[7th Sept.] Die Lune vij^o. Septembris venit M'. Henric⁹ Uttenoṣe ⁊ ali⁹ q^i d^a m Flandrenſ subadmirald⁹ Flandrie porrigentes supplicac̃onē Dño Cardi^li ꝑ salvis conductibꝫ concedendꝰ c̃tꝰ Flandrensiū navibꝫ ad piscandū allec̃ jā ituris. Dñs vero Car^l' respondit ꝗ vellet de hoc cōsuler̃ cū dominis Anglie Regꝰ ambassiatoribꝫ ī br̃vi venturis.

[8th Sept.] Die Martis viij^o. Septembris ſm Nativitatꝰ B'e Marie. Isto die Ep̃us Norwiceñ dict⁹ M'. Henric⁹ ⁊ ego secr̃ cū Dño Cardi^li pransi sum⁹ ⁊ laute quidē ⁊ humanissimo mor̃. Die isto ut fama erat humat⁹ ẽ Dñs de Cr̃picordio unus ambassiatorū partꝰ adv̊se.

[9th Sept.] Die M'curii ix^o. Septembris circiꝫ horā xij^m. in meridie applicuerūt Calesi⁹ domini ambassiatores q^i p^i⁹ mittebāt^r ī Angliam, ⁊ visitato añ õia Dño Car^li, quisꝗ ad sua migravit q^i etꝰ ⁊ r̃posi-
Sic. c̃oibꝫ gr̃a post vexac̃ones maris. Post prandiū hora quarta cōvenerūt om̄es ambassiator̃s in hospicio Dñi Car^l', ubi Dñs Eborū r̃lac̃onē fecit de hiis que in hac eoꝝ missione ī Angliā gesta sūt, ⁊ instrucc̃o de novo data ⁊ eis t^a dita ꝑ M'. Stepħm lecta est, ⁊ deinde cõicac̃o mutua habebat^r sup cōtentꝰ in dict̃ instrucc̃one, ⁊ statuta ẽ ho^a viij^a. in crastino ad cōveniēdū in eođ loco ⁊c.

Instruction yeven by þe Kyng̃ our̃ sov̊ain lord unto þe most r̃v̊ent fadre in God Johan Archebisshop̃ ⁊c. ambassatours sent unto þe marches of Caleys for trete of peas ⁊c. ov̊e thynstructyon made unto þe sayde ambassatours bifor̃, and in sp̃ial touchin c̃teine mat̃s in a cedule shewed unto þ^e Kyng by þ^e sayde ambassatours, conteynyng̃ certein offres advised and foundeñ for a mene by þ^e Duke of Orleance and þ^e Duchesse of Burg^ne for þ^e good of þ^e said peas.

Furst as touchyng̃ þ^e matiers cōteyned yn þ^e seconde article of þ^e cedule, the wycħ standetħ ī three thingꝰ, Sursesyng of hys name ⁊c. Restituc̃on of b̃nfices and possessioñ ⁊c. For deliv̊ance of þ^e Duke of Orleance ⁊c. The whythin matiers seme unto þ^e Kyng̃ right unr̃sonable and as yt may wele apper̃ to the said

ambassatours bi certeyne rasons and motife þe wych þe Kyng hath deliverd to the said ambassatours in writyng conteyned in a cedule annexed herto. The Kyng wolle therfor that hys said ambassatours bi þe same reasons and othr the whiche God shall lyke to minist unto theim shal wt all thair power and cunyng rmoeve hem that wol stonde upon þe mene fro thaier entent and desyres wyth ptestacowns covenable lyke as þe Kyng hath undrestande that þe saide ambassatours have used heribifor.

And for as muche as yt ys not þe Kynge entent i cas that þe said advse ptie contente theim not by þe said reasons so to be leide bifor theim, rather than any ruptur of þe trete shold folewe, the Kyng wol that all þe world have knowlech how he lyke as þe full Xpen princes is most noble pgenitours byfor thys tyme above al erthly thynge ever have had a spial zele to þe univsal welth of al Xpen, that he soo ys of þe same dysposicon and ev hath be redy to al rasonable menes of pees, and so hath largely put hym in hys devoir for þe peas, and spial now late by hys grete and solempne ambassatours sent unto the marches of Calais with ample and gret pouer, the whiche ambassatours have y offred y þe Kyge behalf so grete and huge thynge unto hys advsaries ambassatours assembled ther, by þe whych offres þe said advsarie by al good reasoñ shold have hold hym agreed and pleased.

And how be it that he cowde not so, yet þe Kyng at þe rvence of God and att spial request of our holy fadr, and namely þat hys Xpen fame yn no wyse be emblemisshed neithr shadowed by eny colour occasyoñ matier or cause that mygth be leide upon hym or thorowe to hys parte, chargyng hys hygthnesse with any ruptur as fer as he may with oute any grete offence of God and hurt of conscience for to make and have a ppetuel peas or long peas of an c. yer by þe whych a ppetuel pees wer lykely to growe and sue, Also to eschewe shedyng of Xpen blood and many othr incovenient an orryble scisme the which God defende &c. wold þat hys saide ambassatours ov that they offred in thair last beyng at Caleys offre now rather than any brech or ruptur of þe tre for þe peas shold fall or be causid bi de King, he wold be cotent with þe hood duchie ov Normandie, comprysyng therin the Mont Seint Michel and þe hood duchie of Gwyenne with hys towne of Caleys.

the castel of Guysnesse and þe othr̃ forꝰesses wyth̃ al þ^e marches of Caleys, to be boūded as they wer̃ bounded in þ^e tr̃tė of peas of Bretygny, to hold al īmediatly of God ꝛ ī no wyse of eny erthly cr̃atr̃.

So that hys name hys stile an intitulacyon ȳ alwyse rėmaigne hool saaf and untouched fro al diminusyng̃.

It̃m suche lordship̃s, landes forꝰesses and al man̄ thȳgꝭ that he wol be kept unto hym that he hold theim oonly ꝛ hooly of God withowte any mene, not knawlechȳg any erth̃ly cr̃atur̃ by souꝰainete in nowise and without r̃sort of hym or any of hys subgetz.

It̃m in cas that the parte adꝰse wol rest ꝛ abide ȳ þ^e desyr̃ of restitucyons of possessions sp̃uel and tēporal ꝛc. þ^e Kyng wol þ^t h^s ambassatours alegge þ^e reasons abovesaide whie þ^e saide restitucions sholde not be granted. And ī cas þ^t þ^e saide reasons may not r̃moeve theim, þ^e Kyng whych̃ mor̃ and rathr̃ desyreth̃ pees to thonnour of God and to þ^e uniꝰsale wele thañ to enhaunce himselfe ī wordly worship̃ or by ample possessyons, wyllyng at all̃ tymes to doo that ys juste lauefulle and reasonable as wele to hys soubgetz as to al othr̃ and nothyng ꝑmisse but þ^t he may so trewly ꝑforme w^toute any offence of God or of hys righteusnesse, cōsidereth̃ þ^t hys soubgetꝭ so laufully entitled ī thair̃ possessions as þey be ī þ^e duchie of Normandie aught not by lawe eq^itee or good reasoñ be disposed nothr̃ shefte fro thair̃ lyvelode without r̃compense such̃ as thei aught̃ of reason be contente wyth̃, Ther̃for̃ for þ^e grete zele ꝛ ētier affetyoñ p^t þ^e Kyng̃ hath̃ to þ^e saide peas and also ī þat othr̃ partie to do althyng by equite and justice he wold put hȳ effectuely ī hys devoir to entr̃te hys said soubgetz wythin suche tyme as may be accorded that for r̃asonable recompense or othr̃wyse cōtēte the wold be agreed to departe fro thair̃ saide possessyons, the which̃ thyng̃ dooñ þe Kyng wol of hys grace for þ^e uniꝰsale welth̃ and good of peas þ^t þ^e saide possessyons be delyꝰd tho theim þ^t occupied þ^e saide possessions bi for̃ þ^e werres, doing̃ their̃ deuete ther̃for̃, and þus þ^e King ys content.

And if þ^e Kyngꝭ subgetz be weiward ꝛ wylfull̃ and wol not agr̃ theim to r̃asonable recompense that thanne þ^e King demene and

reule theim to take reasonable recompēse as ferforth as h^t may be do by lawe.

And for as muche as þ^s r̄cōpēsacyōn may not be dooñ wythoute grete good þ^e which weř to grete charge to lei upon þ^e Kyng and this royaulme, therfor þ^e saide ambassatours shall ley fro þ^e Kyng þ^e saide charge ī al þ^t they may, but rather þā any brch shold falle the Kyng wol beř þ^e fourthe partie, his p^isoner þ^e Duke of Orleance to be comprhended and undstande ī þ^e same fourthe partie, so þ^e Kȳg^e advsarie by hī and suche as be of hys partie beř þ^e othř partes of þ^e said r̄ecompēsacyōn þ^t shalbe maade.

Moreove þ^e Kyng ys cōtēte þ^t þ^e Duke of Orleance for a cteyne tyme to be lymited undř sufficiante seuerte, as hostage pleggę seeles t othes, be enlargessede to emploie him to good cōclusyon of peas, wythyn þ^e same tyme it to be hadde, or elł hys psone azeyn, and þ^t þ^e saide seurete be take halfe or at þ^e lest þ^e thridd parte ī hostage or gage and řmainent in sealx and othes.

Iť þ^e Kȳg wol þ^t þ^e said ambassato^rs ī h^s behalf praie t exorte þ^e most worshipfułł fadř ī God hys beal oncle þ^t he wol vouchesauf to opeñ bė wey of h^s mene þ^e said offres wheř it semed þ^t they or any of theim may so betę be putt in ovtuř thanne imediatly by þ^e said ambassatours.

Iťm that þ^e said ambassatours make t use thises offres biforř wrytīg ī what ordř and fourme it shal seme theim most expedient t beovefułł, soo thei kepe t save theffet of þ^e said offres ī substance. Yeven undř ouř gřtt t p^ive sealis and signet at our manoiř of Langley þ^e xxx. day of August þ^e yeř of ouř reigne þ^e xvij^e.

Seq'unt^r cause ob quas visū ē viā pacę oblate predictā nulla raťone adm^ttendā acceptēdāve foř.

The offř that is now made to þ^e Kyng for þ^e peas psupposed t hadd as for writīg heř and soe expssed, it may be asked whet it be expedient to þ^e Kȳg tho accepte the said offř. That it be nouzt expediēt it semeth for þ^e řsones þ^t folewe.

First, for bi þ^e acceptacyon of þ^e said offr̃ þ^e Kyng shold discolour̃ and put ī g̃te suspecioñ and doubte his title and claime tho þ^e coroune and roy^me of France and all þ^e werres and labours tha have be made and doo in and for þ^e saide title. This ensueth of div̊se thingꝭ cōteined ī þ^e saide offr̃. First bi þe forberīg and levīg of þ^e name ⁊c. for the tyme to be accorded, þ^e which name belāgeth as wele tho þ^e Kyng as to þ^e coroune of France and cannott ī right be dessevred.

Secundly, by that that þ^e Kyng shold restor̃ þ^e landꝭ þ^t þ^e Kȳg ⁊ þ^e Kyngꝭ fadr̃ have cōquered tho thoo r̃belles that thei belonged to bifor̃ þ^e said cōquest, by þ^e which r̃stitucyoñ it shold seme þ^t þey wer̃ wrōgfully ⁊ bi a tyrāny put oute of hem.

Thrydly, by that that þ^e Kyng shold bi þ^e said offr̃ be put to þ^e liberacyoñ and takyng of advise whethr̃ at thende of þ^e yerys to be appointed he wold become soubget and do homaige and make r̃sort to hys adv̊sarie as tho þe Kyng̃ of France or noo, the which deliberacioñ implieth a dowte and shold serve of nozt and þe matier wer̃ holde as undowted.

It̃m the Kyng̃ surcesyng to calle and to write hemself Kyng of France and suffring his adv̊sarie withowte any cōt^a d^c cyoñ to calle hym Kyng̃ of France must also suffr̃ h^s saide adv̊sarie ī þ^e court of Rome ī gen̊al counseilis and al othr̃ places to occupie bi him and bi h^s deputees þ^e place of France, wher̃in þ^e Kyng so suffryng shalbe demed to yeve ther̃to h^s assent and hys adv̊sarie pesibli possessed, and othr̃ men that now calle and write þ^e Kyng þ^e Kyng of France shal surcese so to write and to calle him her̃aft̊.

It̃m the Kyng so surcesing must put oute þ^e worde France of alle his sealis and of þ^e p^i ntis of monaies.

It̃m it mith seme þ^t þ^e Kyng surcesīg to calle hym Kyng of France must surcese of use of any jurisdictioñ and autorite that belonged unto him as to þ^e Kyng of France, as for ensample ī use of his court of þ^e r̃sort and souv̊ainte ī Guyennes, for whosoev̊ wol use a jurisdictioñ or auctorite must ī h^s writīg exp̊sse bi stile the title that he useth it by.

Furtheř moř þe Kyng acceptīg þe saide offř shold bynd hym selff to gřtt incōvēiēt ayeinst the lawe of God and of man or to an īportable charge, or to bothe, that is to sai to řstoř al thoo that have cōtynued and abydyñ ī thobeissance of hs adv̄sarie al þe lordshiṕs landz and possessyons that þey occupied and hadd ī Normādie bi foř þe Kȳgę cōquest, and řstoř and leve al that he hath and is now yn hys obeissance oute of Normandie. For considerīg þt þe said lordshiṕs landz and possessions as for þe gretť t moř part bi occupied bi othř that han hem bi juste t laweful title, that is to sai of grauntę made unto heṁ by þe Kyng or thoo þt hadde hs auctorite, or bi þe Kyngę fadř t have theř upon þe Kyngę ŧres patentz or hs faders, þe Kyng puttyng the said occupiours fro hem withoute thaiř assente t withoute cōtētȳg of hem shuld offende þe lawe of God and þe lawe of mañ, and shuld go ayeinst hs owne t ayeinst hs faders forsaide ŧres patentz t seal, t undo unmake and beggeř many man, namely suche as han spended heř daies ȳ þe said conquest and ȳ þe ſvice of þe Kȳg and of hs faď t have ŋozt elł to lyve by but þt þey holde of þe said landys, t shuld also withdrawe þe hertę t þe courages of hem t oþ̄ fro him t fro hs ſvice t cause hem not to wille to doo ſvice in tyme comyng. And on that othř behalve if þe Kȳg shal assieth t cōtēte hē as rasoñ wol it wol drawe to ā īportable charge, ye to milions as it ys supposed.

Iťm it semyth þt þe said řstitucioñ t řceivyng of tho þt an alwey be hs řbellys ī to hs cuntř of Normandie shuld be to plious to gipdous t to gřtly ayeinst þe Kyng, And for shewing theřof it ys first to be consideřď þt thoo þt shuld so be řstored t řceyvyd in þe Kȳgę cuntř of Normandie by þoo þt alwey hā be þe Kȳgę capital enymyes whos roted enemyte t evylwyl to þe Kȳg t to hs ptie shal nozt of lyklyhode cesse or lasse by řstitucyon nor by an oth of feute or homage, nor heř affectyoñ or love to thadv̄se ptie decřsse bt rathr encřsse, and þt for div̄se causes, one for þey shal have řstitucyoñ by þe labour pmocyon and appointemēte of thadv̄se ptie gřtly ayeinst þe Kȳgę list. Iť þei shal at þe ende of þe yeř to be appointed stand fř of þe said homage and feute t yn liberte to řsort ayen to þt oþ̄ partie and to do hym ſvice wheřto þey wol ev̄ have heř cōsideracyoñ and hiř yee and gov̄ne theim theř aſt.

Ĩtm it is also to be cōsidered of what estate and cōdycioñ that yey be þ^t shuld be r̃stored. And as towarđ tēpel mē it is evidēt that ther̃ shuld be r̃stored ⁊ r̃ceived īto Normādie þ^e Duke of Alaunson therles of Mortin of Har̃court of Tankervill of Ew of Lonville and of Awemarle ⁊ many gr̃t barouns knigtꝭ ⁊ squires the whiche whã þ^t ever þey be r̃ceiveđ shal what by þer̃ owne might, what by mene of hir kynnesmen allies tenantz and oþ̃ of þ^e pepill of thair̃ affectyoñ ⁊ þ^t shall be al as ī s̃bstance, shal have þ^e hole puissance and reule of þ^e cuntr̃ ⁊ noght̃ þ^e Kyng nor h^s offic̃s b^t pavētur̃ be encombred with intestine troblis seducyons ⁊ war̃, þ^e which and þ^e sequeles ther̃of be gretly to be doubed.

Ĩtm ther̃ shold be also r̃stored by þ^e saide offr̃ men of holy chirche ī gret nūbyr to thair̃ bñfices and livelođ, þ^e which be men of gr̃tt ymaginacyoñ of felnesse and of gret voyce and auctorite ī the people and shal of lyklyhode enduce þ^e people to suche entent as þey wol stur̃ hē to, namely ther̃ as þ^e inclynacyoñ of þ^e people is set to þ^e same so þ^t þe thingꝭ above wellconsidered þ^e forsaid r̃stitucyoñ made, the Kyng must kepe þ^e said cuntr̃ ī h^s obeissance holy by force of þ^e soudeours þ^t he wol hold ther̃in, þ^e which wold not be light ne easy to doo for many causes and cōsideracyons, and among̃ othr̃ for lacke of goođ ther̃ to. For þ^e saide lordꝭ ⁊ othr̃ abovesaide restored and haveynge þe reule of þ^e cuntr̃ ther þ^e Kyng shal have no grant of tailes nor set up aidꝭ or īposicyons but be hir̃ list and assent wher̃in it is lyke þ^t þey shal shewe þeim strange ⁊ froward, and if any suche grantꝭ shal be made or imposityon or aide set up, þ^e gret lordꝭ of þ^e Kyngꝭ blood wol have þat þat shal grow ī þat cas of thair̃ owne tenantꝭ as þei wer̃ wōte to have, and so þ^e Kyng parte shuld be but eesy.

Ĩtm it semyth that þ^e Kyng accepting̃ this offr̃ shul no oonely hurt þ^e opynion of h^s right and claime, but also hurt his name hys fame and r̃putacyoñ ī the worlde, ⁊ shewe ī hym self lak̃ of migh̃t or of righ̃t or of corage, for who ys þat wolđ þeing þat þ^e Kyng haveyng rygh̃t and mygh̃t and corage, wolde so ligh̃tly put himself to so gret charge, departe fro so gret thingꝭ as þ^e Kyng̃ shulde departe fro by þ^e saiđ offr̃, for so lytyl availe as shuld growe to þ^e Kyng ther̃for̃. The charge þ^t þ^e Kyng shuld put him to shuld be

thassiething of thoo whoos landꝭ he must take fro him and r̃stor̃ þ^e delyv̊ance of þ^e Duke of Orleance withoute fynance paing or any thyng ellis save rasonable costꝭ for þ^e tyme of h^s aboode her̃, the which is finance wold drawe to a gret thing ī opinion of þ^e world. He must also r̃stor̃ al þ^t he hath ī h^s owne handꝭ ī Normādie þ^t belonged to þ^e Duke of Alonson or any othr̃ holdyng þ^e ꝑtie adv̊se. He must also leve al that is of h^s cōquest in h^s handꝭ ⁊ obeissance with owte Normandie þat is to say ⁊c.

It̃m set þ^e best, that is to say that they that shold be so r̃stored kept her̃ oothis and appointementz to be made for terme of þ^e yer̃ to be accorded, yet considering that þ^e yerꝭ passed upon a yer̃ warnyng̃ yoven by any of þ^e ꝑties þ^e werre shal be open as it ys now, thei that shal be restored being thenne þ^e Kingꝭ enemyes as it shal be at þair̃ fr̃dam to be, wol so ordeine for þat cuntr̃ that it shal obey to hym þat þey wol ſve ⁊ assiste. And so it semeth þ^t al thyngꝭ weele sen ⁊ cōsidered, ⁊ namly þ^e condycions of thoo that men dele with the accepting of þ^s way shold cōceive in hem self a p^ive cōquest for thadv̊sarie ⁊ shewe to gret a sīplenesse ⁊ lake of forsight in him þat accepted it.

[10th Sept.] Die Jovis x^o. Septembr̃ hora viij^a. ī hospicio Dñi Car^l', convenientibꝫ ābassiato^b', lōga hebat^r cōicac̃o magnaq; deliƀac̃o ⁊ matura quid ult^a jā agēđ ẽet stātibꝫ ut nūc t̊inis. Cū enī via pacꝭ p^i⁹ oblate ꝑ hāc īstrucc̃onem novā prors⁹ r̃futata ẽ nc̃c̃e videt^r rupturā pacꝭ õio secut^rā for̃, ve^m cōcurrētibꝫ in h^o ōniū votꝭ cōclusū ẽ õi īdust^ia possiƀli ꝑ media^ne' Dñi Car^l' agenđ id esse ne tā r̃ ip̃a q^am sp̃e adm^tter̃t^r rup^ra quin ad mī⁹ ꝑ mediū aliq^d ꝑ đcm Dñm tāq^am mediatorē pacꝭ offerēđ ten̊ent^r corda s̃bditoꝝ q^i ex guerrꝭ nimiū afflicti s̃t ī aliq^a spe bone pacꝭ. It̃ cōclusū ẽ diē cōvēc̃ōis aƚ appunctuatū sequēti crastino ꝑ ñros õio in loco cōsueto tenēđ for̃ etiā si illi de parte adv̊sa nō vēiāt ⁊ ꝑ nos de diligētia ꝑtꝭ ñre ⁊ adv̊se ꝑtꝭ negligētia ī for^a debita ꝑtestāđ for̃. Hoc die vers⁹ sero venerūt Calesiā Elect⁹ Catalannensis ⁊ Cancellari⁹ Burgundie portātes ƚras Duci Aur̃leanensi.

[11th Sept.] Die Veneris xj^o. Septembris de mane hora vij^a. ambassiator̃s Regꝭ arripuerūt it̊ v̊s⁹ locū cōvēc̃ōis ⁊ añ ix^am. horā venerūt ad locū exp^ctātes iƀm ambassiator̃s ꝑtꝭ adv̊se usq; post horā xj^am. miserūtq;

p^i⁹ ex habundāti ad villam de Gravelingꝭ u^i đci ambassiatoř̄s tempoř̄ cōvēcionis ř̄sidēciā fec̄ūt ꝑ heraldū armorū noĩe Suffolk ad notificāđ đcis ambassi^b' seu nūciis ⁊ gētibȝ suis si īvenirēt^r iƀm, alioq̃in majo^b' ⁊ ceꝭis opidanis đce ville advētū ñrm in ⁊ ad cōvenc̄ōis locū ⁊ diligēciā ī ea ꝑte ñram. Qui herald⁹ circiꝭ đcam xj^am. horā ad locū convenc̄ōis ab ip̄a villa ř̄v̄s⁹, ř̄nūciavit se in đca villa fuisse ambassiatoř̄s p̄dictos diligēꝭ quesivisse ⁊ neminē ex eis seu ex nūciis aut gētibȝ eoꝝ se īvenisse, adjecit ꝙ jux^a c̄tā đcoꝝ opidanoꝝ ř̄lac̄onē null⁹ ex p̄đcis ambassiatoribȝ iƀm vis⁹ ē cit^a xxx. diem Julii. Insuꝑ dixit se cuidā noĩe Walrond locūtenēti capitanei đce ville ⁊ ceꝭis iƀm nō paucꝭ ītimasse ⁊ notificasse p̄sentiā ambassiatorum partꝭ ñre in loco solito ⁊ diligenciam eoꝝ in hac parte. Qua ř̄lac̄one pu^ce fc̄a ambassiatoribȝ ħmōi in magno tentorio Dñi Cardinał, ambassiatoř̄s ip̄i div̄terūt se ad locū ubi stař̄ solebat tentoriū seu papilio cōvenc̄onał, in ip̄oꝙ loco Dñs Eboꝝ de voluntate ⁊ cōsēsu ceꝭoꝝ ambassiatoꝝ quandā ꝑtestac̄onis cedulā ī sc^iptꝭ ř̄dacte quā manu sua tenebat palā ⁊ pu^ce alta satꝭ ⁊ intelligibili voce legebat corā notariis seu ꝑsonis publicꝭ s̄bsc^iptꝭ, videlicȝ Mř̄is Ricardo Cāuntoñ legū doctoř̄ Jacobo Burbache in decř̄tꝭ Johanne Okkeborne in legibȝ baccallariis ac Joħe Gedney ⁊ Thoma Creme notariis publicꝭ, ⁊ ř̄quirebat eos unū ł płra suꝑ lectꝭ ⁊ ꝑtestatꝭ ꝑ eūđ cōficeř̄ īstrumētū seu instř̄a, ⁊ roga^t testes astātes ut ꝑhibeāt testimoniū veritati ⁊c. Hiis factꝭ ascendim⁹ equos ⁊ hora p^ima post meridiē venim⁹ Calesiā. Hora quarta post meridiē cōvēiētibȝ ambassiatoribȝ in hospicio Dñi Car^l' ř̄lac̄onē fec^t Dñs Eboꝝ de hiis q^e hodie in loco cōvēc̄ōis acta sūt, et postea Dñs Car^l' ř̄citavit qualiꝭ adv̄sari⁹ Francie misit łras Duci Auř̄ł iť alias Ducisse Burgundie, quas ip̄a misit đco Car^li ꝑ đcm Electū Catalanneñ ⁊ Cancellař̄ Burgundie quas fecit ibi legi ꝑ Ryvełł in quibȝ in effc̄u tantū est, ꝙ iđ adv̄sari⁹ relac̄one ⁊ ř̄porto ambassiatorū suoꝝ intellexit viā illā nuꝑ cōceptā ꝑ đcos Ducē ⁊ Ducissā media^res pacꝭ tāq^am mediū quoddā ad pacē, verū ꝙ ī ř̄ tāti pōderꝭ ⁊ tā ardua nō possȝ ex arrupto ⁊ sine cōsilio ⁊ assensu đnoꝝ de sanguine ⁊ cōsilio suis ꝑcedeř̄, statuit đnos ħmōi vocandos foř̄ ad xxv. diē huj⁹ mēſ Septēbrꝭ ī q^o cōvēiř̄ debeāt ī p̄sētia sua Ꝑisius ł ꝑpe. Añ eū ꝭīnū cōmode cōvēiri nō poꝭant ꝑpꝭ distāciā Delphini q^i erat in ř̄motꝭ partibȝ lingue Occitane ⁊ ceꝭoꝝ đnoꝝ q^i eciā ꝑcul erāt q^oꝝ oĩm inꝭesse v̄tebat^r ⁊ p̄sēcia nec^aia erat.

Habita v° deliberacone cū eisd', ambassiatores sui postea quāto celeri° possēt rsponsū voluntatē sue ī ea parte rportarēt, unde intim peciit cōvēcōnē istā differri t cōtinuari tc. Sup hac matia habito maturo tractatu t cōsilio tand conclusū ē ex multē cōsideb', petite dilacōni sive cōtinuacōni hmōi neq^a q^m annuend esse. Una erat q, apparebat eos omnia hec facer in dolo t fraude, simulātes se enim velle pacē egerūt notorie cōtrariū, excendo actualit viā facti f^m ultimū potencie t intim dū sub colo cōvēcōis tenerēt nos ī spe pacē ipi obsederunt t ceperunt villas R'gē, ut civitatē Maldeñ tc. Itm q, satē notoriū erat op° nō esse ut denuo aliq^i vocarēt^r ad deliberād sup hac via, cū alias p ambassiatores ejusd adsarii ī dieta Attrbateñ ead ī effcu oblacō t ī ampliori for^a q^m h ē facta erat. It q, non dederūt aliquē ctū diē ad quē venirēt, sz indetminate sc^ipt ē, s. quāto celeri° possēt ad diē vero inctum nō p^t fieri cōtinuacō. It q, jā culpa seu negtia partē illi° nō cōparentē statuto die discōtinuacō fca ē t honesti° tuti°q, nob essz, t corā toto mūdo p parte ira excusabili° cū eoz defcu jā divte ut eis īputet^r q^d p eos stat t nob n^l q^i pegim° oia nob ad pacē possibilia. It q, visū ē dolose petitā cōtinuacōem ad hunc finē ut itim pendente cōvencone f^m formā appunctuam̃ti ī p^inci° cōvēcōis fcē Dux Aurel oio h^c ī Calesia exp^ctaret, de q° possz male cōtinge tc. Hiis t aliis cōsidacōibz visū ē cōtinuacōnē petitā fieri nō debeř. Eo in negociū pacē rumpend seu deferend nō ēe q̄in si p media^ne' Dñi Car^l' đci Dux t Ducissa ducerēt sub spe pacē adhuc negociū pacē tenel t ad id attendeř placeret hoc fieri t videbat^r expediens.

[12th Sept.] Die Sabbati xij°. Septēbrē hor^a viij^a. cōvenerūt ambassiatoīs ī hospicio Dñi Car^l' corā q^ibz rcitavit id Dīs Car^l' q, đci Elect° Catalanneñ t Cācellař B^rgundie oibz racōnibz mediis t viis possiblibz egerūt ut i^a cōvēco ex cauf decla^t' in tris đci adsarii hert^r ī cōtinuacōne, verū id Dīs Car^l' habuit rndeř jux^a deliberacōnē pridie fcam h° fieri nō posse tc. It declarav^t q^alit Ducissa B^rgundie desideravit tras salvi conduct° ad vēiend ad pt ppe Cale^am die Lune t Martis px secutuř gra cōicacōnis hende cū eod Dño Car^le t Duce Aurt tc. t de oi deliberacōne t consensu videbat^r expediens s^c fieri. Moxq, Dīs Car^l' misit Toly expe^te

ł̄ras salvi cōdᶜtᵒ ħmõi ꝑ dicta Dña ⁊ cccᵗ'. eqⁱtibȝ seu infra. It̄ declaravit qᵃł̄r M' Henricᵒ Uttenose ⁊ qⁱdā subadmiraldᵒ desiderabāt ł̄ras salvi cōductᵒ ꝑ vilł qⁱbusdᵃm Flandrie ꝗ possent salvo piscari isto tēpor̄ piscac̄onis allecū ⁊ polliciti sūt dar̄ s̄iles gētibȝ ñris. Sup qᵒ deliberatū ẽ per đnos ⁊ qⁱdᵃm dixerūt ꝗ nō ẽet hᵒ faciend̄ ꝑ eo ꝗ ꝑ hᵒ parar̄tʳ eis securitas ⁊ nō nob̄, nⁱ facerēt assecurat̄ones ꝗ alii de Depa de Britannia ⁊ ceꝰi t̄les eis adherētes inꝰim non nocerēt ñris.

[13th Sept.] Die Dominico xiijᵃ. Septembrꝭ hoᵃ iiijᵃ. post meridiē cōvẽrūt ambassiatores ī domo Carˡ', uⁱ id̄ Dñs significavᵗ eis ꝗ Ducissa Burgundie ventura esset ad locū solitū cōtᵃ Caleᵃᵐ die Martꝭ ꝑx̄ ⁊ voluit ꝗ pararētʳ ⁊ figerētʳ ibi tentoria ut ał. It̄ tractatū ⁊ deliberatū ẽ de hiis qᵉ ꝑ Dñm Carˡᵉᵐ tāqᵃm mediaʳᵉᵐ eo die agerētʳ, quī ꝑ ambassiator̄s cū nō ħerēt partē nˡ' agi potuit ⁊ videbatʳ in cõi ꝗ ꝑ mediū Carˡ' ⁊ ꝑ sūmā industⁱā suā īducer̄tʳ Ducissa ad hāc viā, viȝ ꝗ novus p̄figer̄tʳ terminᵒ ad iꝰū cōvēiend̄ ⁊ tractād̄ sup aliis viis qⁱbȝ pax cōcludi possȝ, s̄b cōdic̄one s. si utriꝗ pⁱnciᵐ hᵒ placer̄t aliter eñī jā fieri id nō possȝ cū nullᵒ ambassiatorū ad hᵒ potestatē ħeret qᵈꝗ de pⁱncipū placitꝭ ħmõi si vellēt attēđe ł nō c̄tificar̄tʳ đca Ducissa citra aliquē c̄tū terminū discr̄c̄one eoꝝ mođand̄. It̄ deliberatū ẽ ꝗ Dñs Carˡ' diceret ⁊ declararet đce Ducisse qᵃł̄r đns ñr Rex viā illā ał ꝑ eā ⁊ Ducē Aur̄ł advisatā ex m̄ltꝭ maximis ⁊ justissimis cauſ nō duc̄et acceptādā nᶜ unqᵃm voluit aut vult pacto qᵒvis viā illā admᵗter̄ ł ei ītēder̄. It̄ conclusū ẽ ꝗ r̄futac̄o ħmõi vie una cū rac̄oibȝ suis ꝑpꝰ quas r̄futar̄tʳ ⁊cᵃ. poñetʳ ī sⁱptꝭ ⁊ dar̄tʳ đce Ducisse ⁊c.

[14th Sept.] Die Lune xiiijᵃ. Septembrꝭ mane post viijᵃᵐ. horā cōvenerūt ambassiator̄s in hospicio Dñi Cardinał, uⁱ cõicatū est iꝰato de ⁊ sup agendꝭ ī crastino ī cōvēc̄oe cū Ducissa, ⁊ in effc̄u cōcludebatʳ ut supᵃ, ⁊ visū ẽ ad eand̄ cōcluᵒnē mediū Ducꝭ Aur̄ł multū opari posse. It̄m habuerūt cōferr̄ de expedic̄one M'. Henr̄ Uttenose ⁊ subadmiraldi Francie, qⁱbȝ tand̄ Dñs Carˡ' r̄ndit se nō ħer̄ potestatē cōcedēdi salvos cōdᶜtᵒ ꝑ mar̄ sȝ dūtaxat ꝑ ꝰrā venir̄ volētibȝ Caleᵃ' ł ad loᵘ' cōvēc̄onū.

[15th Sept.] Die Mart' xvᵒ. Sep. post hoᵃᵐ novam Dñs Carˡ' ⁊ Dux Aur̄leaneñ eqⁱtabāt v̄sᵒ locū cōvenc̄onis ⁊ ambassiator̄s R'gꝭ cū eis.

Circiꝫ horā x^am. venit Ducissa uno t̃m curru, ⁊ cū eq^ibȝ ut estimo c^m. ł circiꝫ, ⁊ ve^t cū ea juvenis q̃id^am fili⁹ Ducꝭ Burboñ ꝑceř statuř annoꝝ ut estimari possȝ x. aut xj. ł circiꝫ. Postq^m dat̃ obviā amplex⁹q̧ ⁊ osc̃la solito moř, Dux Auřł ⁊ ip̃a īgř̃ssi s̃t tentoriū cōvēc̃onale, ⁊ post pusillū vocat⁹ Dñs Cardinał ad eos īgř̃ss⁹ ẽ, tot⁹q̧ dies nunc inꝫ đcos Ducē ⁊ Ducissā ꝑ se nunc accitꝭ đco Dño Car^ii ⁊ Cācellař Burgundie una cū Electo Catalanneñ act⁹ ẽ. Media v^o ho^a inꝫ iiij^am. ⁊ v^am. post meridiē dict̃ Ducissa ascend^t currū Dñsq̧ Car^l' Dux Auřleaneñ ⁊ ambassiatoř̃s R'gꝭ ř̃gř̃ssi sūt in villā.

[16th Sept.] Die M'curii xvj^o. Sep. ho^a viij^a. cōvenerūt ambassiatoř̃s R'gꝭ ī hospicio Dñi Car^l', q^ibȝ discūbētibȝ exposuit, iđ Dñs ꝑ ordinē univ̊sa q^e īꝫ eū ⁊ đcos Ducē ⁊ Ducissā p^idie agebāt^r ⁊ quāta solicitudine īstabat ip̃a Ducissa q̧ via oblata forȝ acceptāda. P^imo ⁊ cū Dñs Car^l' āmovissȝ eā ab õi spe ī ea ꝑte ꝑ rac̃ones in īstrucc̃one cōtētas, ip̃a multꝭ rac̃onibȝ suadebat aliqũ oř ꝑprio aliqũ ꝑ Cancellař Burgundie ad cōtinuac̃oem ħ⁹m̃ tractat⁹ pacꝭ ⁊c. ſ^m łras ut p̊m^ttit^r ei ⁊ Duci Aurelianeñ ab adv̊sario Francie missas. Q^ibȝ nichilomin⁹ r̃nsū ẽ ꝑ Dñm Car^lem negatĩe h^o fieri nō posse ꝑ rac̃ones supi⁹ inſtas s̃b dieta diei Ven̊is ⁊c. Unū v̊o p̊ꝫeūđ nō ẽ q^aliꝫ cū Dñs Car^l' detegesset fraudē partꝭ adv̊se ī eo q̧ jā causat^r novas dilac̃ones ħendas ꝑ avisamentꝭ đnoꝝ de suis sang^ine ⁊ cōsilio ⁊c. u^i de ſco ī dieta Attrabateñ ampliora cōcessit q^m nūc cōcedat ⁊c. Ducissa ħebat dic̃e q̧ ſ^m mag^itud^nem potēcie debuit esse amplitudo oblac̃onū: s̃bjungēs q̧ Rex tēpoř diete Attrabateñ erat m̃lto majoris q^m nūc potēcie, declaravitq̧ q^ot villas citra Rex ꝑdidit ⁊c. It̃m Dñs Car^l r̃citavit qualiꝫ đca Ducissa tepido satꝭ imo frigido ut videbat^r aĩo ⁊ quasi ꝑfunctorie īꝫrogavit eū quid vellȝ fieri de trẽgꝭ an placeret ut maneāt ł nō. It̃m de inꝫcursu m̊cādisarū īꝫ Angliā ⁊ Flādriā an de h^o fierȝ ulꝫior ſmo ł nō fieret, ⁊ Dñs Car^l' r̃feřbat ad eam eunđ sermonem, quid ip̃a super hoc vellet ⁊c^a. tandem vero dicit cōclusū fuisse trẽgas ut pi⁹ maneř ⁊ sup īꝫcursu ħmõi m̊cādisarū tractāđ foř. It̃ cōclusū erat q̧ xv^o. die Ap^ił seu p^imo Maii tractat⁹ pacꝭ de novo ineund⁹ ẽ si placeat ut^iq̧ principū, ⁊ q̧ de volunta^b' eorū ī ea ꝑte Ducissa c̊tificabit^r cit^a festū Sc̃i Martini in yeme ap^d Sc̃m Audomarū ⁊ R'x ap^d Calesiā, ⁊ ita q^m ad spē manet ad h^c t^actat̃ pacꝭ ꝑ cōsolac̃one ⁊ corroborac̃one cordiū s̃bditorū ⁊c. licȝ re ip̃a dissolut⁹ sit.

[17th Sept.] Die Jovis xvij°. Sept̃ ho^a viij^a. convẽrūt ambassiatoꝛs ī hospicio Dñi Car^l' tractātes ⁊ deliberātes cū Dño Car^l' ⁊ Thes̃ ville ꝑ salva garda ville, u^i đcs Thes̃ declarav^t onus salve garde ħmõi ad se neq^a q^m ꝑtineꝛ̃ q^ā q^m apposuit diligēciā om̄em suā ⁊ vires possibiles ꝑ salva garda ħmõi, ꝛ̃citavitq; solū suscepisse se ⁊ male libēt ī tēpe maximi ꝑicli officiū Thesauꝛ̃ ⁊c. q; jux^a decla^ta sua magꝭ fu^t ⁊ ẽ eiđ ī onus q^m cōmodū ⁊c. In hac cõicacone et deliberacone cõicata s̃t m̃lta q^e cōcnebāt ꝑicłm ville tā cōsiđacone soldarioꝝ q^i tā racone penurie ꝑ eo q; pag̃mēta non habuerāt a m̃ltꝭ tēporibꝫ justa ⁊ debita q^m eo q; officiarli capitales, viꝫ capitane⁹ ⁊ locūtenens defueꝛ̃, ⁊ ꝑm̃lti ex soldariis ł num̃o ł disposicone etatꝭ seu alias visi sūt pauci nimis aut īutiles esse, timebāt ut đcm ẽ sꝫ n^c audebāt õio post ꝛ̃cessū đnorū sup salva ville custodia maneꝛ̃ q^a m cōsiđa^ne ruinositatꝭ murorū ⁊ t^r riū ville ac castri ⁊ ꝑicli q^d multꝭ aliis ex causis tā ꝑ maꝛ̃ q^m alias eiđ ville immineꝛ̃ visū est si nō cito paraꝛ̃t^r ꝛ̃mediū s^i vellēt maneꝛ̃ ⁊ villā defēdeꝛ̃ nō possent ⁊c̃. Deinde habebat^r cõicacõ sup cōtentacone soldariorū ⁊ officiariorū ⁊c. ⁊ Dñi de Stafforđ Oxoñ ⁊ Bourchier susceperunt ī se onus ad tractandū cū đcis officiariis ⁊ soldatariis ad ꝑtē ꝑ cōtētacone eoꝝđ.

[18th Sept.] Die Veneris xviij°. Sept̃ đci Dñi de Stafforđ Oxoñ ⁊ Bourchier ceperunt tractaꝛ̃ cū stipēdariis ad cōtentanđ eos ⁊ īducēđ eos ad ꝑmanēđ sup salva custodia ville ⁊c. sꝫ illi allegabāt tāta ville immineꝛ̃ ꝑicla q; n^i daꝛ̃t^r potēs ⁊ nobilis capitane⁹ ł locūtenens cū potēcia ꝛ̃o^n'li ⁊ ñc̣c̃ioꝝ ꝑvisione ausi nō s̃t exp^c taꝛ̃ evētū quem timebāt accessurū. Isto die ī hospicõ Dñi Car^l' post viij^am. cõicatū ẽ de ñcc̃iis ꝛ̃pacõnibꝫ murorū ⁊ turriū taliū viꝫ quas op⁹ ẽ õio in bꝛ̃vi debeꝛ̃ ꝛ̃parari ꝑpt̃ ꝑicłm majoris ⁊ g^a vioris ruine si dim^t tāt^r irrepata ꝑ yemem. Et Dñs Car^l' rogav^t Dñm Thes̃ quatin⁹ facet ꝑtꝭ suas penes m̃catoꝛs stapule ad mutuāđ si fieri possꝫ pecunias ī eā rem ñcc̃ias, et ambassiatoꝛs R'gꝭ ꝑmiserūt se obligaꝛ̃ ꝑ ꝛ̃solucone fidelit̃ eis faciēda ꝑ Regē ⁊c. et Thes̃ spopondit se facturū q° potuit. Isto die venerūt Mr̃i Philipp⁹ Nanfer mag̃r ꝛ̃questorū hospicii Ducꝭ Burgundie ⁊ Ludowic⁹ secr̃tari⁹ missi una cū Mr̃o Henrico Uttenose p̃sente ī Calesia ad tractāđ cū ñris de int̃cursu mercandisarū int̃ Angliā ⁊ Flandriā ⁊c.

[19th Sept.] Die Sabbati xix^a. Septembrꝭ post cõicacõnē ⁊ cōsiliū ħit̃ int̃ ambassiatores in hospicõ Dñi Car^l', Dñs Eboꝝ ⁊ cet̃i coambas-

siatoř̄s sui in hoc negocio accesserūt ad aulā stap̄le ⁊ ibi ī camera cōi tractatū habebāt cū p̄fatꝭ Mr̄is Philippo Henrico ⁊ Ludowico de negocio int̄curs⁹ m̄candisarū, ubi Dñs Eboꝝ peciit añ ōia q̧ ostēđēt potestatem suā, q^{i} dixerūt se potestatē v̄bo so^{m} eis datā ħer̄ ⁊ neq^{a}q^{m} ī sc^{i}ptꝭ, v̄ū ꝑmiserūt se cito habituros foř ⁊ ostēsuros potestatē sufficiētē si sup̄ artic̄lis hinc inde cōceptꝭ seu cōcipiēdꝭ mutuo cōcordar̄t^{r}. Et mox đcs M'r Philipp⁹ porrexit p̄fato Dño Eboꝝ q^{a}t̄nulū papireū articulos ī ea ꝑte cōceptos ut dixit cōtinētē q^{o}s Dñs Eboꝝ r̄cep̄t, adjiciēs q̧ ꝑ eū ⁊ suos ī hoc collegas cōcip̄ēt^{r} artic̄li q^{i} viderent^{r} eis nc̄cii.

[20th Sept.] Die Do'nica xx^{a}. Septēbrꝭ mane int̄ vij^{am}. ⁊ viij^{am}. ve^{t} ad hospiciū mei secr̄t̄ M' Will̄m⁹ Sprever ⁊ apportavit ī q^{a}t̄nulo ꝑgameni artic̄los q^{o}sdā olī tēpoř Henrici iiij^{ti}. ī sīli negoc̄o c^{r}s⁹ m̄candisaꝝ īt̄ easđ pat^{i}as f̄cos, dicēs de jussu ⁊ voluntate Dñi Eboꝝ ēe q̧ M' Stephan⁹ Wiltoñ ⁊ ego visitar̄m⁹ attēte artic̄los illos ⁊ cōsiderar̄m⁹ si aliq^{i} ex eis corrigendi ī aliq^{o} essēt aut addenđ vel det^{a}henđ ex ip̄is. Quod ⁊ dict⁹ Magist̄ Stephan⁹ jā ingress⁹ ad nos ⁊ ego secr̄tari⁹ fecim⁹ dili^{t} ⁊ addidim⁹ mutavim⁹ ⁊ detraxim⁹ ubi noƀ expediens videbat^{r}, ⁊ completo negoc̄o r̄portavim⁹ artic̄los s^{c} correctos ad dictū Dñm Eboꝝ circit̄ horā x^{am}. ad eccl̄iā Sc̄i Nicholai. Isto die Dñs Car^{l} cōvivav^{t} solempnit̄ đnos ambassiatoř̄s. Hodie Downā stipēdari⁹ huj⁹ ville nova c̄ta tristia t̄n bajulavit a Sc̄o Audomaro q̧ mercatū Meldeñ redditū ē hostibꝫ ꝑ militē nimis notū heri ad octo dies, si ꝑ corrupc̄onē ⁊ dep^{a}vac̄onē pecunie actū id sit futura tēpora dicent.

[21st Sept.] Die Lune xxj^{o}. Sep. mane int̄ vij^{am}. ⁊ viij^{am}. ambass^{res} Regꝭ jux^{a} monic̄onē eis sero p̄cedēti a Dño Car^{li} fact̄ cōvenerūt ī hospicio Dñi Car^{l} u^{i} cōicatū ⁊ deliƀatū erat de p̄fato īt̄cursu m̄cādisaꝝ ⁊ legebāt^{r} artic̄li tā novi ī ea ꝑte novit̄ f̄ci q^{a}m u^{i} op⁹ erat ātiq^{i}. It̄ deliberatū ē q^{i} port⁹ essent assignādi Flādrēsibꝫ, ⁊ visū ē ꝑ cōmodo s̄bditoꝝ R'gꝭ ⁊ portuū suoꝝ futurum iri ne r̄stringāt^{r} port⁹. Sicq̧ placuit assignandos eis fore om̄s et singulos famosos et insignes portus ī q^{i}bꝫ deputari cōsueverūt custumarii r̄gii ⁊ nō alii s. crekys ⁊c. a Bristollia usq̧ Hulle īclu^{e}. I^{o}. die prās⁹ ē Dñs Eborū cū Dño Norwiceñ ⁊ laute. It̄ isto die ⁊ sequenti parabāt^{r} artic̄li sup̄ īt̄cursu p̄dict̄ ⁊c.

[22nd Sept.] Die Martis xxij^a Sept̃ venerūt gētes iiij^or. mēbroꝝ Flādrie ad cōcludenđ ī đco negoc̃o ĩtcurs⁹, ⁊ post horā viij^a erāt m̃lti ex đnis ī domo Car^l' cōicātes cū eođ de ⁊ sup salva garda ville ⁊c. Post prādiū int̃ iij^am. ⁊ iiij^am. Dñs Norwic̃ decanus Sarū Stephan⁹ Wiltoñ Spr̃ver secr̃tar̃ et Ryvell̃ erāt cū Dño Eboꝝ ī domo sua usq; ad noctem visitātes ⁊ r̃formātes p̃đcos artic̃los sup ĩtc^rsu m̃cādisaꝝ novit̃ conceptos ⁊c.

[23rd Sept.] Die Mercurii xxiij^a. Sept̃ mane ī domo ejusđ Dñi Eboꝝ, artic̃li q^i ꝑpt̃ br̃vitatē tēporꝭ neq^i bāt sero p̃cedēti expediri jā lecti ⁊ absoluti fuer̃. Deiñ đni ibāt ad Dñm Car^lem ubi cōicatū ẽ de pecuniis erogāđ Dño Joħi Lusshīgborgħ ꝑ fidelitate sua ⁊ ut exinde reddat^r aĩosior ad tenēđ ꝑt̃ R'gꝭ. Isto die naves assignate erāt ⁊ đni fecerūt bona ⁊ bagagia deferri in naves. It̃ die isto q^e cūq; p^i dē opati sūt laborarii circa obstrucc̃onē voraginis irrupte ꝑ violēciā marꝭ jux^a pontē Newnā ī ple^o jā marꝭ fluxu tēpor̃ apposic̃ōis Lune demolitū cassatūq; est.

24th Sept.] Die Jovis xxiiij^a. Sept̃ omnes se paraverūt ad trāsitū ⁊ ad passagiū arripiēđ nocte media ṡequēti ⁊ q^e nōdū navibꝫ bona adv^cta sūt magna hodie fr̃quēcia advehūt^r. Ho^a p^ima post meridiē ī magna aula stap̃le Dñi Eboꝝ ⁊ Norwiceñ decan⁹ Saꝝ Stephan⁹ Wiltoñ thes̃ Calesie ⁊ ego Bekynton secr̃tari⁹ diu habuim⁹ cōferr̃ cū dictꝭ Mr̃is Henr̃ Utternose ⁊ Philippo secr̃tario ac gētibꝫ iiij^or. mēbroꝝ Flandrie sup artic̃lis ñris p^i⁹ eis traditꝭ, ip̃is volētibꝫ ⁊ nitētibꝫ valde suader̃ q; iidē artic̃li ī hiis p̃stim locꝭ ī q^i bꝫ variabāt ab ātiq^i s nō erāt adm^t tēdi. It̃ dissuadebāt r̃stituc̃onē ⁊c. maxime ꝑ tā br̃vi tēpor̃ s. uni⁹ anni ⁊c. Petebant ad min⁹ int̃cursū ħmõi habenđ for̃ ꝑ l. ł. xl. ad min⁹ annos, Dñs vero Eboꝝ plane r̃ndit ad õia ⁊ declaravit articulos om̃es ī forma qua cōcipiūt^r r̃o^les esse ⁊ satꝭ indifferēt̃ cōceptos, ⁊ u^i ip̃i m̃ltū insistebāt cōt^a ambassiator̃s ꝑ part̃ eoꝝ ituros cū possent ꝑcurar̃ eis mala ⁊c. respōsū ẽ ꝑ Eboꝝ q; satis ꝑvidet^r eis in ea ꝑte artic̃loꝝ u^i dicit^r q; p^t exigi ab eis juramētū q; n^l p̃judiciale eis vel quod sit cōt^a eos ꝑcurabūt ⁊c. Abinde de unanimi advisamento ivim⁹ ut^a q; ꝑs ad Dñm Car^lem corā q^o õia q^e in cōt^o ṽsia seu differēcia ĩt̃ nos p^i⁹ erāt r̃citata sūt ⁊ n^l o⁹ õia ꝑ Car^lem approbata q^e erāt ī artic̃lis ñris, salvo q^d deliberac̃one ⁊ cōsensu Dñi Car^l' temp⁹ ĩtc^rs⁹ ħmõi ꝑrogatū est ad tr̃s annos ⁊c.

Post quartā equi navibȝ illati erāt, statutūq; ho^a iij^a. post mediam noctem omnes in navigiis for̃ paratos ad it̃. Familiar̃s autē oĩm pene ascēderūt naves de sero ⁊ steterūt ibi m̃lti ꝑ totā noctē, aliqui r̃ingr̃ssi sūt villā post mediā noctē, et īt̃ eos etiā erat Dñs Ep̃s Meneveñ q^i ex^a portā ⁊ ī navi sua stetit ea nocte usq; tunc. Jā ẽm naute dixerūt ventū oĩo ẽe cont^a riū ⁊ rabide nimis ac īmodeste flantē ⁊ ꝑpt̃ea mar̃ legendū nō esse, sȝ nc̃cium morād̃ for̃.

[25th Sept.] Die Ven͡ꝺis xxv^ta. Sep. cū jā ꝑhibente vento passagiū nobis p̃cedēte nocte ꝑhiber̃t^r quod ⁊ gentes iiij^or. mēbroꝝ Flandrie g^a tū satꝭ habuerāt ⁊ itid̃ uti dixerūt votꝭ omnibȝ ⁊ p̃cibȝ a Deo poposcerāt eo q; nōdū õia īt̃c^r s⁹ m̃cādisaꝝ ut p̃mittit^r ⁊ treugas int̃ea petitas cōc̃nēcia ꝑ votꝭ eoꝝ cōclusa erāt. Int̃ ix^am. ⁊ x^am. cōvenerūt it̃ato dicti Dñi Eboꝝ ⁊ Norwiceñ ac decan⁹ Saꝝ M' Stephan⁹ Wiltoñ ⁊ Dñs Joh̃es Poph^a m n^c nō M' Henric⁹ Uttenose Ludowic⁹ secr̃ ⁊ d̃ce gētes iiij^or. mēbroꝝ ī magna aula stap̃le, u^i post multa cõicata ⁊ disputata hincinde sup̃ artic̃lis ⁊c. tād̃ cū optineri nō possȝ a gētibȝ p̃d̃cis q; r̃stituc̃onis articul⁹ toller̃t^r rogarūt ⁊ insteterūt q; īdulger̃t^r temp⁹ cōg̃uum r̃stituc̃oni h̃mõi p^a cticande, ⁊ q^a q^a m ip̃i instāt̃ ꝑlixi⁹ tempus expeterēt dicti d̃ni ⁊ alii partꝭ ñre indulgebāt ad hoc añū ⁊ finalit̃ ī h^o cōclusit ut^a q; partiū ⁊c. It̃ desiderabāt s̃b eisd̃ treugꝭ ⁊ cōvēc̃oibȝ contineri ⁊ exp̃ssī poni pat^i ā Picardie. Ad quod r̃sponsū est id neq^a q^m ab eis ī petic̃onibȝ suis ad īic̃o desideratū fuisse ⁊ propt̃ea instruct̃onē seu potestatē ī ea parte ambassia^b' ꝑtꝭ ñre dat̃ nō ẽe. Polliciti sūt tamē iid̃ ambassiator̃s q; ī r̃vētu suo ad R'gē fierȝ sup̃ h^o f^o Regie Magestati ⁊ sig^a r̃t^r eis d̃e intentione ⁊ bñplacito Regꝭ ⁊c. Jam igit̃ cōcluso sup̃ artic̃lis ꝑ gētes tā ñras q^a Flandrie, M' Henric⁹ et Ludowicus secretarius eq^i tarūt ad villā Sc̃i Audomari ad notificand̃ Duci Burgūdie õia ut p̃fert^r ut^i mq; gesta ⁊ ad r̃portād̃ r̃nsū voluntatꝭ sue ⁊c. Isto die ho^a vespoꝝ venit de civitate Ꝑisi⁹ ⁊ aliis locꝭ Frācie et Normañ armig̃ quidā d̃ni Comitꝭ Stafford noĩe Webertoñ q^i r̃tulit adṽsariū Frācie tener̃ magnū consiliū t^i ū statuū. Ꝑisi⁹ ⁊ q^d ali^d in brevi tētur⁹ sit Aur̃lianis de t^i bȝ statibȝ illarū partiū. It̃ r̃tulit q; Dñs de Talbott audito q; ignõios⁹ ille miles fecit cōposic̃onē de reddēdo m̃catū Meldeñ cū õi accelerac̃one assūpta secū bella ⁊ forti comitiva gēciū optime armatoꝝ num̃o v m^l. ⁊ plus festinavit ad partꝭ illas sȝ p^i die q^a veñat ille miles expedivit ⁊ dedidit locū ⁊c.

[26th Sept.] Die Sabbati xxvj^{a}. Sep̃ int̃ quītā ⁊ vj^{ā}. cepit temp⁹ pluidū esse ⁊ duravit pluvia ꝑ totū q^{a}i diē ⁊ magnā partē noctꝭ. Int̃ viij^{ā}. ⁊ ix^{ā}. ante meridiē vent⁹ qui p^{i⁹} ab occidēte usq; aquilonē stetit, jā equis ñris a navibꝫ eductꝭ ī ꝑpiciā nobis plagā viꝫ in oriētē v̊s⁹ austrū cōv̊s⁹ ē, ⁊ cito post videlicꝫ int̃ x^{ā}. ⁊ xj^{ā}. it̃ato in plagā p^{i}orē nobis cōt^{a}riā scilicꝫ in occidētē v̊s⁹ aq^{i}lonē mutabat^{r}, ⁊ ibi se tenuit toto die ⁊ nocte tota. Isto die circit̃ hora ij^{dā}. post meridiē magna pars structi illi⁹ quod custodit hostiū port⁹ vocati le Intey violencia maꝫ ⁊ invalitudine sui q; ꝑ incuriā diu stetit irr̃ꝑatū ⁊ neglectū corruit ⁊ ꝑ mar̃ fluitavit. It̃ ꝑs īmodica Rysbanci ꝑpe turrim simili modo ip̃o eod̃ ferme tempor̃ dilapsam imū ruit ⁊ alia loca div̊sa in plana terra ante portū ꝑ s̃bingressū et s̃bcavac̃onē maris cavata mirabilit̃ ⁊ dim̊sa sūt i^{a} ut c̊tissimū jā ⁊ portui ⁊ toti ville periculū īmineat si nō maturi⁹ ꝑvisio fiat ⁊c.

[27th Sept.] Die Dominico xxvij^{a}. Sept̃ int̃ ix^{ā}. ⁊ x^{ā}. Dñi Car$^{l'}$ Eborū Norwiceñ Staffordie ⁊ de Hung̊ford̃ ac alii ambassiator̃s eq^{i}tarūt v̊s⁹ le Intey, ⁊ veniētes ad op⁹ viderūt qualit̃ magna jā pars illi⁹ opis vi maꝫ s̃blata ē ⁊ multū r̃sidui sic nutat sic q; ꝑ marꝭ subcavac̃onē inclinatū ē q; ruine ꝑximū sit, ⁊ totū ferme in malo statu positū. Isto die rev̊si sūt M' Henric⁹ Uttenose ⁊ Ludovic⁹ secr̃ r̃ferētes ł̃ras Ducisse Dño Car$^{l'}$ ⁊c. Vēt⁹ adhuc to^{o} h^{c} die cōtrari⁹ māsit ⁊c.

[28th Sept.] Die Lune xxviij^{a}. Septembris vent⁹ judicio marinariorū cepit aliquātulū ꝑpici⁹ esse, unde eoꝫ consilio parabāt omnes se ad mar̃ erga crastinū s. f̃m Michaeł, ⁊ it̃ū equi in naves traducti sūt. Die isto circit̃ horā viij^{ā}. erāt Dñi Eboꝫ ⁊ de Hung̊ford̃ ac Dñs Joħes Sturtoñ ⁊ Stephanus Wyltoñ ac secr̃ cū Dño Cardinali, q^{i} ib̃m ostendit ł̃ras Ducisse, quibꝫ insc^{i}pt̃ ē ōia ī artic̃lis it̃c^{r}s⁹ ⁊ treugaꝫ ⁊c. p^{i⁹} ꝑ nos cōcepta ut p̊m^{t}tit^{r} esse ꝑ Ducē Burgund̃ et eā approbata. ⁊c. Incōtinēti igit^{r} ibāt Dñi Eboꝫ ⁊ alii ⁊ venit ad eos Norwiceñ ad aulā stap̃le ad cōferend̃ cū d̃cis M' Henr̃ Ludowico ⁊ gentibꝫ quatuor mēbroꝫ de ⁊ sup ingrossac̃one ⁊ sigillac̃one mutua. It̃ añ trāsitū istū corā Dño Cardinali deliberatū ē q; ꝑtestac̃o ał fc̃a in negoc̃o isto non poneret^{r} ꝑ extensum in ł̃ris sigilland̃ s̃ ꝑ modū clausule gen̊ał ⁊c. In cōicac̃one ħita ī aula

staple sup uno p partē· aliā in articlis posit orta lis ē, vz u^i ipi ponebāt in articlis q; si aliqd infra navem piclitātē māserit vivū oia essēt possessoribz salva &c. Nostri v^o alr p'^o deliberatū & cōcordatū dixāt viz q; si aliq^id de navi piclit^e vivū remāserit bona salva erūt &c. sicut est de consuetudine r̄r Anglie &c. volētes uniformitatē & paralitatē hinc inde fvari. Sed M' Henric^o dict^o dixit moleste ut videbat^r id ferēs q; de psenti nullā hebāt potestatē vel minimum aliq^id de articlis īmutādi cū oia in eis cōtenta in forma & minis q^ibz stāt erāt p Ducē & Ducissā dict cōclusa & absoluta, & non licuit eis variar quicq^a. Verū ut post audivi Dns Car^li nolens rupturā p le quid minimū induci, censuit articlos in ipis quibz a parte alia scripti & lecti sūt minis poci^o admittendos fore & sic factū est.

[29th Sept.] Die Martis xxix^a. Sept diu antè lucē imo cito post mediā noctē & Dns Car^l & multi alii dni miserūt ad muros vs^o portū ad explorand de vēto & de passagio, ac marinarii remiserūt passagiū fieri nō posse eo q; vent^o ī partē directe nob cōt^ariā vers^o esset & q; ita valid^o & īmitis esset q; ausi nō sint mar ingrdi, sic q; transfrtandi die hoc sublata nobis spes est. Circit ix^a. horā añ meridiē vēt^o in occidiā plagā ita ut participaret de austro vs^o ē. Circit vero xij^a. itū ī occidētē vs^o q; borialē plagā nob prors^o cōt^ariā mutabat^r. Erga noctē p indicia nubiū & signa celi pphetarūt nob naute vētū ad oriētē & partē aq^ilonis tender velle, et ratā nobis spē dederūt de vēto ppicio c^rs habendo. Contigit quoq; q; de sero pluvia multa & magna nimis quasi jā nō p guttas descenderāt s sil' impetu q^ndā fundentur aqe, facta ē, & uti pphetatū nob est ea tēpestate vēt^o ī eurū vs^o boreā translat^o est, māsit q; ibi usq; ppe mane verū ita tribit & fort erat ut nullo pacto naves sinū port^o pre validitate & tēpestate venti cōt^a flantę exir possēt, sic q; adhuc illusa ē spes ñra. Mane vēt^o directe in aq^ilonē rediit & ibi p totū diē M'curii pene stetit. Die isto īt iiij^tā. & v^tā. post meridiē Ludovic^o dict^o M'. S. Wiltoñ et ego Bekintoñ secrt collacionavim^o tras sup treug & intercursū dict in capella Dñi Cardinal.

[30th Sept.] Die Mercurii xxx^o. Sept cū vēt^o ut px dcm ē opposit^o nobis esset, multi dni jā sēdo equos a navibz educi fecerunt. Isto die collacionatę p^idie & sigillatę tris treugaz et itcurs^o &c. dicti

M'. Henr̃ Ludowic⁹ ⁊ p̃stim gētes quatuor mēbroꝝ nō mediocriꝫ leti v̊s⁹ ꝑp^i^a remearunt. Isto eciā die circiꝫ horā quintā post meridiē applicuerūt h^c^ Dñs Maurici⁹ Bruyn miles jam fact⁹ capitane⁹ turr⁹ Risbāci ⁊ Ludlowe armig̃ noviꝫ cr̃at⁹ ī Marescallū Calesie.

[1st Oct.] Die Jovis p^i^mo Octobrꝭ post horā viij^am^. vēt⁹ se traxit in plagā satꝭ ꝑpiciā s. ī austrū, postea v^o^ circiꝫ xi^ā^. se traxit in partē oppositā et pene ꝑ totū diē mutabilem valde ⁊ instabilē se õndit. N^l^o⁹ post meridiē sub spe boni passagii in crastino habendi q̧ ut fit dies Venerꝭ raro ceꝫis esse solꝫ s̃ilis, multi ambassiatorū q^o^ꝝ ut un⁹ ego Bekyngtoñ secr̃tari⁹ R'gꝭ equos iꝫato ñros ad naves advehi ⁊ imponi fecim⁹. Ceꝫi ut Ep̃us Norwiceñ Comes Stafford̃ ⁊ quidā alii nocte media sequēti cū naute jā omnes acclamarēt ventū jā in occidētē ad austrū conv̊sū esse ⁊ satis ẽe ꝑpiciū evecciones suas navibꝫ invehi ⁊ inferri fecer̃.

[2nd Oct.] Die Veneris ij^o^. Octobris sūmo mane inter iiij^ā^. ⁊ v^ā^. audita p^i^mū in ecclesia Carmelitaꝝ missa, univ̊si se ad navigia paraver̃ ⁊ deinde naves ascēderāt ita ut omnes ferme in vj^ta^. aut cito post in navibꝫ suis essēt, et directꝭ jā armamētꝭ ⁊ veł deinde levatꝭ, in ip̃o sonitu hore vij^e^. exivim⁹ portū feliciꝫ, navibꝫ ut reor xx^ti^. d^a^bꝫ aut paulo ampli⁹, ꝑsulcataq̧ jā iiij^ta^. parte marꝝ aut ꝑpe vēt⁹ cepit valde rigescer̃ nimisq̧ ad occidētē se volv̊e ⁊ intumuer̃ maria ita ut omnes pene t^r^bar̃nt^r^ ⁊ īfirmar̃nt^r^ admodū verunt̃m licꝫ s̃b aspo duro ⁊ stricto passagio tādē inꝫ x^ā^. ⁊ xj^ā^. seu circiꝫ q̧ resistēte zephiro partes Dovorie appr̃hender̃ nequivim⁹ in plaga mōciū vulgariꝫ le Downes appellat̃ applicuim⁹, ⁊ postea fixis ibid̃ anchoris univ̊si successive bateł q^m^q^m^ ꝑ elac̃ones marꝝ satꝭ magnas trāsvecti ⁊ ad ꝫram appulsi sūt, ⁊ abinde ad Sandwicū t^i^bꝫ miliaribꝫ ab eod̃ loco distātē, equites aliq^i^, ceꝫi pedesꝫs fer̃bāt^r^, ⁊ venim⁹ Sandwicū ho^a^ j^a^. post meridiē u^i^ pausavim⁹ ⁊ r̃quievim⁹ t^a^ hac die ut cōfortar̃mur a turbac̃one marꝭ ⁊c.

[3rd Oct.] Die Sabbati iij^o^. Octobrꝭ post auditā missā Dñi Norwiceñ ⁊ de Hung̃ford̃ ⁊ ego Bekintoñ secr̃tari⁹ inꝫ viij^ā^. ⁊ ix^ā^. a Sandwico Cantuariā equitavim⁹, u^i^ prāsi sum⁹ cū p^i^ori eccłie Xp̃i, sꝫ Dñi Car'' ⁊ Eboꝝ vener̃ Cantuariā ho^a^ vesparū ⁊ māserūt i^i^ toto die ⁊

die Dñica sequēti. Alii v̊o Dñi s. dux Norfolcħ Comes Staff ⁊c. ꝑcesserūt v̊s⁹ partes suas, ⁊ Dñi Norwiceñ ⁊ de H'ng̊forđ ac ego Bekintoñ secr̃ ꝑnoctavim⁹ apud Hospryng ⁊c.

[4th Oct.] Die D'nico iiij°. Octobris ij^b'. missis ap^d Hospryng auditꝭ eq^i tavim⁹ dicti Dñi Norwiceñ ⁊ de Hung̊forđ ⁊ ego Bekyntoñ secr̃ ad Sydyngborne ibiq; cū Dño Norwiceñ prāsi sum⁹, ⁊ f̃co prandio ascēdim⁹ equos ⁊ venim⁹ Roffam ho^a prandiū iij^a. u^i ⁊ māsim⁹ to^a nocte ⁊c.

[5th Oct.] Die Lune v^to. Octobris mane equos ascendim⁹ ⁊ circit̊ x^ā. venim⁹ Derfordiā ibiq; cū Dño de Hung̊forđ laute pransi sumus, finitoq; prādio eq^i tavim⁹ ⁊ ꝑvenim⁹ Londoñ circit̊ ho^am iiij^am. aut cito post, ibi q; māsim⁹ usq; advētū Dñi Car^l' q^i die M'curii sequēti circit̊ xij^ā. ho^ā ī meridie Londoñ ve^t eques, c^i đci Dñi ⁊ ego Bekȳtoñ secr̃tari⁹ ī Sowtħwerk̃ obviā ꝑexim⁹ ⁊ cōt^a maneriū suū de Sentemary Ov̊es occurrim⁹ eiđ ⁊ eo cū honor̃ ⁊ reverēcia debitꝭ excepto div̊tim⁹ nos ad ꝑp^ia, p^i⁹ n^lo⁹ didicim⁹ ab or̃ Dñi Car^l' q̃d armig̊ su⁹ Worsley ad Regꝭ p̊sēciā p̊missus ⁊ jā r̃vers⁹ habuit dicer̃ ⁊ r̃ferr̃ q; Rex die Venerꝭ ꝑx̃ ventur⁹ esset ad Kenyngtoñ, q;q; r̃gia voluntas erat q; usq; ad ejus advētū maner̃m⁹ Londoñ.

[9th Oct.] Die Veneris ix°. Octobris circit̊ horā iij^ā. post meridiē aura pluida nimis Rex venit ad Kenyngtoñ, ⁊ mox Dñs Car^l' ⁊ ambassiatores ad ejus p̊senciā festinarūt, impens̃q; ut decuit rev̊encialibȝ obseq̃iis usq; ī diē c^astinū ad ꝑp^ia r̃mearūt.

[10th Oct.] Die Sabbati x°. Octobrꝭ venerūt Car^l ⁊ ambassiatores ad p̊senciā r̃gis ad Kenyngton ⁊ positꝭ sedilibȝ in int̊iori cam̊a ib̃m circit̊ horā novā aut cito post, p̊sentibȝ eciā ibi Dño Cancellario ⁊ q^i busdā aliis đnis de cōsilio Regꝭ absente t̃n Dño Duce Gloucestrie Dñs Eboraceñ fecit r̃lac̃onē ambassiate ñre ⁊ t^adidit Dño Cancellario instrumētū ꝑtestac̃onis ⁊c. et scripturā conceptā suꝑ causis r̃futac̃onis vie oblate ⁊c.

[Additional MS. 4611. art. 90. a modern *Transcript.*

The following letter was addressed to the Earl of Devon, of whose quarrel with Lord Bonville several notices occur among the Proceedings of the Council in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, about which time it was probably written. *Vide* pp. 158, 165, 173, *antea.*]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved cousin it most nethes be in your fresh remembrance that at youre last beyng with us and oure counsaill ye were willed desired and also commanded upon payne of m^{l}. li. that ye nor noon of yours sholde trouble oure pees nor bere noo hurt to our lige people and specially to our right trusty and welbeloved the Lord Boneville his servants nor tenants, the whiche not withstandyng as we be enfourmed, wherof we merville, there have divers of the said servants and tennants sith that tyme grevously be lette and hurt by suche as belonge unto you whose names we sende unto you enclosed herein. For so moche we write unto you willing and charging you straitley upon paine of . . . . li. that ye demeanyng as it apperteyneth to youre estate attempte noo thing by you nor noon of yours nor suffre to be attempted where by our pees may be hurted or troubled, callyng to mynde what jepart ye stande in as toward the saide payne if it soo be as it is surmised And over this we wol and charge you that ye come and be with us and oure saide counsale at oure paloys of Westm̃ the xxv. day of this present moneth there to answere to the premises and suche other things as shalbe opened and declared unto you at youre commyng, having with you there at that tyme the saide persones whos names we sende unto you herein as above. Yeven.

Thomas Phillip Walshman.
John Hoye late of Bokevell.
Thomas Davy late of Honyton.
William Appulton.
Thomas Inglond.
John Knoweston.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 118. *Original* draught.

Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and ——— Eltonhede about the 9th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset. *Vide* p. 303, *antea.*]

INSTRUCCIŌN yeven by the King oure souvain lord to his welbeloved squier John Yerd ⁊ to Eltonhed for to sey on his behalve as for answer unto such articles as his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin John duc of Soms charged þe saide Yerde to shewe on his behalve unto þe Kyng and his counsail, of the whiche articles þe first is this.

First wher ⁊c^a.

The King remembreth him well þat he hath endented w^t his saide cousin for viij^c. men of armes himself nat accompted, wherof þe shulde bee certain barons banettꝭ and knyghtꝭ ⁊ iij^ml cccc. archiers. And aft warde þe King aggreed him þat his saide cousin sholde mowe converte ij^c. of þe saide men of armes into bowes, so þat he sholde have in retenue vj^c. men of armes and iiij^ml. archiers † And so it is semed to þe King and his counsail þat my saide Lord taking for eviche of suche of þe saide barons banettꝭ and knyghtꝭ as my saide Lorde shall faille [at h^s moustrꝭ] an op man of armes, þat þenne my saide Lorde shall fulfill þe tenure of the saide endenteurs and þat he so doing þe covenauntꝭ in þe saide endenturꝭ be kept to þe which þe Kyng reparteth him.

† the which nōbr ~~had~~ of mē had, him oweth of reson ⁊ by þe teneur of h^s endent^re to hold hī fully content w^t oute þat him oweth to aske [or to have] any gretꝭ nōbr for lakke of baron banet or knyzt, the which nōbr þe K' wol wel þ^t he shal have ⁊ no gretꝭ in any wyse.

Item wher as by þe endentures ⁊c^a.

The King remembreth þat wher h^s saide cousin by force and vertue of the saide endentures sholde have moustred þe xvij. day of Juyn last passed, þat longe befor þat tyme Thom^as Gerard ſv^ant to his saide cousin came to þe [K'] counsail in his saide cousins

behalve desiring þat my saide Lord of Soñš sholđ have mowe mowstređ the iij. day of Juyn, the whiche the King at þat tyme for certaines causes moevyng him wolđ not þat it sholđ have bee doo, but ~~he~~ he wolđ þat þe saide ~~x~~xvij. day shulde [have] be kept. And þ̄efor he assigned [h^{s} cousin] therle of Saȝ and oþ̄ his comissioñs to have take þe moustres þ^{t} day of his saide ~~retenue~~ cousiñ [of Soñš] and [of] his retenue. And howe be it þat þe [saiđ cōmissioñs] wer redy on þe feelđ þe saide xvij. day and daily ij. days aft̄ for to have take the moustres of my saide Lord of Soñset and of his retenue, yet my saide Lord com not noþ̄ moustređ not', noþ̄ non officers noþ̄ ministr̄ of the Kyn̄ saide cousin of Soñset broght him no book̄ of moustrees, but after my saide Lorde of Soñset in þsone [being at Lonđ] desiređ ~~of þe Kyng for to have þrogac̄on of þe day of~~ [to have a lenger day to make] his saide moustres, the whiche ~~was don at his desir and request~~ [at h^{s} saiđ instance & request was graunteđ hī.]

And at the whiche day of ~~þrorogac̄on~~ [so graunteđ unto hī] the saide Erle and þe K' oþ̄ commissioñs toke þe moustres of my saide Lord of Soñset and of h^{s} retenue, and at þat tyme failed of his [saide] retenue ~~men and moo of suche as wer absent and accounteđ for~~ [a c̄tain nombr̄ both of men armes & of archrs] vacatz and ~~of suche as wer̄~~ crosseđ. ~~And þ̄for~~ [Wher̄upoñ my saide Lorde of Soñset sent ~~after þat for~~ [unto þe K' beseching hī ~~for~~ [of] a newe cōmissioñ for þe taking of þe moustres of suche as wer ~~absent~~ [vacatz & crosseđ] and for þe taking inne of suche as sholde cōme inne ~~for þeim þat wer~~ [instede of þe saiđ vacatz &] crosseđ, the whiche cōmission the Kyng [of h^{s} esp̄ialle favo^{r} & grace grāteđ &c. &] sende [it] w^{t} a l̄re by his squier Henri Vavasour̄ oon of the huisshiers of his chamber to his saide cousin of Soñset, willing amongȩ oþ̄ thingȩ in þe saide l̄res conteigneđ þat ~~my saide Lorde~~ [hys saiđ cousin] of Soñš sholđ make a revewe [of þoo] of his retenue þat he hađ moustređ be|for̄ and moustre þoo þat wer first absent and also oþ̄ þsones for þeim þat wer crosseđ on Monday last passeđ at þe whiche day [of þeir̄ moustering] sholde begynne þe wagȩ of hem þat sholđ so mou|stre [and to shewe þan oþ̄ þ^{t} he wolđ moustr̄ in stede of þoo þ^{t} in h' oþ̄ moustrȩ wer̄ vacatz & crosseđ, the which founde able, þe K' wolde sholđ be receiveđ]

And for asmoche as þat ~~my Lorde of~~ [þe K' saiđ cousin of] Somset ~~comyđ~~ [thinking] þe [day of] revewe and moustring conteigneđ in þe saide cõmissioñ right short for to call his retenue so son to gader, þe whiche weř [loggeđ] fer on sonder, hath nȯt as yet be force and vertue of þe saide cõmissioñ ~~as yit moustređ~~ [moustređ] but hath sende unto þe Kinḡ for to have an oþ̄ cõmissioñ for to moustř suche of his retenue as beth to moustř at a noþ̄ day by his hieghnesse to be assigneđ, ~~þe whiche þe Kyng~~ [the K' yet eft soones of hˢ moř ample favoʳ & grace] sendethe ~~him~~ nowe by þe saide Yerde & Eltonheđ a newe cõmissioñ to take þe vewe of þeim of hˢ retenue þᵗ have moustređ, and þe moustrę of þeim þᵗ shal go wᵗ him for þeim þᵗ beth vacatz & crosseđ, & wol þᵗ paiement shal be maađ & alloweđ to þoo þᵗ shal so be moustređ in stede of þe vacatz & crosseđ for þe ijᵈᵉ. quarẗ, as wel of sperę as of bowes.

And þe saide Yerde & Eltoñheeđ shall say on þe Kyngę behalve unto his saide cousin, þat he v̄ailleth gretly and noght withoute cause the long abood of his saide cousin on þis side þe see and þe ~~many~~ [grete & longe] delays [~~hađ & useđ þ̄inne~~] ~~þat beth maađ for his abood heř~~ of hˢ passage to þe K' [ful] gret hurte harme & charge in many & sondry wyses.

And þ̄e as þat ~~he complaigneth him for he moustređ in ij. div̄s placę &c.~~ [hˢ saiđ cousin alleggeth as for cause of hˢ vacatz, þe takyng of hˢ moustres in div̄s placę, the which as he saith caused div̄s of hˢ saiđ retenue to be in doubte at what place þei sholđ moustř], the K' undrestandeth ~~wel~~ þᵗ it was doon by thadvis of his [~~owne~~ saiđ cousins] counsail and ~~of his~~ officers ~~here for by cause þat þe Kyng cholđ not be disceiveđ noþ̄ he, for howe be it þat it was doon to þat entent~~ [þ̄e to þentent to eschue fraude & disseite þᵗ myzt have be wrought in hurte of þe K' & of hˢ saiđ cousin, and ~~y~~ þe saiđ ꝑvidence notwithstandyng yit as þe Kyng is lerneđ som oon mañ [of hˢ retenue] moustređ for iij. meñ and at no tyme under [hˢ] owne verray name. And also ~~oþ̄~~ [div̄s] men ~~of þe contrey weř~~ in no wyse disposeđ to go oṽ] huyređ þ̄ to moustređ for oþ̄ þᵗ weř ~~not able and also~~ [crosseđ as wel as] for ~~oþ̄ weř~~ [þe] vacatz ~~& can not þ̄e moustre~~, and when þat þai hađ moustređ ~~for iij.~~ yeeđ to þeiř labouřs ayen, as it is unknoweñ, for

þe whiche cause soñ of hem so deceivably moustring beth in p^i soñ, the which þe K' wol shal abyde to be punisshed as lawe wol. And as for defaute of þeir psones þe K' said cousin is answered befor.

Item wher as it ~~was~~ [is] graunted &c^a.

The King wol þat his saide cousin knowe þat long seth þordenance artillaries and habbillementz for þe werre wer shipped by þe maistr of his ordenance [and þe shippe þ^t þei wer leyde inne stuffed w^t such nobr of men for þe sur conduyct þerof as was þought to the said maistr of h^s ~~said cousins~~ ordenāce ~~suff res~~ suffisant & resonable,] the whiche shippes and ordenance þe Kyng supposed þat þei had be with ~~him~~ [h^s said cousin] or þis, for ~~it is long seth þat~~ þei wer [passed] out of Tamys and ~~yif þei be~~ [wer comen] into þe Downes [dayes agoo, ~~and~~] ~~it is not to doubte but þat also sean as wynde and weder wol serve þei wol be w^t him w^t~~ [by] ~~þe grace of God whether þat he be b~~ ~~his side his~~ ~~agoo and oonly abiding þe propice~~ ~~the which as the K'~~ fro whennes havyg ppice winde þei myzt be w^t him in a day, ~~be w^t him~~ as þe K' trusteth by þe grace of God þat ~~by þ^s tyme~~ þei so be or ~~shal~~ by lyklynesse shal be in all goodely haste] For after þe desir of þe saide maister of his ordenance þe saide shippes wer stuffed of men for þe conduyctyng of þe saide ordenance. And þe Kyng trusted þat þe saide maister of his ordenance had be chief conduir of hem and so he was charged to bee for as yit it was never over seen but þat þe maistr of þordenance w^t his retenue hath goo w^t þe said ordenance ov þe see for þenforcyng þerof.

~~And þe~~ [Also] K' ~~wol þat~~ [wol & chargeth] þe said Yerde and Eltonhede [to] remembr my said Lord hou þat in trustyng of þe good fvices þat þe Kyng hath þ^t his said cousin shal doo unto hym, hath sette him in þestate of Duc, and of þat litil ~~þat~~ [of h^s demaines] remayning in his hande departed w^t him ~~soo~~ [mor] largely ~~þat never was seye herebefore doon in caas like~~ [þan he ~~or~~ hath ~~not be~~ do to any man in cas semble in h^s dayes], and þ^t þees þinge considered, ~~and also þe grete disease and charge þat his said abode here~~ [and ~~also considered~~ w^t þ^s to consider hou harmeful & hou chargeable ~~his said~~ þaboode of h^s said cousin & h^s retenue] is to [al] þe cuntrees where þat he and his retenue beth ynne,

~~and also~~ [as þ^t complaintz þ^t daily ~~beth shewed unto~~ beth maad unto þe K' shewe. In somoche þ^t þe dwellers of þe shire þ^t þei be logged inne seyen þ^t þei had lever have boren unto þe K' iiij. xv^e., also þe greet abasshm̃t and discomfort þat þe Kynge trewe subgitte beyonde þe see have of his long̃ taryeng here, þe greet good [t comfort] also þat he myght by þe grace of God doo and he were þe, ~~and also~~ þe greet ~~comfort~~ [rejoising] and coraging þ^t þennemyes have of his [said] long taryeng here, and also þe greet coste þat his said taryeng wol drawe unto for þe tyme of his abode sith þat he shulde first have moustred, as wel in wage to his souldeours as for the wage shipmeñ, leyng also before hym and seyng þat at such tymes ~~as þat at such tymes~~ as þat my Lord of Glouc passed in þe Kynge tyme þ^t dede is over þe see, his wage nev̄ began before þe tyme of his entrie moustres, in soo moch þat at oon [tyme] at his going over in his moustryng here he failled but ij. ~~men~~ [spere] of his retenue, wherefore he was made goo ov̄ at his owne costage, and unto þe tyme þat he had made his hoole moustres at Dreux he had noo wage allowed of þe K' for þe second quart.

And þ for the Kyng praieth his saide cousin as his singuler trust is in him, and also chargeth him ~~on þe feith and ligeance þat he oweth unto him~~ [upoñ all þ^t he may do hī plaif or displaif] þat alle excusacons ceessing ~~apon~~ [~~vel in all haste possible~~] aft Thorsday come sevenyght whiche day þe Kyng by his lres of cōmissioñ hath assigned þe saide revewes and moustres to be madd þat he in his owne psone w^t suche of his retenue as þat him shall seme good ~~shiþ and goo ov̄~~.

For it is thought yif þat he wol take [t contente] suche shipping̃ as meñ toke in þe Kynge days þat ded is þe beth shippes cōpetent for him and his retenue as it is saide.

And in cas þat þe Kynge saide cousin make not his revewes and moustres as above on þis side of þe see aft þe tenur of þabovesaide cōmissioñ the saide Yerde and Eltonhede shall say on þe Kynge saide behalve unto his saide cousin þat he hathe deputed A. B. to take þe revewes and moustre of his saide cousins retenue on þe ferther side of þe see for þe gode of þe K' and þe seurtee of his saide cousin.

And if þe Kyngꝭ saide cousin entende not to make revewe noþ̃ on this side þe see noþ̃ on þe ferther side, the [saide] Yerde and Eltonheđ shal say þat þanne it is suspec̃ous and þ̃of ~~we~~ [me] wol gretely muse and cañ not be demeđ nor þoght but þat he hath not his retenue wherthrough þe Kyng̃ is deceyveđ.

[he entende to þe speeđ of h^s passage w^t alle diligence possible, consideryng þ^t as þe K' is credebly enfourmeđ þ̃ is þ̃e shipping suffisant for hī ⁊ for þe retenue þ^t he endenteđ for yif he wol contente hī in such̄ wyse as oþ̃ have do her̃ befor̃ in semble arme. And þ^t it is doubteđ þ^t ~~þe~~ longe delay of h^s saiđ passing sholde cause þe shippemen to aske newe paiement, or hit not hađ, to depte for lak þ̃of, and so because of þe losse of þarmee [þ^t Gođ deffende,] and hou þe K' is disposeđ ⁊ p^rveieđ to such̄ new repaiement ⁊ charge h^s saiđ cousin may wel conceive by þe grete charge þ^t þe K' hath̄ boreñ befor̃ in settyng forth̄ of þe saiđ armee.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 295 a. apparently the *Original.* On parchment.

Instructions issued to John viscount Beaumont, Leo lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, for raising loans, &c., dated 2nd March, and apparently in the 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

Credence comitted by the Kyng oure souverain lorde unto his righ̄t trusty and welbeloved cousin Johan viscount Beaumond, Leon lorde Welles, his trusty ⁊ welbeloved Thomas Cumberworth knyght, þe Dean of þe cathedral chirch of Lincoln, Hamond Sutton, Thomas Meres, ⁊ to þe Shirrief of þe countee of Lincolñ, and to eveche of hem for to shewe and declare on his behalve to þe prelatꝭ towneships knyghtꝭ squiers thriftimen ⁊ oþ̃e coĩaltees within þe countee of Lincolñ aforesaide.

First þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones abovesaide shall saye þat to þentent þat þei shall have þe fuller knowelage of þe

malicious purpose of þe Kingꝭ adversaire, þe Kyng hath charged þeime to saye, howe þat but late agoo þ͛e come unto him oute of his cuntree of Guyenne ꝭ Robert Roos Maistre Thomas Bekyngton his secretair̃ ꝭ Loys Despoy knyght and other wt ł̃res and credence sent to þe Kyng fro þe iij. estates of his cuntrees of Guyenne, and also wt ł̃res sent unto him fro his counsail at Bourdeaulx, þe which credence conteineth many and div͛s articles, and amongꝭ other þees þat foloweñ, that is to saye.

That after þe tyme þat þe Kyngꝭ adversair̃ was at Montauban in Guyenne, a knyght̃ on þe behalve of þe Kyng̃ of Spaigne come to þe saide adversair̃ for to appointe and ordeyne an armee by see and by londe to be put into Caleys, and other velselx to be armed in all haste ayeinst þe Kyngꝭ citee of Bourdeaulx, and by see and by londe ayeinst þe Kyngꝭ citee of Baioñ.

Also þat þe Kyng is fully acertained by þe saide persones þat in right short tyme his adversair̃ and his armee woll put sieges all at ones in iij. divers places, þat is for to saye, to þe Kyngꝭ towne of Saint Maquayre vj. leages frome Bourdeaulx, to þe towne of Rions iiij. miles upon þe river of Gyronde, and to þe castell d'Auros en Bassadois, of þe which is grete ꝑil, and for defaulte of folk and help it is in grete hurt of þe Kyngꝭ citee of Bourdeaulx.

And also þat þe Kyngꝭ saide adversair̃ sent his counsail to Tholouse and called togidre all þerles seneschalx ⁊ barons of his cuntree of þat side for to ordeine for his discente toward Bourdeaulx and purposed him to come and to be before þe Kyngꝭ citee of Bourdeaulx in right short tyme by all ꝑties, but if þ͛e were remedie purveyed into þe contraire.

And also þat by þe same thingꝭ and maniers þe Kyngꝭ saide adversair̃ hath made ⁊ ordeined to conquere þe citees of Baioñ ⁊ of Ax ⁊ þe remenant of þe Kyngꝭ lordeship and cuntree to him obeissant in Guyenne, ⁊ hath made avowe [⁊ is fully appointed] þt he will not departe unto þe tyme þat he have conquered Bourdeaulx and Baioñ and all þe Kyngꝭ obeissaunce, so ferforth þat all þis Cristeñmesse he had shapen him to have bene at Tholouse he laye at þe

castell of Montaban abovesaide, þe which is in Guyenne, onely for þe pfo^rmyng of his saide avowe [& appointement] and is nowe resorted ayein unto Marmand for þe conquest abovesaide.

And forthermore þe said Viscount Lorde & þe saide other persones shall for þe matieres and causes above writeñ & for þe mat̃es and causes conteined in a minute of a lre deliv̄ed to hem, þe which lre þe Kyng writeth at þis tyme unto div̄s his subgitt̄ in his saide shire of Lincolñ, also for other matieres & causes suche as þat for þe tyme hem shall seme necessair̃ & behovefull, sture & moeve hem by all þe weyes and meenes þat for the tyme hem shall seme gode, to þat þat þe Kyng̃ desireth by his saide lres.

And þ̄e as þat þe Kyng sendeth nowe to þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones above writeñ, his lres under his saide prive seal, w^t the which he sendeth nowe unto hem at þis tyme with blank tailles, certaine his lres undre his saide seal exhortatives to put to þeire gode handes & help̄ in þees nec̄citees, þe Kyng̃ woll and praieth þe saide Viscount Lorde & other persones above writen þat þei woll directe þe saide lres and lat write in þe tailles of hem þe names of suche prelates townes and other persones duelling in þe [saide] shire of Lincolñ as hem shall seme gode þat may lene þe Kyng̃ gode in þis his necessitee and help him for þe same of men vitaille and shippes, and þ^t þey make be delivered unto hem þe saide lres and sture hem and induce hem to aide þe Kyng in þees his necessitees after þe teno^r effect & forme of his lres to þeime directed and better if þat þey better can. And for as muche as þe necessitees þ^t þe Kyng̃t saide citees of Bourdeaulx & of Baion standeth in asketh hasty & undeleyed aide & provisioñ both of men vitaill & shippes for þe socoure & relievyng of hem, þe Kyng̃ praieth þ̄fore þe saide Viscounte Lorde & other p̄sones abovesaide þat as hastely as þ^t þei & ev̄eche of hem shall mowe þey do & execute þe Kyng̃t desires abovesaide & ev̄ech of hem, sturryng ferthermore & inducing þe people of þe forsaide shire by all þe wayes & meenes þ^t þey shall mowe for the tyme for an aide of men vitaille & shippes for þe releef & socoure of Bourdeaulx, and þat þe saide Viscounte Lorde & þe o þ̄e p̄sones ordeine þe saide men vitaille & shippes to be sent over in all haste to Bourdeaulx for þe

socoure & rerelief of it. And þe Kyng̃ wolle þat þe saide Viscount Lorde & oþ̃e psones above saide certifie him in alle covenable haste what by þeime and by þeire labour shalle be do in þis behalve.

[*Ibid.* f. 295 b.

Copy of the letters alluded to in the preceding article.]

By the King.

Trusty and welbeloved, for asmuch as we holde for certain that þe greet entreprises that oure adv̄sary of France & his eldest sone that calleth hym self Daulphin, have of late tyme had in oure duchie of Guyenne to þe greet hurt harme and hevynesse of us and of alle oure trewe subgett̄e, namely of þat contrey, be not unknowen unto you. And as we be fully actayned they be in all wises disposed to do þat shal be possible unto theym to do with alle þe puissance that they shal mowe gedre of their owne or of their alies of Spaigne & othre places, to p̄cede firther & in this same seson to þe firther hurt of us aswel in oure said duchie of Guyenne as in oure duchie of Normandie, and of liklihode shal so do onlesse than they be myghtilier withstanden without delay or tarying, wherto we dispose us with the grace of God to do alle þe devoir & diligence possible unto us, without sparing of eny labo^{r} or of good þat we shal mowe by eny [meen] gete to emploie to þat entent. Nev̄þeles for asmuch as we considere wel that it shal not be faisible unto us so sone to po^{r}voie for such resistence as shal be behoveful to þe lette of their said maliciouse po^{r}pose without that ye & oþ̃e oure trew subgett̄e wol shewe us yor kyndenesse & yor good wille þ̃inne, as we fully truste þat in this oure grettest nede ye wol so do. We write unto you exhorting and preying you ful hertly to considere how that oure said ij. duchies be of þe most auncieñ enheritance þat hath belonged unto [us] & to oure noble p̄genito^{r}s Kinḡe of England outward, and how greet & irrepable an hurt shulde growe unto us & to þis oure roy^{me} therby, aswel in þe lak of þe said contreys so behoveful to þis oure land, as in oure worship thoũghout þe worlde: and theese thinḡe abovesaid tendrely [weyen] & considered, to shewe us yor kindenesse &

good wille and so to putte to yor good handꝭ and help̃ þat by þe meen of you ⁊ oth̃r oure good trew subgettꝭ we may sone with̃stande and rebuke þe said̃ maliciouse po^rpose of oure forsaid adv̊sary ⸗ to þe relief of our said contreys and to rejoissing and confort of you and of all̃ oure trew subgettꝭ ⸗ as we truste to oure lord þat we shal so do ⸗ willing þat ye yeve faith̃ ⁊ credence to þe bringer of þeese in þat he shal declare unto you on oure behalve touching þe mat̊es abovesaid. Yeven under our p^ive seal at oure manoir of Shene þe second day of March̃.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 305. on parchment, *contemporary* MS. and perhaps the *Original.*

Instructions issued to Commissioners to proceed into every county, for the purpose of raising money for the support of an army. There is nothing in this article to shew its date; it is assigned in a modern hand to the 15 Hen. VI. 1436-1437, but it more probably belongs to the 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

Thinstruccion' upoñ thordre and direccion to be obſved̃ for th'execucioñ of our̃ entent declared in þise l̃res.

First that in all̃ goodly hast after the receyte of our̃ l̃res of prevy seall̃ at this tyme direct unto you ⸗ ye woll̃ adresse you ⁊ goo p̱sonelly to ev̊yche of the townes underwriteñ ⸗ and þan doo make to be called and assembled before you or the oon of you at certeyne tymes by you to be limited̃ and assigned̃ all̃ the housholders and enhabitantꝭ of ev̊ychoñ of the said̃ townes of þe age of xvj. yeres or above makyng theire names to be put and remembred̃ in writyng in twoo div̊se boke and þat afore them assembled and apperyng before you or the one of you ye woll̃ doo make our̃ said̃ l̃res to be distinctly ⁊ openly redde by good̃ dilib̃acioñ.

The names of the townes wherof mencioñ is made above beeñ these.

It̃m for asmoche as by our̃ other l̃res of prevy seale directe unto the shiref of the counte of which̃ also at this tyme we sende

unto you we have yeve in cõmaundement to þe same sheref þat he do make to be called and appere before you or the one of you in suche fourme & noumbre & at suche tyme & place as ye shall therto assigne twoo notable and substancial psones of every pisshe within þe same shire, to hire and understond suche thynges as shall by you or þe ooñ of you be declared & opened unto them oñ ouŕ behalve, ye shall þfore in all goodly hast make þe said ouŕ lres directed unto the said shiref to be delivered unto him and certefie him of the daies and places whan & where he shall make the said two psones of every pissh appere before you to thentent aforesaid, so that the names of the said psones assembled & apperyng afore you ye make to be put & remembred in writyng in two diverse bokes, and also in theire psence make ouŕ said lres to be avisely distinctly & openly radde.

Item þat after þat ye declare & shewe unto them that how hit be þat by the lawe we may calle & lawfully compelle all ouŕ subgettes of this ouŕ realme aswele spuell as temporell to go wt us at theiŕ oweñ costes & charges into any place of þis land for the defens of the same ageinst outward enemyes, yet nevtheles we havyng tendre consideracioñ to the grete charges þat they have borne in diverse wise heretofore wolle spare asmoche as we goodly may to put theim at this tyme to any suche charge or to any oþ̃e þen accordith wt þeir oweñ good willes & gentilnesse natwithstandyng þat all theiŕ welfare & suretee hangith upoñ þe same defens as theiŕ wisedoms can & may wele understonde.

Item that thañ ye examyñ by suche meanes of pollecie as shall be thought to youŕ wisedomes expedient echoñ of hem by himself sevally and understond what he wolle yeve & graunte unto us in this grete pille and necessite puttyng and remembryng in writyng upoñ his name in either of the said twoo bokes the sõme of mony þat him lust to graunte of his free wille wherunto we ne wille in any wise by inconvenient langage or otherwise he be compelled.

Item in caas ye fynde any of them hard in this ptie & make difficultie to departe wt any thyñ of his yift to us, that þan ye seie unto him of youŕ self that though he yave of his fre wille unto us for the said entent as after his degre condicioñ and reputacioñ he

wold spend in twoo dayes yf he wente w^t^ us in his propre psone for himself & other suche as he wold take with him for his surete it shuld not gretely by reasoñ charge him.

Item þat the said examynacioñ in mañ & fourme above rehersed pfitely concluded and the said names and sōmes graunted writeñ & remembred in þe said two bokes ye in the townes abovesaid depute two substanciall psones of approved sadnesse & discrecioñ suche as in your opinioñ bere good will and feithfull affeccioñ to the pfourmyngē of our entent in þis ptie to examyne in like wise all suche other psones of the same townes as appere nat afore you beyng of the age of xvj. yeres or above as wele housholders as other their names also to be put in writyng in either of the said two bokes w^t^ þat sōme þat any of them graunte unto us as above, which also two psones ye shall ordeyñ to be collectours & receyvours of all suche sōmes graunted writeñ in the said twoo bokes, so þat ye delivre þe one of the same bookes unto þe said two collectours & receyvo^rs^ for þeir direccioñ in and aboute the gaderyng of the same sōmes graunted, and þat other boke in all goodly hast unto our counseill abidyng at our citee of Londoñ to remayne p̄e to thentent þat we may knowe and understonde the behavyng & merites of evy psone in this behalve, and therupoñ accept evy mañ in our conceite as he defvith.

Item þat in like fo^r^me & mañ ye woll ordeyñ þat þe said two meñ of evy pissh called & somned by the sheref examyñ in evy pisshe all other housholders fv^a^nt(& enhitant(of the same of the age of xvj. yeres or above puttyng & remembryng þeir names & þe sōmes by them graunted in þe two said bokes them concernyng, and also levey and gadre all the same sōmes graunted so that the same twoo bokes be delivred the one to the said two collectours and þe other to our Counseill as above.

Item þat ye provide & ordeyñ þat all suche sōmes of mony as shalbe leveied and gadered by this meane by the said collectours & receyvours be delivred in all goodly hast to our Counseill aforsaid.

Item þat for asmoche as it myght be difficultee for all you to assemble alway togiders at oon place and tyme for thexecucioñ of

our̃ entent abovesaiđ we wołł þat ye devide your̃ self and be content þat two or three of you moo or fewer as ye shałł thynke expedient entende and procede therunto in ałł goodly hast at suche tymes and places as shałł be thought unto you convenient ꝛ behovefułł.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 165 b. *Original.*

This memorandum is presumed to belong to Easter, about the 18th Hen.VI. 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 6 b. It is, however, assigned in a modern hand, but without any apparent authority, to the 32nd Hen. VI.]

R. H.[1]

Yt is to be remembreiđ that where nowe late ys graunteđ to the Kyng in his ꝑlement begunne atte Westm̃ and endeđ atte Redyng[2] for the kepynge and defence of the see a subsidie to be leveieđ and paiđ in the man͡ne and fourme that foleweth̃ ⸗ that is to sey ⸗ that ev͡y ꝑsoñ housholder not Englissh̃ borne dwellynge withynne the reaume of Englonđ ⸗ men and womeñ borne in Wales ꝛ other made denizeins except ⸗ paie to the seiđ Kyng yerely xvj. đ. and that ev͡y other ꝑsone non housholder ꝛ noght̃ borne in Engelonde ⸗ except afore except ⸗ paie to the seiđ Kyng yerely vj. đ. atte festes of Pasch̃ ꝛ Seynt Michel by oveñ porcioñ ⸗ and if so be that eny such̃ ꝑsone not borne in Englonde chargeable to this paiement aforseiđ dye or voyde so that levye of such̃ money of hem that so dyeñ or voydeñ maye not be made ⸗ that thanne thei that shałł make accompte in the eschequier for the levye of suche money uppoñ her othes have theroff due allowaunce uppoñ her seiđ accompts ⸗ purveieđ alway that women not Englissh̃ borne to eny Englysshmeñ or Waalsshmeñ weddeđ ⸗ men of religious obediencers ⸗ childreñ wythynne the age of xij. zere be not comp͡hendeđ wythynne this ordin^{a}nce ꝛ g^{a}unte ⸗ and that this ordin^{a}nce endure ꝛ stande in his force fro the begynnyng of this ꝑlement to the ende

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[1] The King's autograph.

[2] Parliament met at Westminster on the 12th November, 18 Hen.VI. 1439, and adjourned to Reading on the 14th January 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 3-4.

of iij. yere thanne next suynge. And for as muche as yt ys not aviseid nor ꝑveide in the seid graunte for shortnesse of tyme for the Kynges avayle for levye of the seid subsidie the Kyng be ~~cause~~ [avise] of his Counseill wolle that his Chaunceller of Englond, be cause of this goode tyme that ev̄y mañ hath nowe in drede to sey [azenst] treuth, to write as well to ev̄y arsbisshop̄ and bysshop̄ in his londe beyng justices of the pees in ther ꝑvinces and diosises, cō-maundeyng thame to write to all the curates of her ꝑvince and diosises under her obedience to examine ꝑsonely of all the names and ꝑsones conteyned in the seid graunte, and to certifie ther seid examinacions to the seid arsbisshop̄s and bisshops in writyng the names of the howseholders by hem self and the other seid ꝑsones by hem self wythynne ten dayes next after Estre next comynge, and thenne that the seid arsbisshops and bisshops ech be hem self may under the same fourme certifie the Kyng in his eschequier wythynne the moyse of Estre nex cōmynge under her seales. Also a cōmissioñ to be dresseid to the Gen̄al Vicar of the administrator of the bisshop-ricche of Ely for sembleables examinacion and certificat, and also that the seid Chaunceller write ~~gen̄al~~ [sev̄al] commissions to the justices of pees of ev̄y shire in Ingeland that thei atte the next ses-sions of the pees which must be holde of dute wythynne the quinsime of Estre and afore hem must appere of right all the constables of ev̄y towne in the seid shires be cause of the vexeyng of the people and there to enquere be sev̄all enquestes of the seid constables of . . . . . [seid] eschequier of ther verdit withynne a monyth aftre Estre.

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